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in

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Botanical Painter & Engraver



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PLATE CCLXXXIX.

PROTEA CORDATA.

Heart-Shape-leaved Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, feu 4-petala. Antherae lineares, infertae petalis infra apicena. Calyx, proprius, nullus. Semina folitaria.

BLOSSOM four-cleft or four petals. Tips linear, inferted into the petals below the ends, Cup, proper, none. Seeds folitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, PL. XVII. Vol.1.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis cordatis.

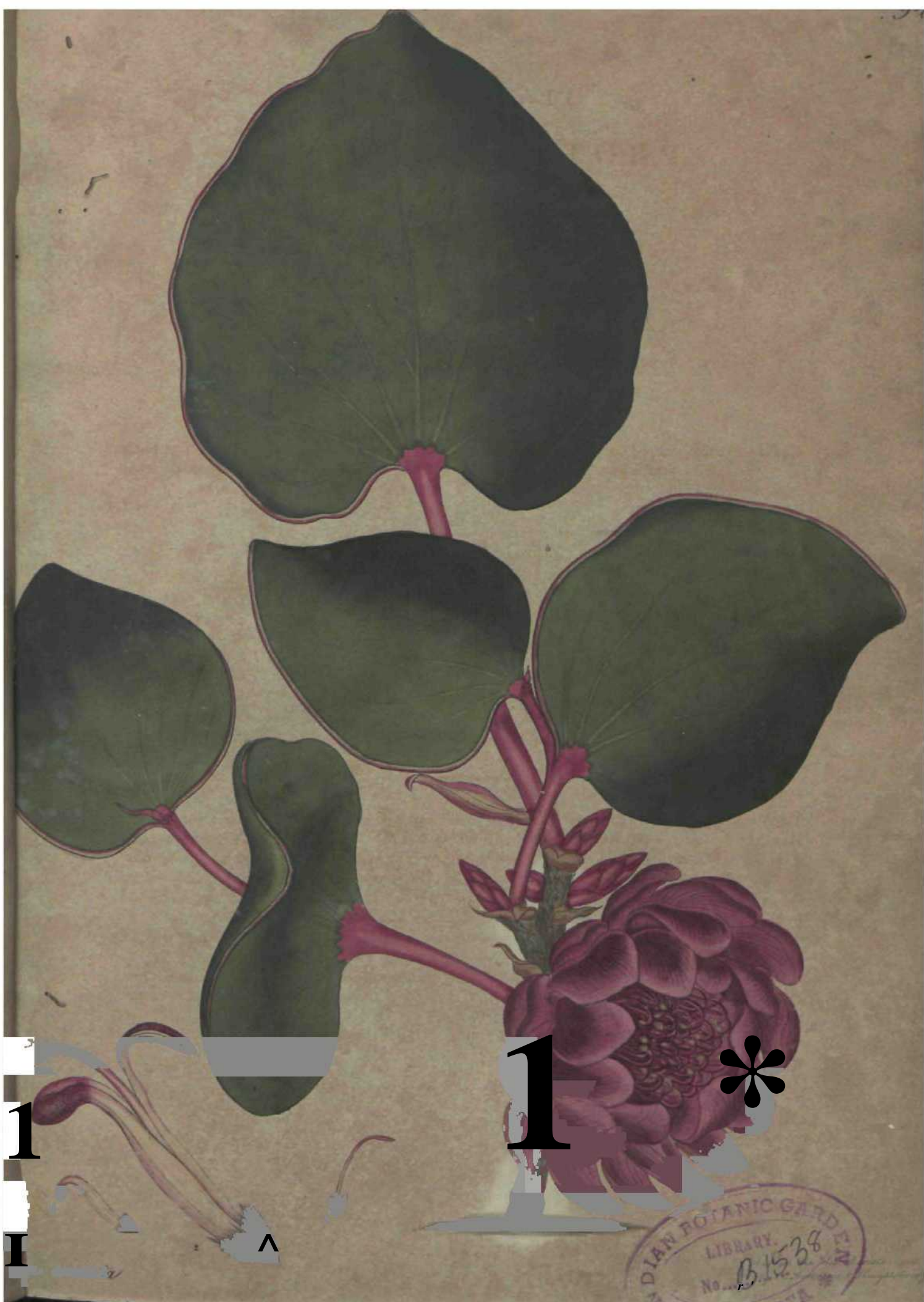
|| *Protea with heart-shaped leaves.*

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret before the petals have feperated, natural fize.
2. The fame, magnified, after the burfting of the petals.
2. The Pointal and Seed-bud, natural'fize.

THE Heart-fliape-leaved Protea was introduced to Britain in the year 1792, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mefrs. Lee and Kennedy, - at whofe nurfery it is now, this prent month of March, 1803, in flower for the firft time in this country. The plant is only found on the mountains of that part of the Cape called Hottentots Holland; the flem, in its native date, laying on the ground, feldom more than a foot in length, and the flowers proceeding from it near its bafe. It is rather delicate, fhould be kept in a very airy part of the green-houfe, and planted in a light loamy foil. It is propagated by cuttings, made in the month of April, and kept under a common hand-glafs, the pot being plunged in a ihady border.

Of this Protea there is a good figure in Thunberg's *Differtatio de Protea*, Upsal, quarto edition, 1781, Plate 5, fig. 1.



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PLATE CCXC.
 APONOGETON DISTACHYON,

Broad-Uaved Aponogeton.

CLASS XL ORDER IV.

DOBECANDRIA TETRAGVNIA. Twelve Chives. Four Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus, nisi squama spathacea exter-
 num latus floris cingens, (implex, fefiliis,
 ovata, obtufa, Integra, erecta, glabra, co-
 lorata.

COROLLA nulla.

STAMINA. Filamenta undecim ad novemdecim,
 fuperioribus floribus pauciora, intra fpa-
 tham et capfulas inferta, fubulata, glabra,
 alba, fpatha multoties breviora. Antherae
 ere&ae, bifidae.

PISTILLA. Germina plerumque quatuor, raro
 tria feu quinque. Styli nulli. Stigmata
 fubnlata, incurvata.

PERICAKPIUM. Capfulae quatuor, rarius tres
 feu quinque, ovatae, fubulato-acute, exte-
 riore latere gibbae, interiore planae, glabrae,
 unilocularis.

SEMINA, in quacumque capfula tria, bafi cap-
 fula affixa, fefilia, obovata, obtufiffima,
 fub-compreffa, glabra.

EMPALEMENT none, except a fheathing fcale
 furrounding the outer fide of the flower,
 fimple, fitting clofe, egg ihped, obtufe,
 intire, upright, fmooth, coloured.

BLOSSOM none:

CHIVES. Threads eleven to nineteen, in the
 upper flowers fewer, inferted between the
 fpathe and the capfulas, awl-ihaped,
 fsmooth, white, much ihorter than the
 fpathe. Tips upright, two-cleft.

POINTALS. Seed-buds often four, feldom three
 or five. Shafts none. Summits awl-fhaped,
 turned inwards.

SEED-VESEL. Capfulas four, feldom three or
 five, egg-fhaped, pointed, awl-fhaped, un-
 equally fwelled on the out fide, flat on the
 inner, fsmoothed, one-celled.

SEEDS in each capfula three, fixed to the bafe of
 it, fitting clofe, inverfely egg-fhaped, very
 blunt, rather flattiff, fsmooth.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

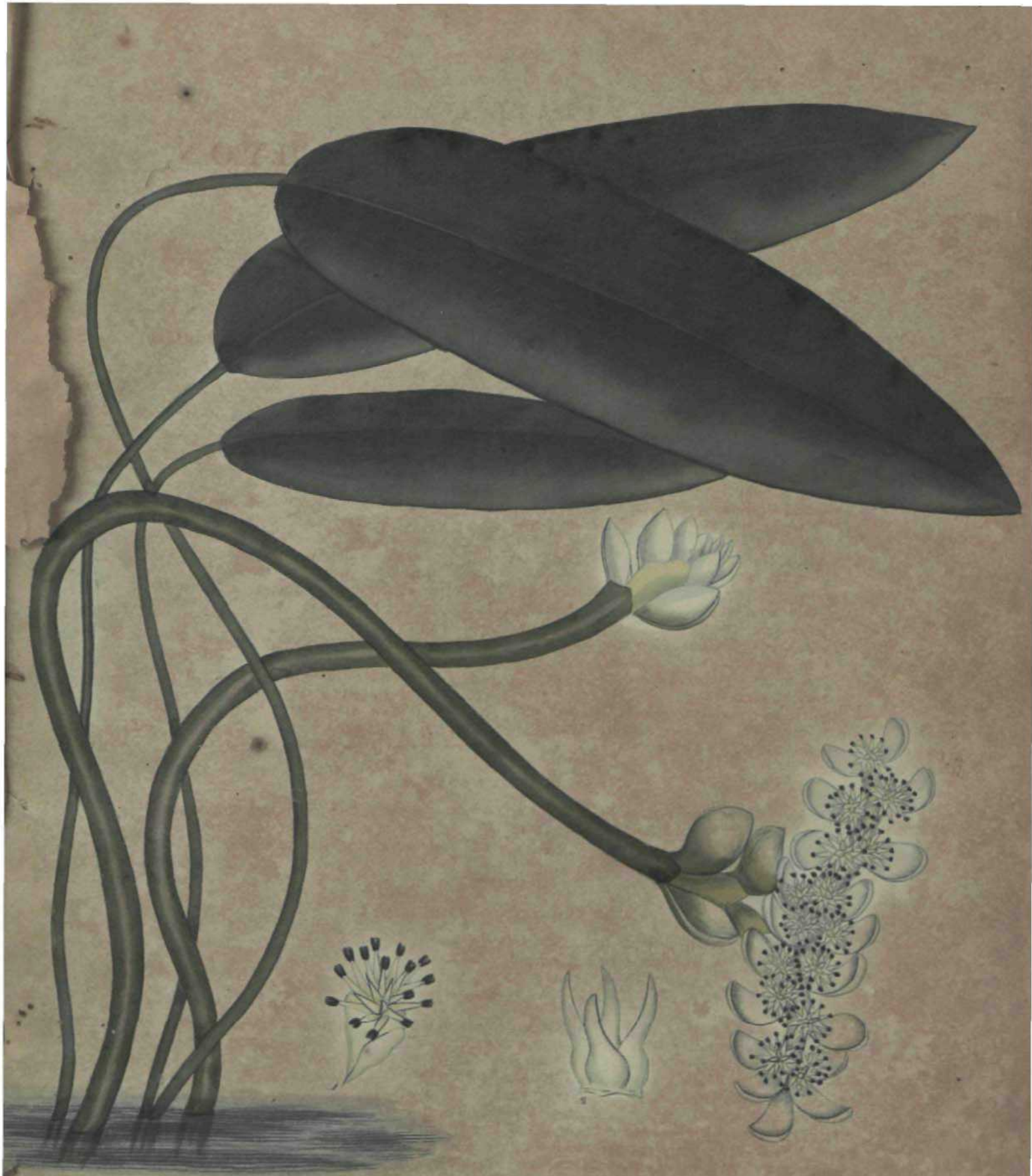
*Aponogeton fpica bifida; foliis eliptico-lanceo-
 latis, natantibus; bra&eis jntegris; flori-
 bus polyandris.*

*Aponogeton with a two-branched fpike; leaves
 eliptically lance - fhaped, floating; floral
 leaves entire; flowers with many chives.*

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret, with its floral leaf, magnified.
2. The Seed-buds and Summits, magnified.

THIS Genus of Plants in the Catalogue of the Kew Garden, is placed to the Class Heptandria, and perhaps, with as much propriety as where it now ftands in Thunberg, Schreber, &c. for the number of chives in almoft every floret differs in this, and all the other fpecies, from fix to twenty, it is there faid to have been introduced to us in 1788 from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. F. Maffon. It is found near Cape Town in mod of the brooks; is very fweet fcented, and flowers from April till November. As an aquatic it is very defirable for thofe who cultivate thofe plants, the fragrance of the flowers being neaily equal to our *Nymphaea alba*, or White Water Lily; and this, added to the contrafted effect of the depp brown antherae upon the pure white floral leaves, which indeed have the appearance of bloffoms, give the whole an indefcribable trait of beauty, peculiar to itfelf. Our figure was takes from a plant in the Hibbertian colle&ion.



Sponogelon distachyon

PLATE CCXCI.
SENECIO PSEUDO-CHINA.

China- root Groundfel.

SYN: CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

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

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Communis calyculatus, conicus, truncatus; ifjuamis lubulats, plurimii, in cylindrum fuperne contra&um, parallelis, contiguis, aequalibus, paucioribus bafin imbricatim legentibus, apicibus emortuis.

COROLLA. Compofita, calyce altior; Cornllulae hennaphrodiice tubulolac, numeroſe in difco; Femineſe ligulatſe in radio (*fi* quſe adfint),

Propria hermaphroditis infundibuliformis; limbo reflexo, quinquefido.

Femineſis (*fi* quſe) oblonga, obfolete tridentata.

STAMINA. Hermaphroditis; filamenta quinque, capitaria, minima. Anthera cylindracea, tubulofa.

PISTILLUM utrifquſq; getmen oval it m. Stylus filiformis, longitudine flaminum. Stigmata duo, oblonga, revoluta.

PERIPAPPIUM ntiHum. Calyx conico-conoivens.

SEMINA hermaphroditis ſolitaria, ovata. Pappus crinitus, longus. Femineſis* limitima hermaphroditis.

RECEPTACULUM nudum, planum.

EMPALEMENT. Common, double, conical, appearing cut off; ſcales awl-tiaped, numerous, contrafted above into a cylinder, para II el/contiguous, equal, the bafe tiled by a few ſcales, dead at the ends.

BLOSSOM. Compound, taller than the cup; Hermaphrodite florets tubular, numerous in the diſk; Female florets (if there are any) tongue-flaped in the circumference.

Hermaphrodite florets funnel ſhaped, border reflexed, five-cleft.

Female florets (if any) oblong, obſequely three-toothed.

CHIVES. Of the hermaphrodite florets; five threads, hair-like, very ſmall. Tips forming a tubular cylinder.

POINTAL in either; Seed bud egg ſhaped. Shaft thread-tiaped, the length of the chives. Summits two, oblong, rolled back.

SEED-VESSEL none. Empalemeni doling into a cone.

SEEDS of hermaphrodite florets folitary, egg-flapped* Fejthcr hairy, long. Females like the hermaphroditis.

RECEPTACLE naked, flat.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Senecio foliis finuatis, integris, difcoloribus corollis purpureis } radice tuberofa.

Groundfel with obtuſely indented leaves entire and two-coloured; florets purple; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. A Female floret, of the ray or circumference.
3. A Pointal of the female floret magnified.
4. An Hermaphrodite floret of the diſk or centre.
5. The **Chives** and Pointal of an Hermaphrodite floret, magnified.

THE ROOT of this plant were received at the ſame time with the double *Camellias*, China Hofr?, &c. from China, by the late J. Slater, Eſq. of LaytonſiV ne, Eſſex; we have, nevertheless, ſtill ſome reaſon to believe it was known formerly in our gardens; but has been certainly lull, for many years, to us. It is ſaid to have been cultivated by James Shenard, M. D. in 1732, as copied from Deſſelin's Hortus Kluamenſis, into the Kew Catalogue. Miller ſpeaks of it as flowering freely, and perfecting its ſeed; whereas, in the Hort. Kew. they omit the time of flowering, which, had it ever flowered there, would certainly have been noted. Our drawing was taken in the month of July laſt year, 1802, from 3 plants in the Hibbman Collection, the firſt and only time we have ever ſeen it flower in England. It is propagated by the roots, which are large and many; the plant is herbaceous, and ſhould have but little waſt during the winter months, as the roots are very ſubject to rot; they are imported from India by a drug, under the name of *Chica-root*. Muſt be kept in the hiſt-houſe, and planted in rich earth.



Senecio Pucillo. China

PLATE CCXCIL

GERANIUM UNDULATUM.

Waved-flowered Geranium.

CLASS XVI ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fru&us rof- II ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished
tratus, penta-coccus. II with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis lanceolatis ciliatis, fub-integrifj II Geranium with lance-flaped flowers, fringed
petalis fub-aequalibus, fub-linearibus, un- II nearly intire; petals a l moll equal, nearly
dulatifj floribus umbellatis, pentandrifj II linear, wavedj flowers grow in umbels, five
radice tuberofo. II fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, to 4hew its tabular fra&ure.
 2. The Chives and Pointal, natural fize.
 3. The Chives, magnified! and cut open.
 4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.
-

THIS tuberous rooted Geranium, from the Cape of Good Hope, has fome affinity with the G. fpathu-
latum, as to the fhape of the leaves; but the whole habit of the plant is fo totally different, that we
could not, with aiy degree of propriety, confider it as a variety of that fpecies. Our figure was
taken from a plant in the Hibbertian collection, to which it was introduced in the year 1800, by Mr.
Niven. It flowers in June, and may be propagated by the root. The treatment is the fame as that
required for the reft, of this divifion, of the Genus.



r

Geranium Undulatum

PLATE CCXCIII

LACHNÆA PURPUREA,

Purple-flowered Lachnaea.

CLASS VIII. ORDER I.

OCTANBRIA MONOGYNIA. Eight Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus. Corolla quadrifida; limbo in-
aequali. Semen unum, sub-baccatum. II CUP none. Bloffora four-cleft; border un-
equal. One feed, like a berry.
See LACHNÆA ERIOCEPHALA, PL. CIV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachnaea capitulis folitariis; corollis glabris,
purpureis; foliis trigonis, obtusis, quadri-
fariam imbricatis. II Lachnaea with folitary heads of flowers; blof-
foms fsmooth, purple 3 leaves three-fided,
II obtufe, tiled in four-rows.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. One of the floral Leaves, which furround the head of flowers at the base.
2. A Flower complete.
3. A Bloffbm cut open, the lower part cut off, to (show the infertion of the Chives at the mouth.
4. The Pointal, natural (size).
5. The fame magnified.

THIS most fingular genus of plants, in external appearance fo refembling pafflerina, yet fo perfe&ly diftinti in the parts of frudification, is certainly amongft the handfomeft of the natural order in which it ranks. The long flender chives which extend nearly to the length of the border of the bloffbm, independent of the fingular retroffraffion of one of its fegments, give it a charafter, we think, decidedly fufficient on which to have formed the Genus. This is the third fpecies known; it was introduced to the Hibbertian colle&ion, ia 1800, by Mr. Niven, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is a very delicate plant, fubje&: to be deftroyed by damp, flowers ia July, and may be increafed by cuttings. It thrives beft in a mixture of light land and loam.

Thunberg, in his Prod. Plant. Cap. has referred the whole genus to Passerina.



Pachnata purpurea

PLATE CCXCIV.

PROTEA CANDICANS.

Hoary-leaved Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, feu 4-petala. Antherae ii-neares, infertae petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius, nullus. Semina folitaria.		BLOSSOM 4-cleft, or 4 petals. Tips linear, inferted into the petals below the point. Cup, proper, none. Seeds solitary.
		See PROTEA. FORMOSA, PL. XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis apicibus tridentatis, elliptico-lanceolatis, obliquis, candidiflomis terminalibus; calyx imbricatus, squamis acutis; corollis luteis.	1 j j i>	Protea with leaves three-toothed at the ends, elliptically-lance-shaped, oblique and very hoary; heads of flowers terminal; cup tiled, scales pointed, florets yellow.
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Floret, the petals separated, natural size.
2. One of the Petals magnified.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-bud, natural size, the Summit detached, magnified.
4. The Empalement, natural size.

OUR present plant is one of the rarest Proteas at this time in England; as, we believe, there has never been but one importation of the seeds from the Cape, and no one species of this numerous genus is with more difficulty propagated by cuttings. Its lower leaves are apt to suffer much from damps in winter; in consequence, the stem becomes bare till near the top; the plant grows about three feet high, and flowers in August, or September. Our figure was taken from the Hibbertian collection, where it flowered, in 1802, for the first time in Britain. We owe its introduction to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith, about the year 1790. We have our doubts of this plant being the *P. tomentosa* of Thunberg; for although he, in his description of that species, comes nigh many of the characters of *P. candicans*, yet his determining the leaves to be linear, and downy, and our having drawings, taken from two other species, approaching this in habit, yet nigher affined to *P. tomentosa*, we have retained his specific title for one of them, the other yet unnamed; which will both be given in due course.



Protea candidans



PLATE OCXCV.

PASSIFLORA AURANTIA.

Norfolk Island Passion-Flower.

CLASS 1CX. ORDER IV.

GYNANDRIUM *CHIVES* Chives on the Pointal. Five Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

TRIGYNA. Calyx 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Nectarium corona. Bacca pedicellata.

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

See Pl. CCVII. PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS. Vol. IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Passiflora foliis trilobis, lobis oblongis obtusis, medio angustiore; petiolis biglandulosis; nectario cylindraco, denticulato; corolla aurantia.

Passion-Flower with three-lobed leaves; lobes oblong, obtuse, the middle one the longest; foot-stalks with two glands; honey-cup cylindrical and toothletted; blossom orange-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Exhibits the half of a flower as cut perpendicularly through the middle, with the whole of the Pointal and Chives in their place.

THIS species of Passion Flower, from Norfolk Island, was introduced to Britain in the year 1792, and was first raised, from seeds, at the Hammerbiith Nursery. It is a greenhouse plant, loving heat and drought, thrives in a light sandy soil, and is readily increased by cuttings; which should be placed in the heat of the bark-bed in the hothouse, or cucumber hot-bed, in the month of April.

In the young state of the plant, the leaves are less harsh, appear rather scalloped than lobed, and much resemble those of the Maiden-hair Fern, or *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*; whence the trivial name, *adiantifolia*, which it bears in most collections. But, as there can be no doubt of our present plant being that designed by Forster, in his *Prod. flor. insul. austral.* No. 326; of Cavanilles in his *Dissertationes classis Monadelphicæ*, Diss. 10. p. 457; and as lastly quoted by Willdenow, in his new *Sp. Plant.* Tom. 3, Part 1, p. 610; we have, without hesitation, adopted the specific title it bears. As an addition to the very few handsome climbing plants fit to decorate the trellis-work of our modern greenhouses, or conservatories; this plant must be considered as a great acquisition; as the growth is rapid, the foliage of a fine green, and the flowering abundant.

Our figure was taken from a plant in the conservatory of the Hibbertian collection, Clapham common.

PLATE CCXCVI

LACHENALIA ROSEA.

Rose-coloured Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER T.

HEXANDIUA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, infera ; petalis^v tribus interioribus longioribus. Stamina erecta. Capsula fubovata, tripartita. Semina globosa.

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

See LACHENALIA PENDULA, PL. XLI. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia foliis binis, lanceolato-linearibus, obtusis ; petalis interioribus longioribus ; capsula laevi filiforme; corollis roseis.

Lachenalia with two leaves between, lance and linear-shaped, obtuse \ the inner petals the longest; flower-stem smooth and thread-shaped; blossoms rose-coloured.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom cut open, {hewn from the inside, the Chives in their place.
2. The same, {hewn from the outside.
3. The Seed-bud and Pointal, natural size.

THIS plant we believe to be perfectly new to Britain, and in no other collection, at present, than that of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham; where the drawing of our figure was taken in May, 1802 and to which it had been added, the preceding year, by Mr. Niven, from the Cape of Good Hope.

It is a tender bulb, and rather impatient of moisture; increases by the bulb & should not be removed from its pot but to give it fresh earth, and is fond of a light, loamy soil. It is **without** scent.

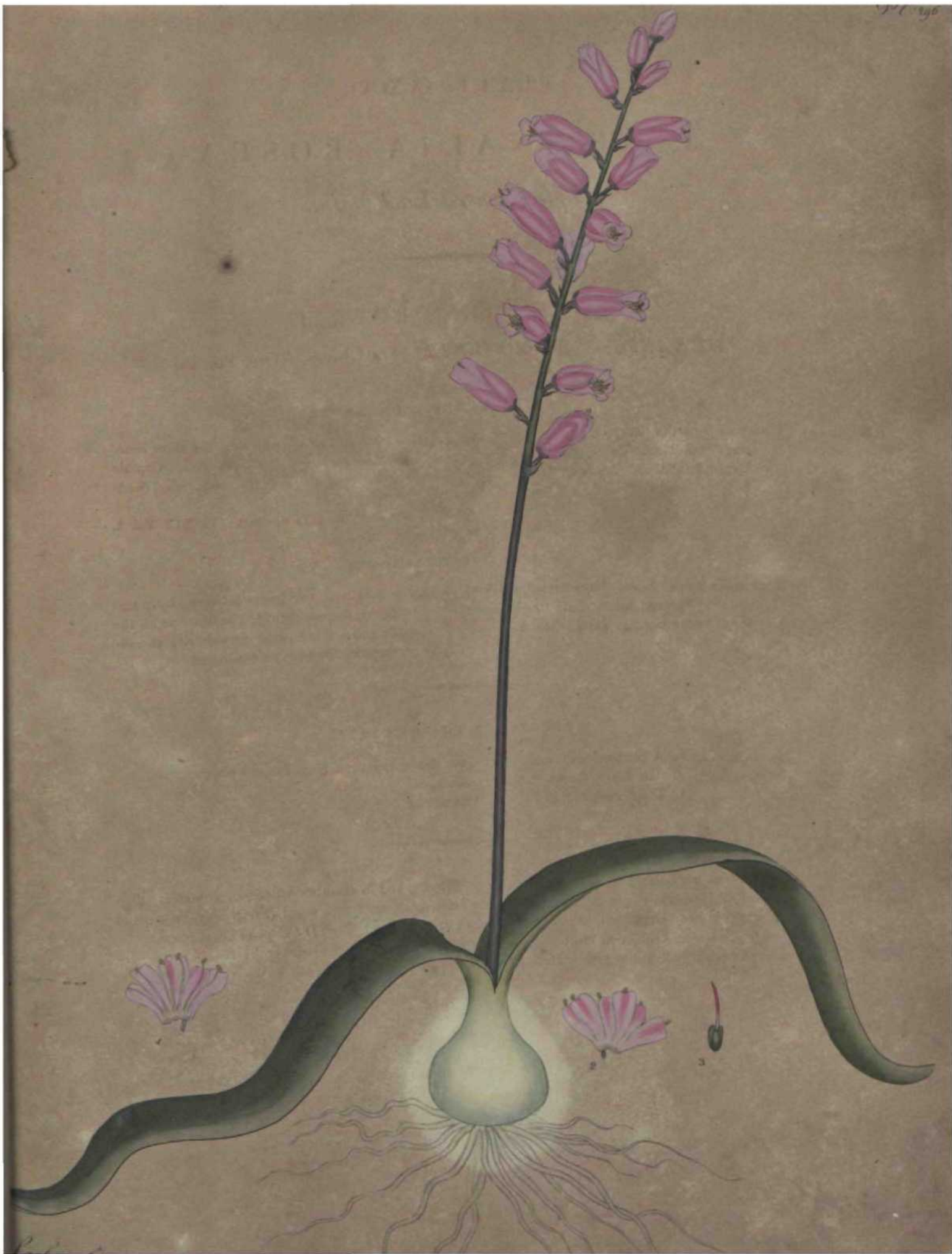


PLATE CCXCVII

NYMPHJEA ODORATA.

Sweet-scented Water-Lily.

CLASS XIII ORDER I.

POLIANDRIA MONOGYNIA . Many Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 4, 5, feu 6-phyllus. Corolla polypetala. || Cup 4, 5, or 6-leaved. BlofTom many petals.
Bacca multi-ocularis, truncata. } Berry many-celled, appearing cut off at top.
! See NYMPHJEA CIEHULEA, Pl. CXC VII. Vol. III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Nymphsa foliis fubrotundis, integris emargi- || Water Lily with almoft round leaves, entire,
natis, lobis divaricatis, obtufiffimis, mar- } lobes fraddling,
gine parum incurvatisj calyce tetraphylloj } very obtufe, and turned up (lightly at the
flore albo. } edge; cup four-leaved; flower white.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Chive.
2. The Seed-bud and Summits.
3. The Seed-bud cut tranfverfely.

THIS fpecies of Water-Lily we ihould confider rather as a variety,, than as a diftinct fpecies; it has every character of our common white Water-Lily, except the fize and hardinefsj it has the fame powerful fragrance, but will not ftand the feverity of our winters. It is a native of Carolina and Virginia, North America; was introduced to us in the year 1786, by William Hamilton, Efq. of Philadelphia, and flowers during the fummer months, if kept in the hot-houfe. Requires the fame treatment as the blue fpecies from the Cape of Good Hope. May be increafed from the feed, or from the root. Our drawing was taken from a plant in the Clapham collection.

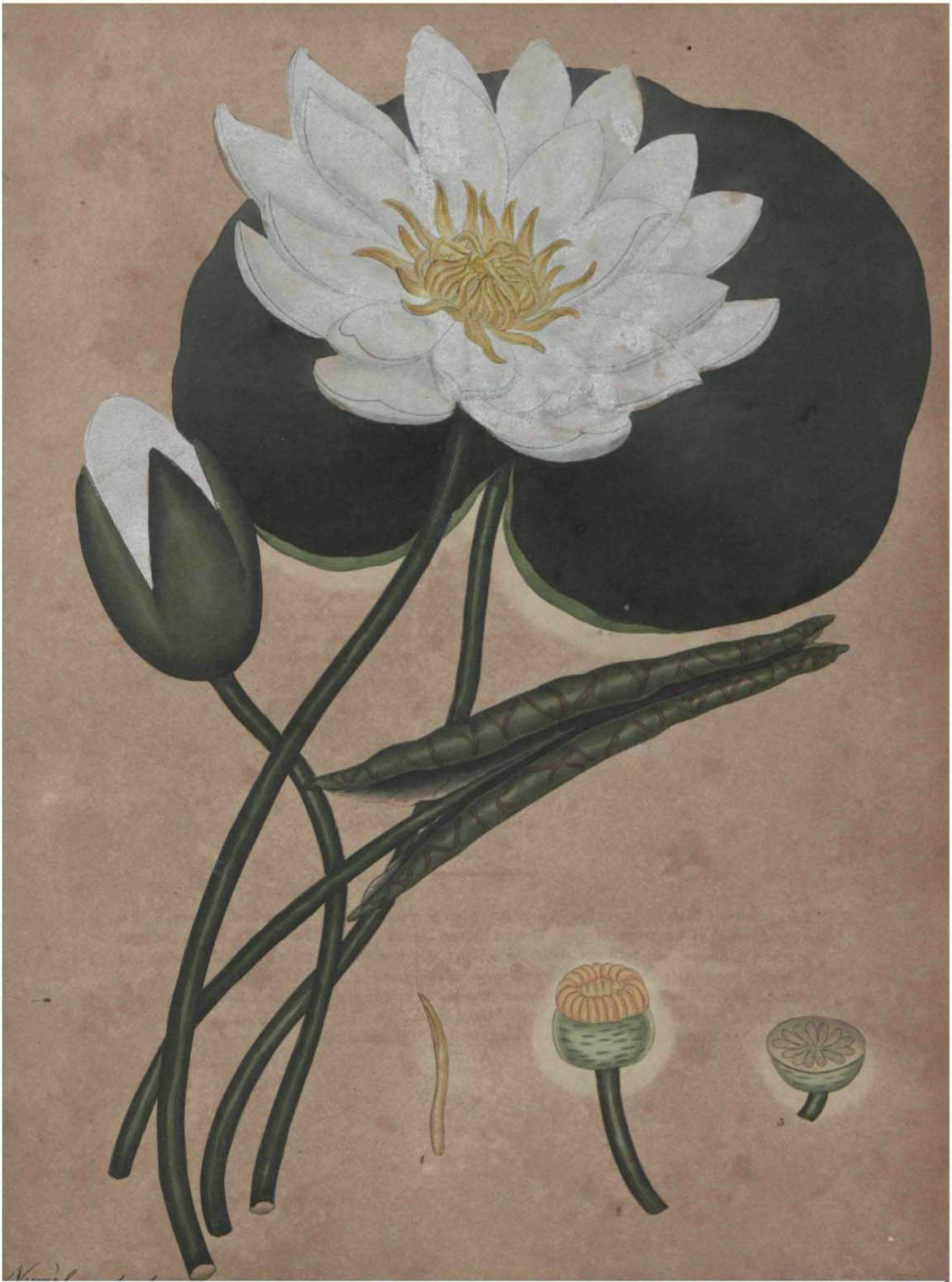


PLATE CCXCVIII.

WTILEIICUM COSTATUM.

Ribbed-leaved Anthericum,

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

ALEXANDRIA MONOGYNU. Six Chives. One Pointal

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALW, millus.

COROLLA. Petala sex, oblonga, obtusa, patentissima.

STAMINA. Filamenta sex, futilata, erecta. Antheras junctas incumbentes, junctas adhaerentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen obsolete trigonum. Stylus simplex. longitudine lacinat, Stigmata orbiculata, trigonum.

PERICARPIMUM. Capula ovata, glabra, trifida, trilobata, trivatis.

SEMINA numerosa, angulata.

EMPALEUBKT, DOIK.

CHIVES. Six petals, oblong, blunt, spreading very much.

POINTAL. Six threads, parallel, upright. Tips small, laying on the three-furrowed.

SEED-BUD. Capful egg-shaped, smooth, three-furrowed, three-valved.

SEEDS numerous, angulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

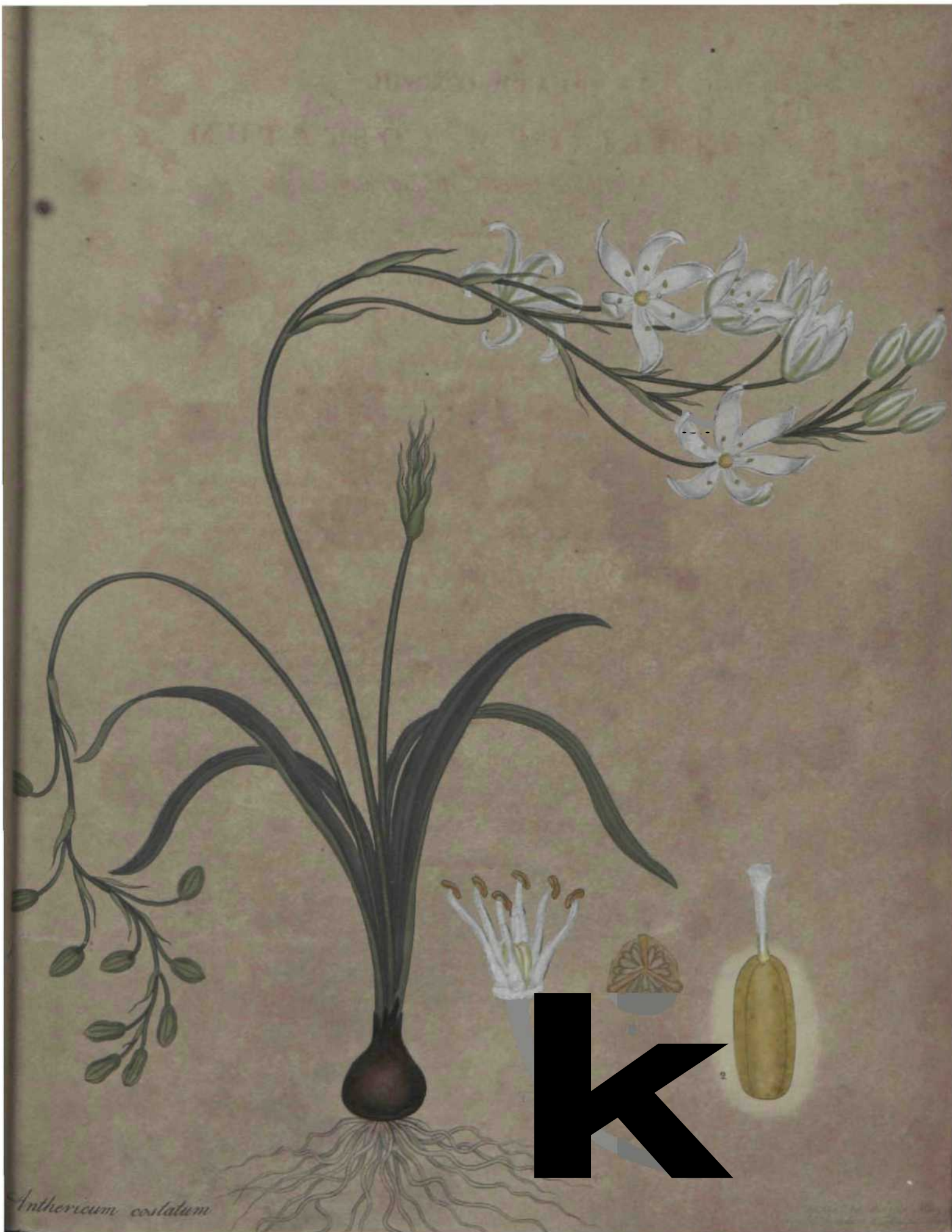
Anthericum foliis bifurcatis, linearibus, corollae, utriusque uniformibus, fere medietate; scapo simpliciter, glabro; floribus albis; radice bulbosa.

Anthericum with hairy, flat, leaves, ribbed, linearly sword-shaped, turned back for the middle; flowers white; root bulbous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives and Pointal, magnified.
2. The Seed-bud, Side, and Summit, magnified.
3. The half of the Seed-bud enlarged.

It is much to be lamented that we, as yet, have not discovered a mode of treatment by which many of the species of *Albuca*, *Ornithogalum*, *Anthericum*, &c. from the Cape, might be induced to flower with us, after the first year from their importation; since many of them never produce more than a few leaves afterwards; and this plant, we fear, is amongst the number. It makes a very handsome and sweet bunch of flowers, which have considerable duration, not less than a month from their first expansion. We can say little as to the propagation and culture; as it has not as yet increased, nor has it produced any flowers since our drawing was made, in August 1801. We think it is only in the Hibbertian Collection, to which it was introduced by Mr. Niven, in 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope.



Anthericum costatum

PLATE CCXCIX.

LACHENALIA REFLEXA.

Reflexed-Towered Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives, One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-partita, infera; petalis tribus interioribus longioribus. Stamina erecta. Capfula fubovata, trialata. Semina globofa.

BLOSSOM 6-divided, beneath; the three inner petals the longest. Chives erect. Capful nearly egg-flaped, three-winged, globular.

See LACHENALIA FENDI

I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia foliis ovato-lanceolatis, plurimis; petalis equalibus, acutis, reflexis, rnbropu net at is; germine pedicillato, fubglobofo.

Lachenalia with leaves between egg and lance-shaped, numerous; petals equal, pointed, reflexed, and dotted with redspots; feed-bud with a foot-folk, and roundiff.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATP,

1. One of the Petals, which are divided to the bale,
2. The Seed-bnd, Shaft, and Summit, natural fize.
3. The fame, magnified.

THIS curious *Lachenalia*, for fuch it mult be confidered, though in many parts widely different from its congeners, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was received from thence in the year 1798, by J. Vere, Efq. of Kenfington Gore j in whofe collettion, we believe, it is only to be found, and where our drawing was taken in the month of June 1801. It is a tender bulb, and requires a confiderable degree of heat to make it flower, and does not appear to have any tendency to increafe, although, Mr. Anderfon informs us, he has tried it in various fituations and foils to that end.



Phlox nivalis

PLATE CCC.

GERANIUM OXALIDI FOLIUM.

Wood-Sorrel-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotundus, penta-coccus. || ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis ternatis, foliolis ovatis, obtusis, ciliatis; floribus pentandris; radice tuberosa. || Geranium with leaves composed of three leaflets, which are egg-shaped, obtuse, and fringed; flowers with five fertile stamens; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement of a flower cut open, to show its tubular structure.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural size.
3. The Chives spread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, natural size.
5. The same, magnified.

THE species of Geranium here figured, is of the same character, in all points of view, as most of the tuberous species lately introduced from the Cape by G. Hibbert, Esq. in whose collection, at Clapham, it is only to be found, at present 5 and where our drawing was taken, in July 1802.



Geranium oxalidifolium

PLATE CCCI.

PROTEA GRANDIFLORA. *Var. foliis undulatis.*

Large-flowered Protea. Waved-Uaved tar.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, feu 4-petala. Antherx line-
are*, infertx: petalis infra apiceni. Catyx
propriui nullus. Setninu Igliuria.

BLOSSOM 4-cleft, or 4 petals. Tips linear, in-
fer ted Into the petals below the end. Cop
proper, none. Seeds folit3ry.

See PXOTEA FORMOSA, PL. XVII. Vol. r.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis lanceolalis glaberrims, irtriaque
acuminatis, marginibus lubcaliuli*. parum
und:iatb; tq\i3wx caiydnx lanctolate
crt&x, imeriurcs pills tougiiTimiis nigrii
cnfiitala;.

Protcj with lince-fljaped leaves, fmootli, ti-
perea to both ends, rather thickened at the
<dge», and a liide waved; the scales of the
enipaleateot are laoce-fliaped and upright,
the inner ones crefted, wiith very long black
haii's.

BBFEXKHCE TO THE PLATS.

1. A Flower complete, as it tands on the receptadr of tie common cup.
2. The fame, with one of the prtals **detached**, to (how **tbt** *situatio*a of the
cttives near the cods.
3. The IWita!, complyte.

T»s round tufo of long hair which terminate the inner loirs *nf* the cop, in this Protea, itnd in v-
riet, confitutf; its principal diflinguifling fpecific character from P. fpedofa; whose fcale»
fringed at the futnmiu, and lo wbieh o»r preciriit pl^nt is ncareft allied. I[U, without doubt, one
the hndfontctt of this doe tribe of plants; not only in the beamy *of* the bloilbtn, but for its general
habit; 3^ it do« Dot grow abope three fret high, wry biilhr. ami producing its flowers at the age of
three or four years. It is increased by cut;ingsonl\, as are most of the species of this extensive ge-
nus, none of them perfectin/I their f«ds in this climate, or producing roo; by laying the branches.
Our <tri wing w« made from a plant in the Hibbertiae collrdiou, to which it was introduced in
1801% by :fr. Niven, from the Cap< of Good Hope, in the muoth of May, 1802.

5



Protea grandiflora Var. *phaeo-undulata*

LACHENALIA FRAGRANS.

Sweet-scented Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRUM MONOGYNIA, Six Chives One Potent.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA li-if-ii-ii!, int'ra ; p^tjlis tribus in teri-
oribus longioribus, Stamina crefta. Cap-
fule fubovata triangulari. Staminibus glubofis.

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

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lachenalia foliis geminis, ovato-oblongis, hinc
adpreliifij corolliscampamilatis pedunculatis
horizontalibus; petalis sub-æqualibus;
capsula erigata.

Lachenalia with one pair of leaves, oblong-egg-
shaped, lying on the ground; forms
bell-shaped with foot-stalks, growing ho-
rizontally, [leaves nearly equal; flower-stem
upright.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom with the Chives in their place, one of the tips detached and magnified.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit.
3. The same, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, cut transversely, magnified.

THE extreme fragrance of this plant, amply compensates for its want of beauty; it retains its sweet-
ness through the whole period of its flowering, which is of near a month's continuance. There is a
species of this genus, much resembling our plain in flower, but not in leaf; it is known by
the name of *L. patens*, and has been frequently sold for this, but its form is quite different, and it
flowers much earlier; that is to say, in the month of March, but the *L. fragrans* does not produce
its blossoms till May. It is a very hardy greenhouse bulb, and requires no particular management to
make it flower; this, however, it does not do, but once in two years; not even appearing in foliage,
but in the second year from its flowering. Our figure was made at the Hammermill Nursery, to
which it was introduced, from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1798.



Lachenalia fragrans

PLATE CCCIII.

GERANIUM BARBATUM.

Bearded-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA - DECANDRIA. Chives united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rotundus, pentacoccus. || ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis pinnatis; foliolis inequaliter dentatis barbatis; floribus umbellatis; fimbriis quinque fertilibus, binis longioribus reflexis; scapo polytachio; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with winged leaves; leaflets unequally toothed and bearded; flowers grow in umbels; five fertile chives, the two longest reflexed; flower-stem branched; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The cup, natural size, cut open.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural size.
3. The Chives cut and spread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.

THE singular bearded termination, on each tooth, of the leaflets of this species of Geranium, has induced us to give it a distinct specific title; although, in many other respects, it approaches very near two or three others, already figured, by us, of this long genus. It is from the same country with the other tuberous species, and introduced to the Hibbertian collection in 1800, where our drawing was made in July 1802.



Geranium barbatum

PLATE CCCIV.
DAVIESTA ULICIFOLIA.

Furze-leaved Davieja.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum quinque-dentatum laciniis equalibus erectis.

COROLLA papilionacea, pentapetala.
Vexillum cordatum erectum.
Alee oblongae, vexillo duplo breviores.

Carina dipetala, alis paulo longiora.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, distincta, aequalia, longitudine carinae. Antherae simpliciter minimae.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovato-oblongum. Stylus fimbriatus, magnitudine et situ filamentum. Stigma acutum.

PERICARPIUM. Capsula triangularis, compressa, acuta, unilocularis, bivalvis.

SEMEN unum, reniforme.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, bell-shaped, five-toothed; segments equal, upright.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped, five-petalled.
Standard heart-shaped, upright.
Wings oblong, half the length of the standard.
Keel two petals, a little shorter than the wings.

CHIVES. Threads ten, distinct, turned upwards, the length of the keel. Tips simple, very fraile.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong egg-shaped. Shaft awl-shaped, of the same size and situation as the chives. Summit pointed.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule triangular, flat, (harp pointed, one cell, two valves.

SEED one, kidney-shaped.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Daviesia foliis lanceolatis, rigidis pungentibus; floribus axillaribus spicatis.

Daviesia with lance-shaped leaves, harsh and pricking; flowers grow from the insertion of the leaves in spikes.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement of the flower, natural size.
2. The Empalement magnified.
3. The Standard, or upper petal of the blossom.
4. One of the Wings of the blossom.
5. The two petals of the Keel,
6. The Chives, magnified.
7. The Pointal.
8. A ripe Seed-vessel.

THIS division of the butterfly flowered plants, from New Holland, was among the first genera which were raised from the seeds of that country, in Britain. And though we have possessed the plants so long, and both species, or rather the two varieties, perfect their seeds with us; yet are the plants very scarce, few of them are to be met with, and seldom more than a plant, or two, is to be found in any collection. The *Daviesias* grow about a foot and a half high, and when in flower make a very pretty appearance, as nearly the whole bush is covered with blossoms. They are rather tender, and are impatient of wet, which is, perhaps, the greatest enemy many of the plants from that country have to encounter with us. It flowers about April or May; is increased by seeds, or cuttings (should be kept in a small pot, comparatively with what may be used for the same sized plants, and planted in sandy peat. Our drawing was made from the Hibbertian collection, in the month of May 1602.



Avicennia ulicifolia

PLATE CCCV.

GERANIUM CORONILLIFOLIUM.

Coronilla-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Frudus rotatus, penta-coccus. || ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished II with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis impari pinnatis, bijugisj foliolis obovatis glabris; floribus umbellatis pentandrisj radice tuberofa.

Geranium with leaves that are winged, with an odd one and two yoked 3 leaflets inverfely egg-fhaped, and fsmooth; flowers grow in umbels, with five fertile chives j root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup out open, to (hew its tubular fru&ure.
2. The Chides and Pointal, natural fize.
3. The Chives cut and fspread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.

THE drawing of this Geranium was taken at Clapham in the month of July, 1802, from a plant in the Hibbertian collefction, where, we believe, it is only to be met with, and to which it was introduced, in 1801, from the Cape of Good Hope. It has no particular chara&er, in its appearance, from which we miglit be led to think any other treatment or mode of culture was neceffary for this plant, different from the red of its congeners.



Geranium cornucopiaefolium

PLATE CCCVI
ALETRIS FRAGRANS.

Sweet-scented Aletris.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p>COBOLLA infundibuliformis, rugosa. Stamina inferta laciniarum basi. Capfula trilocularis.</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>BLOSSOM funnel-flapped, wrinkled. Chives inferted into the base of the segments. Capful three-celled.</p>
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See ALETRIS SARMENTOSA, PL LIV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p>Aletris caulefcens; foliis lanceolatis, laxis; floribus albicantibus, fragrantiffimis.</p>	<p> </p>	<p>Aletris with a woody stem; leaves lance-flapped, loofe; flowers whitifh, very fweet-scented.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A miniature representation of the whole plant.
2. A flower complete, natural size.
3. The bloflbm cut open, with the Chives in their place.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Pointal; the fummit detached, magnified.

THE Sweet-scented Aletris, from the great height it attains before it flowers, which is, from y to 12 feet, and nearly two-thirds of the length of the stem, without leaves; takes off much from the merit of this grand plant as cultivated in our colder regions. It is a native of Africa, and muft be kept in the hot-houfe, in the bark-bed, to have it bloflbm. The flowers are extremely fragrant, open in the evening and clofe again with the firft rays of the morning fun. It is propagated either by fuckers, which it fometime produces, or by cutting *off* fmall portions from the roots 5 which will become plants in about three months, if placed in the heat of a ftrong hot-bed 5 thefe are likewife very fweet-scented, having the flavour-of orris-root, or violets; Our figure was taken from a plant in the colleaion of J. Vere, Efq. Kenfington Gore, this prefent month of May, 1803.

A fchifm has arifen on the fubjeft of this genus among modern botaniftsj from whom we muft, however, exclude the celebrated author of Miller's New Gardeners' Dictionary 5 who, in this instance, has preferved the genus entire. Three genera have, as ufual, been made out of one; the Cape fpecies are denominated *Veltheimias*; thofe known under the names of *A. zeylanica* and *A. guineenfis*, are termed *Sanfevierasj* *A. farinofa* and *A. fragrans* being the only remnants of the original genus. Such are the happy effects, of modern fcrutiny, upon the works of the antiquated Linnaeus! and fuch might be the anfwer of thefe illuminati, which poor Gradus, in the farce of *Who's the Dupe*, gives to his miftrefs, when questioned upon the utility of his labours \$ alas, how elfe fhould *our* merit be difcovered, but by elancing from the old track of plain fenfe and nature.



Iris fragrans

PLATE CCVH.

PROTEA GLOBOSA.

Globe-jltered Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chies. Clie Pointal

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida, seu 4-petala. Antlicrx line-
ares, insertæ in apicem. Calyx
proprius nullus. Semifw foiluria.

BLOSSOM 4-clcfi, or 4 pernl*. Tips linear, in-
serted into the petals below the end. Cup
proper, none. Seeds solitary.

See PROTEA FORMOSA, Pl. XVI r. Vol. r.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea fallis elliptico-lanceolatis, apicibus callo-
fis; capitulo globofo, terminali; foliis
calycinis ovatis, reflexis; floribus luteis.

Protea with elliptically-lance-shaped leaves, cal-
lous at the ends; head of flowers globular
and terminal; leaflets of the cup egg-shaped,
turned back; flowers yellow.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower complete, natural size.
2. One of the Petals of a blossom, with its chive, magnified.
3. The Pointal, and Seed-bud, natural size.
4. The same, magnified.
5. The common Empalement.

THIS species of Protea, though it does not stand among the foremost of its congeners in competition for beauty; yet, has its merits, and those of no small moment, as a hardy greet-house plant; for it rarely misses flowering, in the month of May, annually, and its blossoms continue in perfection at least two months. It is seldom hurt by cold or wet, if not exposed to either in the extreme. Is easily propagated from cuttings, made in the month of May, or June; by the same mode as has been described for the increasing the preceding species of the Genus, already figured in this work. We owe the first introduction of this plant to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammermith, who raised it from seeds, in the year 1786, received from the Cape of Good Hope. Our figure was made from a plant in the Hibbertian collection.



Protea globosa

PLATE CCCVIII.
CROTOLARIA VERRUCOSA.

Blue-flowered Crotoparia.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium tripartitum, magnum, corolla paulo brevius; laciniis duabus superioribus lanceolatis, vexillo incumbentibus; tertia lanceolata, concava, carinam fulcivente, trifida.

COROLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum cordatum, acutum, magnum, latibus deprefum.

Aue ovata, vexillo dimidio breviores.

Carina acuminata, longitudine alarum.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, connata, affurgentia, linea dorsali filla bafique hiante. Anthers limpicis.

PJSTILLUM. Germen oblongum, reflexum, hirtutum. Stylus (implex, infractus, affurgens. Stigma obtuium.

PBRICABPIUM. Legumen breve, turgidum, uniloculare, bivalve, pedicillatum.

SEMEN aliquot, globofa-reniformia.

EMPALEMENT. Cup three-parted, large, rather shorter than the bloflbm; the two fuperior fegments lance-fhaped, laying on the ftandard -, the third lance-ihaped, concave, fupporting the keel, three-cleft.

BLOSSOM butterfly-fhaped.

Standard heart-fhaped, acute, large, departed on the fides.

IPings egg-fhaped, half the length of the ftandard.

Keel tapered, the length of the wings.

CHIVES. Ten threads, united, turned upwards, with a fplit line on the back, and gaping at the bafe. Tips fimple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, reflexed, hairy. Shaft fimple, bent inwards at an angle, turned upwards. Summit obtufe.

SEED-VESEL. Pod fhort, turgid, one-celled, two valved, with a fruit-ftalk.

SEEDS a few of a rounded kidney-fhape.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crotolaria foliis fimplicibus, ovatis, re tuñ's; flipulis lunatis, declinatij racerao terminali; nmis tetragonis.

Crotolaria with fimple leaves; egg - fhaped, dented at the ends; leaf-props half-moon-fhaped, turned downwards; bunch of flowers terminal -, branches four-fided.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. The Standard.
3. One of the Wings.
4. The two petals of the Keel,
5. The Chives.
6. The Pointal and Seed-bud, the Summit detached, magnified.
7. A half ripe Seed-veffel.
8. The fame laid open.

THIS handsome annual is an old inhabitant of our hot-houfes, for it has been cultivated to long ago as the year 1731, by Mr. Miller; but from its character as an annual, our fummers not proving always congenial to the perfecting its feeds, it has at intervals been loll to us. It is a native of the East Indies, and, in general, good feed may be procured by keeping the plants constantly in a hot-bed or hot-houfe; but the bed method is to raife them on a ftrong hot-bed, keeping them there till in flower, and then transferring them to the hot-houfe or dry-ftove, to perfect their feeds. Our drawing was taken from a fine fpecimen, communicated by the Hon. W. H. Irby, from his felect collection at the Parfonage, Farnham Royal, Bucks. Flowers in May or June, and ripens its feeds in Auguft or September.



Crotalaria verrucosa

PLATE CCCIX.

PULTENYEA VILLOSA,
Hairy Pultenæa.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Tun Chres. One pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX quinque-dentatis, utriusque appendiculatus. Corolla papilionacea, alis vexillo brevioribus. Legumen uniloculare, dispersum.

CUP five-toothed, with a hanging prop on each side. Blossom butterfly-shaped, the wings shorter than the standard. A one-celled pod, two seeded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pultenæa foliis oblongis, villosis; floribus axillaribus, terminalibus, spicatis; caule villosa; caulibus inappendiculatis.

Pultenæa with oblong, hairy leaves; flowers grow from the insertion of the leaves, solitary, and in spikes; stem hairy; without props.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A leaf.
2. The Cup, natural size.
3. The Standard of the blossom.
4. One of the Wings of the blossom.
5. The two Leaves of the keel.
6. The Emplacement, Chives, and Pointal, magnified.
7. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.

WHERE to place the limits to the various new genera of this very extended natural order of plants, with butterfly blossoms, from New Holland, appears a task of some difficulty with our modern botanists; for, no sooner have we formed an essential character for a genus, than immediately we are struck with the appearance of new plants, whose whole habits assimilate with our newly constructed family, but in the principal and pointed essential character. In such predicaments stands our present subject, it wants the appendicula to the cup, yet has it been placed, by Willdenow, &c. to Pultenæa; and with good reason, we presume, for if every difference of this nature was taken up, on which to form new genera, nearly every plant from that country would furnish grounds for new names; and, to say the truth, we think they are, already, sufficiently extended. The Pultenæas are all rather impatient of wet, and although they are not frequently killed by too much moisture, yet they become unprofitably, by losing all their lower leaves. This species grows to the height of about three feet; and, when in flower, makes a very handsome appearance. It perfects its seeds, and may be increased by cuttings, which should be put in about the beginning of April. A mixture of sandy peat three parts, and one fourth part of loam, is the best soil to grow it in. It was amongst the first plants which were raised from Botany Bay seeds in this country. Our figure was made at the Hammer-smith nursery, in 1801.



Pullanea villosa

PLATE CCXX.

STACHYS COCCINEA.

Scarlet Chwnheul.

CLASS XIV. ORDER I.

DIDYNAMIA GYAINOSPERMIA. Two Chives longer. Seed naked.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulatum, angustatum, frons quinquefidus, acuminatum, persistens; denticulis acuminatis, subulatis, subinaequale.

COROLLA monopetala, ringens; tubus brevissimus; faux oblonga, ad basin deorsum gibba; *lobus superior* erectum, subovatum, fornicatum, sepe emarginatum; *lobus inferior* trilobus, trifidum. Lacinibus reflexis; *lacini* inaequalia, maxima reflexa.

STAMINA. Filamenta quatuor, quinque duo breviora, tubulosa, ad limbum tubi recurvata. Antherae simplices.

RECEPTACULUM. Germen quadrifidum, stylus filiformis, sita et longitudine finitima. Stigma bifidum, rotundum.

RECEPTACULUM nullum. Calyx vix immutatus.
SEMINA quatuor, ovata, angulata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, tubular, at gular, five shallow clefts, taper, permanent; toothlets taper, awl-shaped, nearly equal.

BLOSSOM one petal, gaping; tube very short, mouth oblong, hunched downward. *Upper lip* upright, rather egg-shaped, arched, often notched at the end; *lower lip* large, three-cleft, side ones reflexed; the *middle segment*, which is the largest, notched at the end, and folded back.

CHIVES. Four threads, of which two are shorter, awl-shaped, bent to the sides of the mouth. Tips simple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud with four divisions. Shaft thread-shaped, of the length and situation of the chives. Summit cloven, four-pointed.

SEED-VESSEL none. The cup scarcely changed. **SEEDS** four, egg-shaped, angular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Stachys verticillis sexfloris; foliis ovato-oblongis, basi cordatis, crenatis; floribus coccineis.

Clownheul with six flowered whorls; leaves oblong-egg-shaped, heart-shaped at the base, scalloped; flowers scarlet.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup, natural size.
2. The Blossom cut open, with the chives in their place.
3. The Seed-buds and Pointal, the summit detached, magnified.
4. The Seed-buds, magnified.

ALTHOUGH this species of Stachys must be considered as an herbaceous plant, yet the stem, if kept in the green-house, may be preserved; and therefore, as it is too tender to bear our winters, in the open ground, we must confine it to that station. It is a native of South America; is easily propagated by cuttings; flowers in the month of July, or August, and thrives in rich mould. The figure was taken from a plant in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore, where, we believe, it flowered for the first time in Britain.



Stachys carnea

PLATE CCCXI.

GERANIUM PINNATUM,

Winged-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fru&us rof- II ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnifh-
tratus, penta-coccus. | ed with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis pinnatis; foliolis fubrotundo- II Geranium with wingèd leaves; leaflets rather
ovatis, hirsutis; floribus flavis, ftaminibus round-egg-fhaped, and hairy; flowers yei-
quinque fertilibus; fcapo polyftachioj ra- low 5 five fertile chives -, flower -ftem
dice tuberofo. 1 branched 5 root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower-cup, natural fize, cut open.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural fize.
3. The Chives cut and fspread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal and Seed-bud, magnified.

THE fpecific title of this plant, originally, belonged to a fpecies which is, now, confounded amongst the numerous varieties of *Geranium lacerum*. And, indeed, the prefent plant is taken as a fynonim, by *Waldenow*, with *G. atragalifolium*, of which we have given a figure in a preceding number. This was among the firft of the tuberous kind of *Geraniums* known to our gardens. Mr. F. *Maffbn*, according to the *Kew Catalogue*, firft introduced it to the *Kew Gardens* in 1788. It has nothing particular in its character to require a different treatment from the reft of the tuberous fpecies. Our drawing was made from a plant in the *Hammerfmith Collection*, in March 1801.



Geranium pinnatifidum

STYPHELIA VIRIDIS.

*Green-flowered Styphelia**

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PE: *VTANDRIA MOXOGYNIA*. Five Clit'cs. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX imbricans. Corolla mbulofa. Su-
rain fauci iniVita. Drupa quinque-locu-
laris. Scniua bina.

Cirp tilrd. Bloflbm tubular. Cliivi-s inferted
in if) the mouth of the bjollbm. A puJ py
beny with five cells. Seeds by twos.

See STYI'HELIA mi FLORA. PJ. LXXII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Stjrpbeia folia utrinque acurainati*, obliquis,
acutSj glflberrimU; floribus a^illaribus, fo-
litarii>, viridibus.

Styphelia virid leaves :ipred to both ends, ob-
lique, pminted, ver>-fmooth; flowers girow
from the infertion of tbt leaves, Iblitary
and green.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE,

1. The Cup of a flower, natural size.
- a. A Blossom, with the Chives in their place, cut open.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, the Summit magnified.

Few rt ilic planu from New Holland i have excited more admiration in the Stypheliai; (he S. A. tubi-
flora figured in the New Holland botany of Dr. Smith, the S. triflora given in the first Vol. of this
work, our present plant, together with the numerous other species already \no\vn from dried speci-
mens, lead us to conjecture that the genu- is as copious as my, Bank fin not excepted, from that
country. This plant grows to the height of uro feet, or more; the flowers nearly covering the
branches. It is rather delicate, requiring but little water, in the winter months; as it is certain to
perish, if kept wet any considerable time. Is propagated by cuttings, and must be kept in a small
pot, proportional to the size of the plant, in very sandy peat earth. C. JT figure was taken from a
plant in the Hibbertian collection, in the month of April, 1803. All the plants, ni prellent in Britain,
of this species of Styphelia, are the offspring of one solitary seed, received by Messrs. Lee and Ken-
nedey from New Holland, in the year 1791.



Styphelia viridis

PLATE CCCXIII.

JUSTICIA LUCIDA.

Shi HI tig-ILU wed Justicia.

CLASS II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two <hives. One)pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monojuuilluni, mi iim, cujuuicpartii<u, acutum, erectum, angustum.

COROLLA monopetala, ringens; tubus gibbus; limbus bilabiatus, labium superius oblongum, emarginatum, labium inferius ejulcent loLigitudinis, reflexum, trifidum.

STAMINA. Filamenta duo, subulata, sub labio superiore recondita. Antherae erectae, ad bafin bLui*.

PISTILLUM. Ormen turbinatum. Stylus filiformis, loigitudinetu flammum. Stigm-

REBICARIUM. Capsula oblonga, obtusa, basi angustata, bilocularis, bivalvis; dissepimento valvuli^contrario, lingue elastico dehiscens.

SRM IXA subrocutuln.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, very small, five-divided, pointed, erect, narrow.

BLOSSOM one petal, gaping; tube hunched; border two-lipped; the upper lip oblong, notched at the end; the under lip of the same length, reflexed, and three-cleft.

CHIVES. Two threads, awl-shaped, hid under the upper lip. Tips upright, two-cleft at the base.

POINTAL. Seed-bud top-shaped. Shaft thread-shaped, the length and situation of the chives. Summit simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule oblong, obtuse, narrowed at the base, two-celled, two valved; the partition opposite to the valves splitting into an elastic claw.

SEEDS roundill.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Justicia lucida terminalibus subcapitatis; foliis ellipticis, nervosis, bullatis, lucidis; corollis bilabiatis, labio superiore lanceolato; caule fruticoso, gbbro.

Justicia with terminal spikes; flowers grow nearly in iads; leaves elliptic, nerved, blistered, and shining; blossoms two-lipped, the upper lip lance-shaped; stem shrubby, smooth.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Blossom cut open, with the Chives in their place.
2. The Cup and Pointal.
3. An unripe Seed.

MOST of the species of this genus have hitherto been considered of little value in our collections, as few of them have woody stems, and from that character have a weedy appearance. This plant however is JD <size>ptioi, and is well worthy a place in collections where ornament only, not variety, is studied. It grows to the height of three feet, flowers in the month of August, is easily increased from cuttings, and may be kept in the hot-house, out of the bark-bed. The Justicia coccinea and this plant approach in the appearance of their flowers and habit; but the leaves differ much as well as many other minor parts. It is a native of the East Indies, and was introduced about the year 1794. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Collection of G. Hibbert, Esq. Clapham Common.



Justicia lucida

PLATE CCCXIV.

ITEA SPINOSA.

Thorny Itea.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monopnyllum, quinquefidum, erectum, acuminatum, minimum, perfertens, laciniis acutis, coloratis.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, lanceolata, long. calyci inferta.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, fubulata, erecta, longitudine corollae, calyci inferta. Antheae fubrotundae, incumbentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus cylindraceus, per (ideas, longitudine laminum. Stigma obtufum.

PERICARPIUM. Capfula ovalis multoties longior, stylo mucronato, unilocularis, bivalvis ex duabus coalita apice dehifcens.

SEMINA numerofa, minima, oblonga, nitida.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, five-cleft, upright, tapered, very fmall, remaining, fegments pointed, coloured.

LOSSOM. Petals five, lance-fhaped, long, inferta into the cup.

CHIVES. Five threads, awl-fliaped, upright, the length of the bloflbm, inferta into the cup. Tips roundifh, laying on the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-fhaped. Shaft cylindrical, permanent, the length of the chives Summit obtufe.

SEED-VESSEL. Capfulae egg-fliaped, much longer than the cup, tapering into the lhaft, one-celled, two-valved of two joined, fplitting at top.

SEEDS numerous, very fmall, oblong, fhining.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

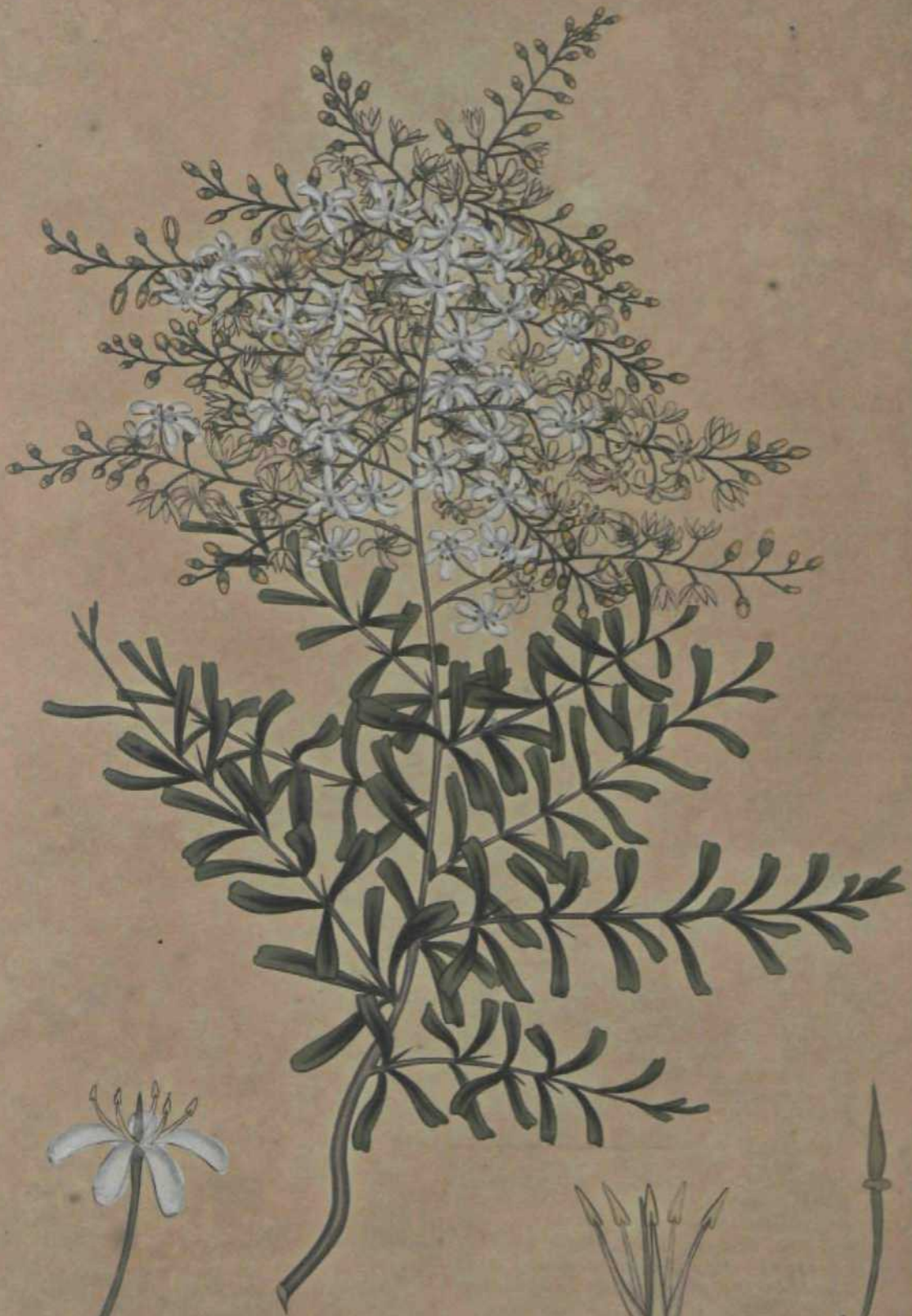
Itea foliis cuneiformibus, emarginatis; fpinis axillaribus.

Itea with wedge-fhaped leaves, notched at the end; fpines grow at the infertion of the leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, magnified.
2. A Flower complete, magnified.
3. The Chives and Pointal, magnified; part of the cup annexed (fhow the infertion of the Chives into the cup.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS plant is a native of Holland, and was introduced from thence by the Right Honourable the Marchionefs of Rockingham, at the fame time with the *Bauera rubioides* of this work; and from a fpecimen communicated by her Lady (fhip in September, 1801, our drawing was taken. It is a hardy green-houfe plant, continuing in flower from Auguft till December; makes a very bufthy handsome fhrub, efpecially when planted in a confervatory. Is eafily propagated by cuttings, made in the month of April, and kept on a gentle heat until they are rooted. It thrives moft in fandy peat, with a fmall mixture of fandy loam.



Stea spinosa

PLATE CCCXV.

ORCHIS BICORNIS.

Two-horned Orchis.

CLASS XX. ORDER I.

GYNAEANDRIA D IAN Dilia, Chives on the tal! Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERAL CHARACTER.

NECTARIUM corniforme pone figeni.

HONEY-CUP like a horn behind the flower.
See ORCHIS CILIARIA, H. XLJL Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Orchis bulbis undivisis; corollis jalea btca-
rata; labio (joi nque-partito.

Orchis with undivided bulbs; helmet of the bulb-
form two-spurred, lip five-parted.

REFERENCE TO THIS PLATE.

1. A Flower, natural size.
2. The same, magnified, with the front petals cut away to expose the part of fructification, one of the chives being liberated from its cell.

This singular little Orchis was first introduced to us, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. F. Maillon, in 1787, but has been lost to our gardens since near that time till last year, when we had the pleasure of seeing it again in the collection of T. Evans, Esq. Stepney; but we much fear, without a fresh supply of roots, it will again soon stand but as a name in our catalogues. It is a very tender and delicate plant; and, like nearly the whole of this natural order, difficult to propagate or preserve in a cultivated state; wherefore we cannot pretend to recommend any particular method. The bulb which flowered at Stepney was planted in sandy peat, and appeared in good health. It flowers in September, loses its leaves soon after flowering, and is extremely fragrant.



Orchis bicornis

OLKA APETULA.

Petaulefs OIle.

CLASS= II. ORDER I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Two Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium **monophyllum, tubulatum,** parvum: ure **Liadriceitlo,** encto, deciduum.
COROLLA monopetala, **infundibuli formis;** tubus cylindraceus, longitudine calycis; limbus quadripartitus, planus; laciniis subovatis.
STAMINA. Filamenta duo, opposita, subulata, breviss. Antherae erectae.
PISTILLUM. Germen **subquadricornium.** Stylus simplex, brevissimus. Stigma bifidum, minutissimum; laciniis emarginatis.
CARPIMUM. Drupa subovata, glabra, unilocularis.
SEMEN. Nux ov: **oblonga rug.**

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leafed, tubular, small; mouth four-toothed, erect **deciduous.**
BOSSOM one petal, funnel-shaped; tube cylindrical, the length of the cup; border four-divided, flat; segments nearly egg-shaped.
CHIVES. Two threads, opposite, awl-shaped, short. Tips upright.
POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft: simple, very short. Summit two-cleft; clefts notched at the ends.
SEED-VESSEL. A pulpy berry, rather thickish-shaped, smooth, one-celled.
SEED. Long-egg-shaped, rough.

RPKICIP CHARACTER.

Oil:; foliis ellipticis, floribus **acciuoii,** apetalis.

Olive, with elliptic **illy-flapal** leaves, flowers in long **imndies** without **ietals.**

REPEBKSCETO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower expanded, magnified.
2. The same with the Chives exposed, magnified.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit, magnified.
4. A half-ripe Berry.
5. The same cut transversely.

Oil: B present figure represents a plant a native of New Holland and New Zealand; in the Pacific Ocean; but, we have great reason to think, it has been referred, rather rashly, to the genus under which it is named; and that it possesses a distinctive character sufficient on which to have formed a new one. We have, nevertheless, as usual, taken it up under the title it is in general known by, as published by Vahl, in his *Symbola Botanica*, Part III. p. 3, and quoted from him into Willdenow's *Sp. Plant.* p. 46, and thence into Professor Martyn's ed. of Miller's *Dict.* article *Olea*, 5. Whether the fruit of this plant will ever turn to account, when cultivated, as an article of food, time must evince; but, certainly, it bears an appearance of much hope. It is a strong woody growing shrub, forming itself into a handsome round-headed plant; and, when in full flower, has a very pretty appearance, having all the necessary qualities of such plants as are fit for planting out in a conservatory. It is propagated by cuttings; should be planted in sandy peat earth, mixed with a small portion of loam; producing its flowers about February or March. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hammer-smith Collection, to which it was first added in the year 1791; having been raised from seeds communicated to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy by Colonel Paterfon.



Olea apiculata

Handwritten text, likely a collector's or artist's note.

P L A T E CCCXVII.

GERANIUM UNDULATUM. *Var. Minor.*

Waved-flowered Geranium. Lesser Var.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

МОХДЕЛПЖИЛІ DEC. IX Di U. L. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENETIC CHARACTER.

МОХ ОГИКА. Stigmata quatuor. Fructus rotundus, (ratxu, ptnta-coccus,

OSB POINTAL. Five Summits. Fillet furnished with long awns, five dry ben Ies.
See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, Pl. XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis radicalibus lanceolatis, integerrimis, petiolis longitudine foliorum; petalibus intermediis, equalibus, undulatis; floribus pentameris; radice tuberosa.

Geranium with the root leaves lance-shaped, quite entire; foot-stalks the length of the leaves; petals wedge-shaped, equal, wavy red; flowers with five fertile chives; root tuberous.

HEPEHKNCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open, natural size.
2. The Chives cut and spread open, magnified.
3. The Sced-buJ, Shaft, and Summits.

THIS very lian'fotr tvberousGeranium, and wfaich we have rather placed as a variety than a species, might perhaps by some have been considered as sufficiently distinct to have formed a species; but, indtrd, inuch difficulty arises in the determining, amongst this variable tribe, where to fix determinate fpcciiic character. Our present figure was taken from the Hibbertian Collection, where as yet the plant is only to be seen in Britain. It flowers in June or July; does not perfect its seeds, nor has thesprpr arance of easily propagating from the root; the usual iictbod with this link of the Geranium family. It thrives in sandy peat and leaf mo



Geranium undulatum Vör. minor

HEMANTHUS MULTIFLORUS.

Many-jlimbered Blood-Flower.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANURIA MOXOGI XL Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX, Involucrum hexaphyllum, maximum, umbelliferum; foliis erectis, oblongis, persistentibus.

COROLLA monopetala, erecta, fscpartita; laciniis erectis, linearibus; tubo brevissimo, angulato.

STAMINA. r:impnt: i fei, ("nhuhr.1, tubo Corollae inserta, corolla longiora. Antherae incumbentes, oblongae.

PISTILLUM. Germen inferum. Stylus simplex, longitudine staminum. Stigma simplex.

PERICARPIMUM. Bacca subrotunda, trilobularis. SEMINA solitaria, triquetra.

EMBLEMENT. Fence six-leaved, large, forming a small umbel; leaflets upright, oblong, permanent.

BLOSSOM one petal, upright, six-parted; segments upright, linear; tube very short, angular.

CHIVES. Threads six,awl-shaped, inserted into the tube of the blossom, longer than the blossom. Tips laying on the threads, oblong.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath. Shaft simple, the length of the chives. Summit simple.

SEED-VESSEL. Berry roundish, three-celled. SEEDS solitary, three-sided.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hemanthus foliis plicatis, undulatis, erectis, lato-lanceolatis; umbella globosa; floribus confertis; petalis patentibus; scapo ad basin maculato.

Blood flower with plaited leaves, waved, upright and broad-lance shaped; umbel globular; flowers crowded; petals spreading; flower-stem spotted at the base.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Leaves and part of the Flower-Stem, in miniature.
2. A Flower, complete, natural size.
3. The Seed-bud, Shaft, and Summit.
4. A Seed-bud, cut transversely.
5. The embryo of a Seed.

THIS plant is said to have been in our European gardens so long ago as the year 1603: having, at that time, been sent to Paris by the younger Robin from Guinea. But however this may be, as yet there is no figure of the plant by which it may be known from many of this beautiful tribe, except the one by the late Mr. Nodder. We are indebted for its last introduction to the honourable the Sierra Leone Company, who received, in 1792, the roots of this plant, amongst many others, from that settlement; which were by them presented to Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, at Hammer-smith. Our figure was taken in June from a plant in flower this present year, 1803, in the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore, where, from the particular management of Mr. Anderson, the same root has flowered several times; a circumstance that but rarely happens with these bulbs after the first year from importation. As a native of so hot a clime it must be kept in the bark bed of the hot-house; and, when the plant is not in flower, should be watered but sparingly. We as yet are unacquainted with any mode by which it may be propagated. It flourishes most in rich mould. Our figure represents the plant in a small specimen, as the head of flowers is frequently, in this country, of three times the size.



Chrysanthemum multiflorus

PLATE CCCXIX.
 Vicia GALEGIFOLIA.
Goats-Rue-leaved Vetch.

CLASS XV [I. ORDER IV.

1) *i* DELPHIA DEI ANDRIA. Chives in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Feriantlium inunopli) 11 utn, tubulatum, erectum, semi-quinquefidum, acutum; dentibus superioribus brevioribus, conniventibus; Omnibus æqualis latitudinis.

COROLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum ovale, ungue lato oblongo, apice emarginatum cum acumine, lateribus reflexum, lines loDigitadioali cooiptcfla elevata.

ALB duae, oblong •, erectæ, fctnicoi date, uigUC ODIIngo, vexillo breviores.

Carina ungue oblongo bipartito, ventriculo compresso, femiorbiculato, alis brevijrc.

STAMINA. Fil amenta dbdelphia f fimplex et novemfidum). Antheræ erectæ, subrotundæ, quadrifulcæ.

Nectarii glandule intra stamen compositum et gerrico c reccj taculo oritur, brevis, acuminuaia.

FIJITILLV • t. Germen lineare, compressum, longum. Stylus filiformis, brevior, ad angulum creSum ascendens. Stigma obtusum, sub aptce trai sverfe barbatum.

PRITICAEI TUM. Legumen longum, corisecum, uniloculare, bivalve, acmuc terminatum.

SEMINA plura, subrotunda.

EMPALEMENT. Cup nine-leaf, tubular, upright, half five-cleft sharp; the upper teeth the shortest, approaching; all the teeth of equal breadth.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped.

Standard oval, with a broad oblong claw, notched at the top, with a point in the middle, sides reflexed, compressed and raised in a line running lengthways.

Wings two, oblong, erect, half-heart shaped, with an oblong claw, shorter than the standard.

Keel, with an oblong two-parted claw, the hollow part compressed like a half circle shorter than the wings.

CHIVES. Threads in two sets, (one alone, the other nine-cleft.) Tips upright, roundish four-furrowed.

Honey-cup, gland arising from the receptacle between the united threads and the seed-bud; short and tapered.

POINTAL. Seed-bud linear, compressed and long. Shaft thread shaped, shorter, turned upwards from an angle. Summit blunt, bearded transversely on the upper part at the end.

SEED-VESSEL. Pod long, tough, one-celled, two-valved terminated by a point.

SEEDS many, rather round.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Vicia pedunculis multifloris erectis; floribus striatis; foliolis ovalibus, subtruncatis, reflexis.

Vetch with many-flowered, upright; fruit-stalks; flowers streaked; leaflets oval, rather appearing cut off at the points, reflexed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. The Standard, or upper Petal of the Flower, shewn in front.
3. The same, shewn from the back-side.
4. One of the Wings of the Blossom.
5. The Keel of the same.
6. The Chives, natural size.
7. The Pointal, natural size.
8. The Chives, magnified, shewn from the front side.
9. A half-ripe Pod.

THIS pretty plant is a native of New Holland, and was first received in seeds from thence under the name of *Indigofera coccinea*, in the year 1800, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, HammerSmiths. It grows into a bushy plant, making a number of branches from the root, but is rather a woody than herbaceous plant; yet the branches have all the character of most of the species of this genus. It has not as yet been increased by cuttings, but from every appearance the seeds will ripen in this country; and there is little doubt but the roots may be divided with safety. It flourishes in a mixture of sandy peat and loam. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Collection of Messrs. Coivilles, King's Road, Chelsea; where it has likewise flowered this present August, 1803.



Vicia galathea

PLATE CCCXX.

PULTEN[^]EA I L I C I F O L I A .

Holly-leaved PulUⁿæa.

CLAS S X. ORDER I.

DECANDMA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

*ALIX quinque-dentatus, utrinque appendiculus. Corolla papilionacea, alis vexillo brevioribus. Legumen uniloculare, dispermum.

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

SEE PULTENÆA DAPHNOIDES, Pl. XCV [II. Vol. II.]

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pultenæa foil in hal-catis, ferratis, rigidis; floribus axillaribus, racemosis.

Pultenæa with halber-iliaped leaves, fringed and hairy; flowers grow from the insertion of the leaves in lung bunches.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup, natural size.
2. The same, magnified.
3. The Standard, or upper petal of the blossom.
4. One of the Wings of the same.
5. The two petals of the keel of the same.
6. The Chives and Pointal.
7. The Chives, magnified.
8. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, magnified.

THIS species of Pultenæa was introduced, from New Holland, about the year 1792, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammer-smith, and is undoubtedly one of the handsomest of the genus. It is difficult to increase as the seeds do not mature, and it is very rarely propagated by cuttings. It grows to the height of three or four feet; and, when in flower, makes a very brilliant appearance. It is not a long-lived plant; is very impatient of wet, and is easily hurt by the cold, so should be kept in a dry and warm part of the green-house, or even on a shelf in the hot-house, during the winter months. It thrives in very sandy peat earth without any mixture. Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, in the month of June, 1801.



Pultenaea discifolia

ARETHUSA PPLICATA.

Plaifed-L v;:W Arethufa.

CLASS XX. ORDER I.

GY'S.I NDRL.I DL.ISDRLI. Chives ou the Poiotal Two Chives.

GENERIC CHABACTBE.

CALTX. Spatha fuli.een. Perianthiu n nullum, COKOI.I. rugens; petala quinque, oblong.i. fulm-qualia, duo exteriora, omuia >coni-vein ia in galeam.

Nectarium monophyllum, bafi tubulofum, intra corollae fundum, bipart•tuni; labto tn-feriore reflexo, lato, rugofo, longitudine petalorum, propendente; labio fuperiore lineari, tenerrimo, ftyle adnato, apice lo-bato.

STAMINA. Filamenta duo, breviffima, piffilli apici infidentia. Antherae ovatae, mm-pressa, tectae duplicatura lab ii interior-nectarii.

PISTIL i. iM. Gfrtnm oblongum, itifenim. Sty,us oblongus, incurvus, labio interiore nectarii vefitus. Stigma infundibuliforme.

PEK: CARPIUM. Capsula oblongo-ovata, unilocularis, tri-valvis, angulis debiscens.

SBUIKA DiuncTofa, acetofa.

EMPALEMENT. Sheath leafy. Cup >•one.

BLOS IOM gaping. Five petals, oblong, nearly equal, two outer, all ooverging into a helmet.

Honey-cup one-leafed, tubular at the bafe, will :n the bottom of the bloffom, two-parted; lower lip reflexed, broad, wrinkled, the length of the petals, hanging down for-wards; upper lip linear, very delicate, fixed to the fhaft, lobed at top.

CHIVES. Two threads, very fhort, fitting on the top of the pointal. Tips egg-fhaped, flattened, covered by die foliing of ihe inner lip of the honey-cup.

POJNTAI. Seed-bud oblcmg, beneath. Shaft oblong, incurved, cloathed by the inner lip of the honey-cup. Summit funnel-fhaped.

St. EI' VESSEL. Capsule oblong egg-fhaped, one-celled, three-valved, fplitting at the angles.

SEED• nunicri, is, chaffy.

SI'KCIPIIC CMAitACTEB.

Arcihufa radtce globofa; ioliocordatw,, plicato, hirtuto.

Arethufa with a globula root; Icafbeart-flaped, plaited and hairy.

BBFBS ENCE 10 THE PLAJE.

1. Th Plant, after the Flower has difa]p appeared.
2. The Petals of the Flower, fspread o;ien.
3. The Honey-cup, fspread open.
4. The Chives and Pointal.
5. The fame, magnified; the liuod, to which the chives are attache1, lii'ttd up.

THIS fingular title bulbous rooted plant was received this year, 1803, in the month of April, amongst a number of other curious new feeds and bulbs, from the East-Indies, by Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. by whom they have been communicated to different collections. Although the plant has confiderable affinity with Arethufa, yet we entertain doubts whether it fhould not be placed to Limodorum, as it wants many of the generic charaters of the former genus, and but few, and thofe but trivial in its correffpondence, to the latter. We have, notwithstanding, given it the title under which it was fent, fubmitting our judgment to what we conceive better authority. There is little doubt but the plant will foon be loft in our collections, as but few of this natural order are either to be propagated or kept by any cultivation we are at prefent acquainted with. Our figure was taken from a plant which flowered in the hot-houfe of J. Vere, Equire, Kenfington Gore, in the month of July, before there was any appearance of either root or leaf from the bulb. It was in flower at the fame time in the Collection of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. Wormley-Bury, Herts.



Arethusa plicata

PLATE CCCXXII.

PITCAIRNIA LATIFOLIA.

Bro ad'leai-cd Pitcairnia

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYAMA Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX tripliylus, fem ifi penis, PetaLi 3.
Squama Deflarifera ad bafiti petalorum.
Stigmata tria contorta. Cfpfula iria, in-
tror;um dehifccotes. Scroina allta.

EMPALEMENT three-leaved, half fuperior. Petals
Lhri'e; with a fealy honey-cup at the bafe
of the petals. Three fummits twifed.
Three caplules, fplitting from the fafide.
Seeds winged.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Fhcairaia folits iategerriniis, bafi fubfpin ofis.

Pitcairnia will) leaves quite entire, radier fpiney
at the baf.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement.
2. One of the Petals, with its feale at the bafe.
3. The Chives and Pointal, cleared from the Petals.
4. The Pointal, the Summits detached, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, cut tranfverfely.

THE species of Pitcairnia here figured is a native of Jamaica, and was firft introduced to Britain by Mr. A. Anderson, in the year 1785. It *does* not flower fo readily as fome of the other fpecies, but is equally eafy to increafe; flourifhes in rich earth, and may be kept on a fhelf of the hot-houfe until its flower-ftem appears; when, to encourage its flowering, it fhould be plunged in the bark-bed.— Our drawing was made, in the month of July, from a plant in the Collection of J. Vere, Efquire, Kenfington Gore.



Pitcairnia latifolia

PLATE CCCXXIII.

GERANIUM BARBATUM. *Var. Minor.*

Bearded-leaved Geranium. Lesser Var.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNIA. Stigmata quinque. Fruflusrof- I ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnifh-
tratus, penta-coccus. II ed with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis pinnatis; foliolis inequaliter, dentatis, apice barbatis; floribus umbellatis -, petalis linearibus, recurvatis; ftaminibus quinque fertilibus, binis longioribus; fcapo polyftachio; radice tuberofa.

Geranium with winged leaves, leaflets unequally toothed, and bearded at the point; flowers grow in umbels, petals linear, recurved; five fertile chives, two longer; flower-ftern branched } root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup cut open, to (hew its tubular ftuclure.
 2. The Chives and Pointal, natural fize.
 3. The Chives cut open, magnified.
 4. The Pointal, natural fize.
 5. The fame, magnified.
-

OUR prefont figure is taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection, Clapham; and is a very ftrong variety of the Bearded-leaved Geranium of a former number, taken from the fame fource. It is, as far as appearances lead, no way differing in character from the reft of the tubrrnm fpecies of this genus, to require any other treatment. Flowers in *June* or *July*.



Geronium barbatum var. *nigrum*

W. G. ...
of ...

PLATE (CCXXIV.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA.

Purple-flowered Magnolia.

CLASS XIII. ORDER VII. *of Schreb. Gen. Plants.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. Many Chives. Many Point*ls.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER,

CALYX 3-phyllus. Petala 6-12. Capsulae 2-valves imbricatse. Semina baccata, pendula.

Cup 3-leaved. Petals 6-12. Capsules 2-valved, tiled. Seeds, berries, pendulous.
See MAGNOLIA FUMILA, Pl. CCXXVI. Vol. IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Magnoliae foliis obovatis, flaccidis; floribus purpureis: [Kalis obovatis, diaricatis.

Magnolia with inversely egg-shaped, flaccid leaves; flowers purple; petals inversely egg-shaped and falling,

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives and Pointals.
2. A Chive, magnified.
3. The Pointals.

This fine species of Magnolia is a native of China and Japan, was introduced to us by the late Mr. G. Sayer of Laytonstone, to whom we are so much indebted for the great number of beautiful plants which have been imported from thence by any individual. It is a very free growing plant which will resist the severity of our winters, if planted in a warm situation, and is deciduous; but if kept in the conservatory, it retains its leaves the whole year, and flowers about June. It is propagated either by laying, or by cutting; and thrives in peat earth, with a small mixture of loam. The plant from which our figure is taken is in the magnificent Conservatory of His Right Honourable the Marquis of Blandford, White Knights, near Reading, Berks; and, we believe, the finest specimen of this species of Magnolia in Britain.



Magnolia purpurata

Del. et Sculp. J. G. Smith

i
Pi

PLATE CCCXXV.
CODON ROYENI.

Prickly Codon.

CLASS XL ORDER I.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNU. Twelve Chives. OIK* Pointai.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Periamhiuin monophylltini, duodecempartitulis subulatis, persistentibus, erectis, alternis brevioribus.

Corolla limbo duodecempartito, aequali. **Nectarium** duodecim locale ex squamis infertis, conniventibus. **Stamina** 13, unguibus lanceolatis, receptaculum tegentibus.

EHPALEMKNT, Cup one-leaf, twelve-divided leaflets awl-shaped, remaining, upright, the alternate ones shorter.

BLOSSOM one petal, bell-flaped, rather 1 welled at the base border upright. divided, <<juil, *Honey-cup* twelve-celled, consisting of 12 cells, inserted into the claw of the chives, npraching, covering slit: receptacle.

Cunts. Twelve thread (the length of the blossom. Tips thick.

POINTAL, Seed-bud above, conical. Sliaft simple, the ring of filices. Summit two, long, like bristles, flradUUn.

Stamen TESSEL. Capsule two-celled, **SEEDS** numerous, (black.

CHARACTER.

Codon with alternate leaves between heart-shaped and oval; tapers to the base, with spine-like bristles; flowers grow nearly in heads, leniating the branches.

AMIS A. Filamenra duodecim, longitudine corolla. Amberr cratse.

ITILUM. Gerriien fijxiini, stylus finijtlx. longitudine: lliniimiu. Siiinata duo, lunga, fetaceaj divergent^.

PBICAGPIUM. (SUIINA) i>lurim!, subroiundaj ingra, terminalibus. **SPECIFIC**

Codon folm alternis, cordato-ovatis, fetacco-lpinol;

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Impalement.
2. A Blossom spread open, with the lives in their place.
3. The same shewn from the outside.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summits.
5. The Seed-bud, cut transversely.

As an interesting desideratum, this plant has stood long amongst botanical collectors; but till the year 1814, it was never seen, in a vegetating state, in Britain; in which period, it was introduced to our gardens, by Mr. Nivei, from the Cape of Hope. It is not, we believe, (although considered hitherto as fudi,) an annual; but rather, a half woody shrub, easily destroyed by moisture. As the seed appears to ripen freely, although there seems no other mode of perpetuating the plant, we shall stand in no danger of losing it; its attractions are, indeed, not great as to beauty, but much so as to singularity; since we have no plant to which it affines in general habit. The seeds should be sown on a gentle hot-bed, in March, and transplanted when about two inches high, in 10 pots, to flower, which they will do about September. Our drawing was made at the Hammer Smith Nursery. Having had the opportunity of examining the flowers, of more than twenty plants; we are convinced it has been wrong placed by Van Royen to decandria; for although many flowers may be found, even in the faro: plant, some with eight, others with ten chives, yet at least 90 out of 100 have twelve; wherefore we have, without scruple, placed it to dodecandria.

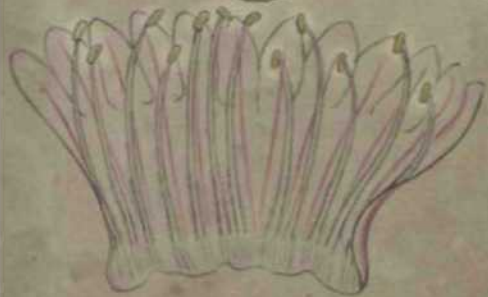
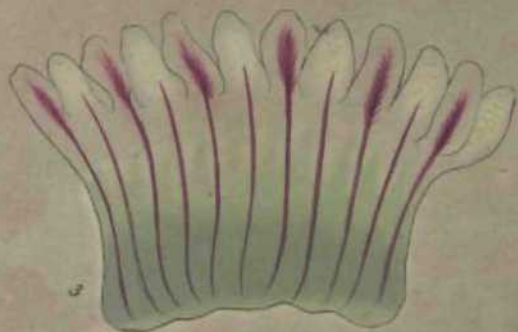
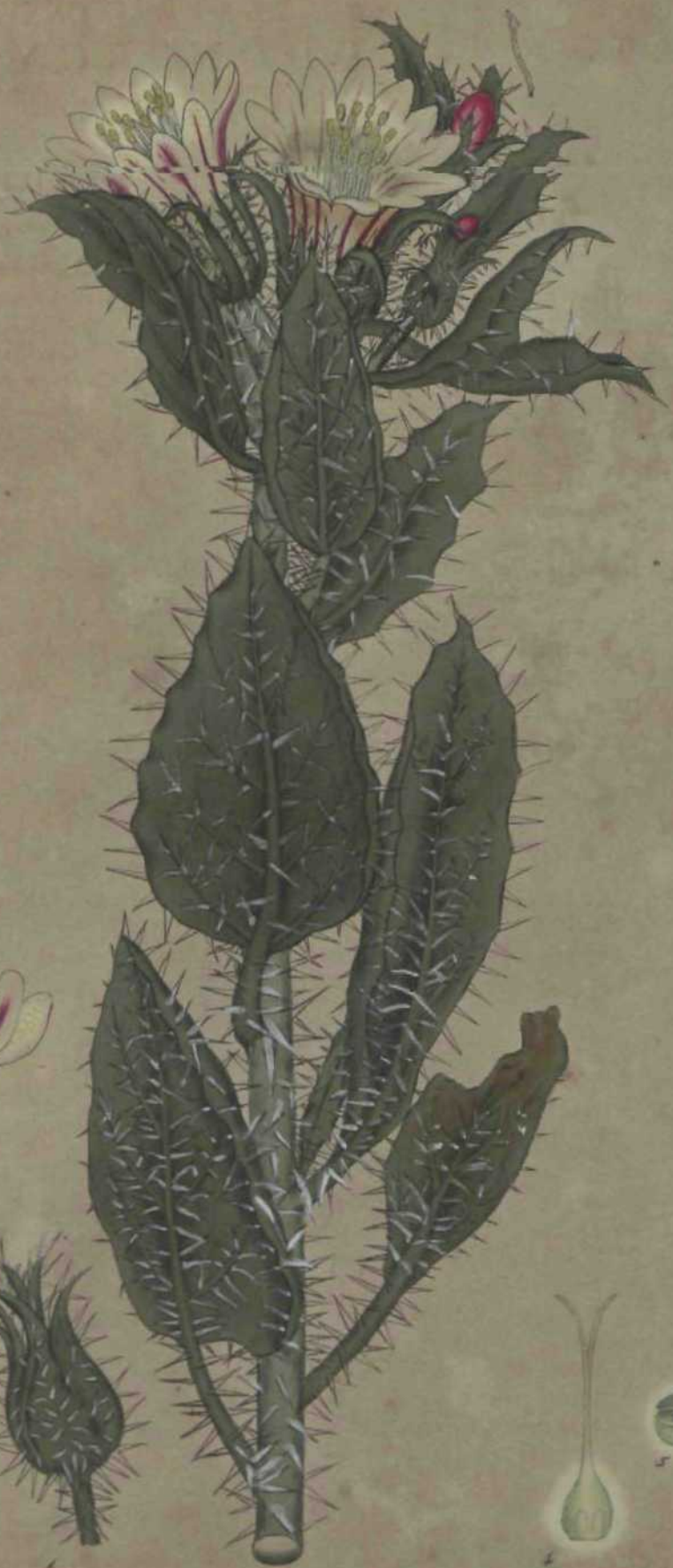


PLATE CCCXXVI.
PHARNACEUM LINEARE.

Linear-leaved Pharnaceum.

CLASS V. ORDER III.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA. Five Chives. Three Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium pentaphyllumj foliolis fubovatis, concavis, patentibus, aequalibus, perfiffentibus, intus coloratus, margine tenui.

COROLLA nulla; hinc calycis margo tenuis et calyx interne coloratus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, fubulata, longitudine calycis. Antherae bair bifidae.

PISTILLA. Germen ovatum, trigonum. Styli tres, fili formes, longitudine ft a mi num. Stigmata obtufa.

PERICARPIUM. Capfula ovata, obfoletè trigona* tecla, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA numerofa, nitida, orbiculata, depi\ margine acuto cinfta.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-leavedj leaflets nearly egg-fhaped, concave, fpreading, equal, per- manent, coloured within, with a thin edge.

BLOSSOM none; hence the edge of the cup is thin and the infide of it is coloured.

CHIVES. Five-threads, awl-haped, the length of the cup. Tips cleft at the bafe.

POINTALS. Seed-bud egg-fhaped, three-fided. Shafts three, thread-Hi aped, the length of the chives. Summits blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. Capfula egg-fhaped, #untly three-cornered, covered, three-celled, three valves.

SEEDS numerous, mining, orbicular, flattened, furrounded by a fliarp rim.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pharnaceum foliis linearibus, verticillatis; urn- bellis inequalibusj calycibus aurantiis: caule decumbente.

Pharnaceum with linear leaves, growing whorlsj umbels unequal; cups orangr coloured j Item bending downwards.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

- 1.. The Cup, (hewn from the front, with the chives.
1. The fame, fhewn from the hind part attached to the fruit-ftalk.
6. The Seed-bud and Pointals, natural fize.
4. The fame, magnified.
5. The Seed-bud, cut tranfverfely, magnified.

THIS little plant much refembles our Corn Spurry, or Spergula a. ,^i>-a, at firft fight. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, feldom grows more than *fix* inches high, and is very apt to be deftroyed by the damp of our winters. It fhould be placed in the airyeft part of the greenhoufe, and kept in light fandy loam. To propagate it, the cuttings fhould be put in, about the month of March, in the heat of a gentle hot-bed, or the bark-bed of the hot-houfe5 the ft-eds are fometime perfected. Jt has been often introduced to us, but as often loft* as' it is not a plant of much fhew, no great deal of pains has, hitherto, been taken for its prefervation. Our drawing was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Colledion, in the month of July, 1802.



Pharnaceum lineare

PLATE CCCXXVII.

XERANTHEMUM ARGENTEUM &

Silvery Everlasting-Flower.

CLASS XIX. ORDER II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Tips united. Superfluous Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

RECEPTACULUM paleaceum. Pappus fetaceus.
Calyx imbricatus, radiatus; radio colorato.

RECEPTACLE chaffy. Feather brittle. Cup
tiled, rayed; ray coloured.

See XERANTHEMUM SPECIOSISSIMUM, V. I. PL. L.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Xeranthemum fruticosum foliis lanceolatis, ca-
rinatis, fericeis; floribus paniculatis, ar-
genteis.

Everlasting-flower with a shrubby stem; leaves
lance-shaped, keeled, and silky flowers
grow in panicles, and silvery.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. An hermaphrodite Floret, natural size.
2. The same, magnified.
3. An inner scale of the Empalement.
4. The Receptacle, cleared of the scales and florets.
5. A female Floret, magnified.
6. The Pointal of the above, natural size.
7. The same magnified.

THIS new species of Everlasting-flower was introduced to us, at the same time, with the *X. spirale* of this work, PL CCLXII. by Montague Burgoyne, Esq. of Mark Hall, Essex, in the year 1801. It is a quick growing plant, and has flowered for the first time last April, when our drawing was taken. The flower stems grow to the length of eighteen inches, or more; and the buds, upon their first appearance, have a fine tint of flesh colour, which, however, totally disappears upon the expansion of the flower. It is propagated by cuttings, seeds, (which ripen in this country,) or by parting the branches at the root, and it makes many from one base, which are easily separated by pulling a knife between them. It thrives best in sandy peat with a small portion of loam, and may be kept in an airy, dry part of the greenhouse.



Xeranthemum argenteum

PLATE CCCXXVIII.

GERANIUM BUBONIFOLIUM

Macedonic-Parjley-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fru&us rof- || ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished
tratus, pentacoccus. || with long awns, five dry berries.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis pinnatis, pinnis oppositis, lobatis, || Geranium with winged leaves, wings opposite,
distantibus, lobis inciso-dentatis, glabris; lobed, distant, lobes deep cut and toothed,
petalis emarginatis, albis illuminibus quin- fraooth; petals notched at the end, white,
que fertilibus; radice tuberosa. || five fertile chives; root tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup cut and spread open.
 2. The Chives and Pointal.
 3. The Chives cut and spread open, magnified.
 4. The Pointal, magnified.
-

THIS Geranium, from the Cape of Good Hope, is quite distinct in its habit, from most of the tuberous species; the leaflets or wings of the leaves being more hand-shaped, and at a greater distance from each other, than in any which has come under our observation; having much the appearance of those of the plant from which we have derived its specific title. The plant was introduced by Mr. Niven, to the Clapham Collection, in 1800; where our drawing was taken in the month of June, 1802. The cultivation as usual, for the plants of this branch of the Geranium family.



Geranium tubonifolium

PLATE .CCCXXIX.

PHARNACEUM LINEARE. *Var. flo. albo.*

Linear-leaved Pharnaceum. white Var.

CLASS V. ORDER III.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA. Five Chives. Three Pointals.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-phyllua. Corolla nulla.
CAPSULA 3-ocularis, polyfperma.

II, CUP 5-leaved. Blofbrri none.
|| CAPSULE 3-celled, many-feeding.
|j See PHARNACEUM LINEARE.PI.CCCXXVL V.V.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

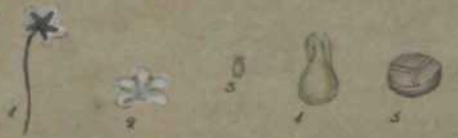
Pharnaceum foliis linearibus, verticillatis -9 um-
bellis inequalibus; calycibus albo-viren-
tibusj caule decumbente.

Pharnaceum with linear leaves, growing in
whorls; umbels unequal; cups whitifh
green 5 Hem bending downwards.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower.
 2. The Cup and Chives.
 3. The Seed-bud and Pointals, natural fize.
 4. The fame, magnified.
 - 5 The Seed-bud, cut tranfverfely, magnified.
-

WE have given this variety of the linear-leaved Pharnaceum, at the fame time with the orange-coloured, as being the only two Cape fpecies, at prefent, in our gardens. It is equally tender and delicate with its fellow, is equally difficult to propagate; and was introduced, this lad time, to the Hibbertian Collection in 1800, by Mr. Niven, with it.



Thymus linearis Var. *flor. alba*

NYMPHAEASTELLATA.

*Starr'd Water-Lily**

CLASS Kill. ORDER I.

POLYANDRIA MOYOGYNIA. Many Chives. The Pomul

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CAULIS 1, 5, feu 6-phyllis. Cor. polypetala.
Bacc. ruhiularis, truncata.

CUP 4, 5 or 6-leaved. Blois. many petals. Berry
many-celled, appearing cut off at top.
See NYMPHAEA CERULEA, Pl. CXCVII. Vol: III.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Nymphaea foliis subrotundis, sinuatis, subtus
purpurascens; lobis divaricatis, acutis;
lobis subrotundis, sinuatis, subtus
longiore.

Water-lily with nearly round leaves, scalloped
and purplish underneath; lobes spreading
and pointed; cup four-leaved, longer than
the pointed, blue petals.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup divested of the petals.
2. A young plant.
3. The seed-vessel, nearly arrived to maturity.
4. The same, cut transversely.

THIS fine species of Water-lily is a native of the East Indies, on the Malabar coast; and has been given by Rheed, in his Hortus Malabaricus, Vol. II. p. 53, fig. 27. At first sight, it has much the appearance of *N. caerulea*, but upon closer inspection it is found to possess many strongly differing characters, viz. In this, the under part of the leaves are purplish, the lobes spreading; in that, they are tiled, or lay upon each other; in *N. stellata* the petals or chives seldom exceed ten; whereas, the *N. caerulea* has an indefinite number of both. The roots, likewise, are perfectly distinct; in *N. caerulea* the diverging roots proceed from the lower part of the bulb, from whence the leaves issue, but in *N. stellata* it is the top, leaving below them a smooth top-shaped bulb. The parts which compose the summit, or rather the summits, (for indeed we should consider them, if it lay with us, as distinct pointals,) are expanded horizontally when the flower is in its perfect state, forming a star like appearance, whence its specific name. It is much tenderer than *N. caerulea*, and will not flower but in strong heat. Mr. Anderson informs us that the plants which have produced perfect seeds, this year, were from seeds, received by A. B. Lambert, Esq. (communicated by Dr. Roxburgh from India) in the month of March, and raised by him for the collection of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore where our drawing was made in August.



PLATE CCCXXXf.
XYLOPHYLLA FALCATA.

Cymitar-Jliaped-leaved Xylophylla.

CLASS XXI. ORDER III.

M(ONCECIA TRIANDRILL Chives and Pointals separate. Three Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

* *Masculi fls.*

CALYX. Pciiamhium inonophyllum, tripar-
titum, cobraturu; laciniis ovatis, patulis,
ova (is.

Co BULL A. Pctala tria, ova to, concava.

STAMINA. Fiknaciata tria, brevissima. basi ap-
proxJiData. Anticrae subrotundæ, didy-
ins.

* *Fe•nwajbarei* \ n voicm f.ifciaib cu:n tnaftitulis.

CALYX. Pciianlhram ut in mare.

COROL < v til in mure.

Nectarium corpusculis glav... men
ambicniibus.

PISTILLUM. Germen subrotundum, trifalca-
torn. Styli tres, patuli, bifidi. Stigr:nais
obtusa.

IKUH AEL'ITUM. Capsula trigona, trifulca, tri-
locnlatb] lowlis bivalv:bus.

.SEMI NA Iblitarij,

* *Male flowers.*

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, three divikii,
coloured) (sfegtneu;ped, spreaitog,
oval.

BLOSSOM. Petals three, egg-shaped, concave.

Cin vrs. Threads three, very short, and ap-
pro:ching at the base. Tips roundish, dou-
ble.

* *Female flowers* in the same tuft with Jic males.

EMPALEMENT. Cup as in I be ranle.

BLOSSOM as in the Iobale.

Honey-cup is formed of small glandular
bodies furrounding the feed-bud.

POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish, three-furro•vcd.
Shafts three, short. Summits blunt.

SEEP-V;ssel. Capsule three-sided, three-fur-
rowed, three cells; cell: two-valved.

SEEDS solitary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Xylophyll foliis fpsrfis, intcgri!, faUatis, cre-
natis; crenis remotis, floriferis; floribus
rubris.

Xylophylla with leaves featIpred on the fem,
entire, cymitar-shaped and scolloped i the
scollops distant, and having IHL nu'YLTi on
them; flowers red.

REFE::EWCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A male flower, magnified.
2. The blossom of male flowers, spread open, with the honey•cops.
3. A Female flower, magnified.
4. "The Germ from a female flower, cut transversely, magn'ficii.

IT (ould fern- that this Genus has not been observed with sufficient accuracy, at least those plants
known to us, and which have been treated of as belonging to the class Pentandria. The present one,
for ::istance, which is unquestionably the plant designed by Swartz, Commelin, Seba, &c. and is ac-
kiu>. ledged by Swartz to be triandrous and monœcious, yet that it should be continued in the Kew
Catalogue and by Willdenow, &c. to Pentandria, is astonishing. We have no hesitation in declaring
our opinion that the whole genus as it now stands ought to be thrown to Phyllanthus. But, as the title
Xylophylla is so well known for these plants; we have thought it more safe to give the Genus those
characters the plants bear under their true Class and Order, than make any alteration in it. The
Xylophylla falcata is a native of the West India Islands, and has been long cultivated in our hot-
houses; so long ago as the year 1739. It is a tender plant, and will not flower without the assistance
of the bark-bed; is easily propagated by cuttings; grows best in sandy peat, and flowers in August.
Our drawing was made at the Hammermith Nursery.



Xylophylla falcata

PLATE CCCXXXII.

PROTEA ANEMONIFOLIA.

Anemony-leaved Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER,

COROLLA 4-fida feu 4-petala. Antherae line- ares, infertae petalis infra apicem. Calyx proprius nullus. Semina folitaria.	 1 I	BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4 petals. Tips linear, in- ferted into the petals below the point. Em- payment proper, none. Seeds folitary. See PROTEA FORMOSA, PL. XVII. Vol. I.
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis pinnatis, pinnis planis, cuneifor- mibus, sub apice inciso-dentatis; capitalis terminalibus; squamis calycinis lanceolatis, glabris; floribus luteis.	 	Protea with winged leaves, wings flat, wedge- shaped, deeply toothed at the point; flower heads terminal; scales of the cup lance- shaped, smooth; flowers yellow.
--	------------------	---

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Flower complete, with its Seed-bud attached.
2. One of the petals of the flower, magnified.
3. Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, the Summit detached and magnified.

THE *Protea Anemonifolia* is one of the only three species of the Genus, we have, yet, received from New Holland. It was introduced to us, from thence, in the year 1792, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. Hammerfith is a hardy green-house plant; grows to the height of three, or four feet; may be propagated by cuttings, and flowers in August. It thrives best in a mixture of light sandy loam, and peat earth, of each an equal quantity.



Protea anemonifolia

SAGITTATA LANCIFOLIA.

Lance'leaved Arrowhead,

CLASS XXL ORDER VII.

U ONCE CIA POLYSIND Ml. Chives and 10i separate. Many Chi ves.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

* Mascidi Jiorrs ptures.

CALYX. Perimhium triphyllumj fblioUs ova-
its, 'oncavis, perfifitentibus.

COROLLA. Pitala tria, fubrotunda, obmfo, pla7
nn, patienliSj calrci tripia raijora.

STAMINA. Filaments plurima (viginti cjnttiior
fape), fubtilftlj in capitolum congefta.
Asterae creflae, longUudine cal) iis.

* fSemhteiores pauciores, i ofra nialcilos.

CAL%. P<rianihiuin ui in mare.

COROLLA. Petals iria, ut it) mare.

PISTILLA. Geriiiu^ noxnerofa, compreffa, in
capilulum congefta, extrorfum gibba, defi-
nciia in ftulos breviffimos. Stigmata iL-i-
ta, pcrfiitentia.

PERICARPIUM nail urn. Recep^nuliim globo-
fum, femina in ginbm tolligens.

STUINA numerofa, oblonga, compreffa, cincta
longitudinaliter margine niembraaceo,
lato, hinc gibbo, utrinq lie acuminato.

* Male flowers many.

EYI'ALKMENT. Clip three leaves; leaflets egg-
shaped, concave, remaining.

BLOSSOM. Three petals, roundish, blunt, 9at,
spreadng, thrc linit"; the tize of the cup,

CHIVES. Threads many (often twenty-four),
awt-flia)ed, collected into a li ifc tieaU. Tips
up light, the lengtb of the cup.

* Female flowers Tower, beucnth the males.

EMPALEMENT. Cop as in the male.

BLOSSOM. Three petals, as in the male.

POINTALS. Seed-buds numerous, flatten-
ing a little head, bunched on the outcTide,
ending in very short shafts. Summits point-
ed, remain

SEED-VESSEL none. Receptacle globular, Aip-
porling the feeds in the form of a globe.

SEEDS numerous, oblong, flattened, iurround-
ed lengthways by a broad skinny border,
banded on one fide, tapering to each end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Sagittaria folii* L-iceobto-ovatis.

Arrowhead with leaves between lance and egg-
shaped.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The whole plant in miniature.
2. A male flower divested of the petals.
3. One of the Chives, magnified.
4. A female flower without its petals.
5. The receptacle with its pointals, cut perpendicularly, magnified.

ALL the species of this Genus of plants are aquatic, or water plants, and differ but little from each other, in their specific characters. Our present subject is a native of the West India Islands, and requires the atmosphere of a hot-house to induce it to flower. The blossoms, on the lower part of the flower-stem, are all females; and those on the upper part, males; they are all exceedingly delicate, as either wind, or wet, destroys them. It increases by offsets from the root; but the seeds do not ripen in this country. It must be kept in a pan or tub half filled with earth, and the other half with water, but does not require to be plunged in the tan-bed.

Our figure was taken from a plant which flowered this year 1803 (and, for the first time in Britain, as we are informed by Mr. Aackrlbn), in die inontti of July, in the Collection of J. Vetc, Esq. Kensington Gore.



Sagittaria 6-rijolia

Handwritten text, likely a collector's or artist's signature.

STRUTHIOLA TOMENTOSA.

D~~ec~~ony-i 'caved Struthiola.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGVIA. Four ~~hives~~. One Points].

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

PEBILKTHIUM dipj'Uum. Corolla tubulosa, 4-ijiUi. Ne&arinm gJajriulu: OSO faud circumpositæ. Semen nmii fubbaccatum.

Cup two-leaved. BloBom tubular, 4 cleft. Honey-t-up 8 glands, placed round die mouth of the bloilbm. One feed like n Ixtry.
See STRUTHIOLA IJIBBICATA, PL. CXIII. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Stmthii la foiis ovatis, coocavis, callofis, tomentofis, imbricatis; tied.inf.i duu.l.ecim parti to.

Struthiola whh egg shaped leavefl, concave, c^l-
Ions il i •ny and tilei; lioney-cup tritli
twelve divisious.

EEPEHENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The two leaves of the Empalement, magnified.
- J., A Flower complete, magnified.
3. A Bloilbm cut npcu, to ihew the fituation of ihecbites, magn Uic.d.
4. A Seed-bud, with the <li-Jft and Summit, a little magnified.

TUB Clapham Colledion La the only one in which this curious rpecies of Str\uthiola is, at prefeat, to be fcen. [I was sent by Mr. Niven, from the Cape, i^] TOO, and "owered, for the first time, li^ year 1802, in the mouth of Auguil, when our drawing was made. It is a tender Green-house plant, as are most of this natural orderj from that country; t<ing lul",eptible of too great moiftire, c-tilier when expofed to the oi>en air during heavy mius in futnmer, oi from over watering in winter. Wtherefore they are best preserved by sheltering them in an airy fituation during summer, and giving them but little wate: in winter. It h encreased by cuttings, takco uffin thi month of May, planted in a pot, filled to the margin with sandy loam, and plunged under a hand-glafe, in a shady border, without witering the loam. It grows most flourishing in a mixture of sandy peat and loam; the peat about one third part.



Struthiola tomentosa

GLADIOLUS PYRAMIDATUS.

Pyramical-spiked Gladiolus.

CLASS III ORDER I.

TRUSDUUM MOXOGYMA. Three Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL, GENERIC CHARACTER.

Co HOLLA. *sexpartita*, ringens. Stamina adscendentia.

BLOSSOM fix-dividtd, gaping. Cliives ascending.

See GLADIOLUS ROSEUS, PI, XI. Vol. L

SPECTIFIC CHARACTER.

Gladiolus Axa foillis ensiformibus, utrinque attenuatis, glabris; spathis praemortis; spicis pyramulalib; floribus imbricatis, fubringentibus.

Gladiolus with sword-shaped spikes, tapering at both ends, amiftooth; the catkins appear bit-ten at the ends; the spikes are inserted in the flowers tiltwise, a little gaping.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Part of a leaf.
2. The two Valves of the Sheath.
3. A Blossom cut open, to shew the insertion of the Gliives.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summits.

This fine *Gladiolus* from the Cape of Good Hope, we believe, has not flowered, or is to be found, in any other collection than that of the Dowager Lady De Clifford, Paddington; where our drawing was taken in August, this year, 1803. It grows to the height of three feet; and the flowers continue to blow, from four to six at a time in succession, from the base of the spike. It is a hardy bulb, and has every appearance of being a free bloomer.



Gladiolus irimoidatus

PLATE CCCXXXV
 ANCIUS A CAPENSIS.

Ca₁V Alkanet.

CLASS V. ORDER !.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium quinquepartitum oblongum, teres, acutum, persistens.

COROLLA monopetala, infundibuliformis: tubus cylindricus, longitudine calycis; limbus semiquinquefidus, obtusus, erecto-patens; faux clausa squamulis quinque, convexis, prominentibus, oblongis, conniventibus.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, brevissima, in fauce corollae. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, tectae.

PISTILLUM. Germina quatuor. Stylus filiformis, longitudine staminum. Stigma obtusum, emarginatum.

PERICARPIMUM nullum; Calyx major, erectus, in sinu continens semina.

SEMINA quatuor, oblongiuscula, obtusa, gibba.

EMPALEMENT. Cup five-parted, oblong, cylindrical, pointed, remaining.

BLOSSOM one petal, funnel-shape; tube cylindrical, the length of the cup; border half-five-cleft, obtuse, from erect spreading; throat closed with five small scales, convex, prominent, oblong, converging.

CHIVES. Five very short threads in the throat of the blossom. Tips oblong, incumbent, covered.

POINTALS. Seed-buds four. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit blunt, notched at the end.

SEED-VESSEL none; the Cup larger and erect, containing the seeds in its bosom.

SEEDS four, somewhat oblong, blunt, hunched.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anchusa foliis lanceolatis, villosis, callosis; floribus nicmoij-paniculatis, caeruleis.

Alkanet with lance-shaped leaves, hairy, and callous; flowers grow in bunches nearly panicled, blue.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement, natural size.
2. The same, magnified.
3. The Seed buds and pointal, natural size.
4. The same magnified.
5. A Blossom cut open, magnified, to shew the scales upon the mouth, with the situation of the chives.

THIS is the only species of the Genus we have yet seen from the Cape of Good Hope; and, as it appears that Thunberg discovered but this solitary instance, which he has given in his *Prodromus Plantarum Capensium*, under the specific title we have here adopted, from him; he, perhaps, thought himself warranted in so naming it; although naming plants from the country where they are first found requires but little reasoning to shew its impropriety. It is a hardy green-house plant, but from all appearance, like the most of this natural order, rather short-lived. It grows freely in a mixture of loam and sandy peat; and there is every appearance that the seeds will ripen, the only method by which there is any likelihood of its being perpetuated.

The plant, before flowering, does not grow above six inches high; but the flower-stem rises near eighteen inches. Our figure was taken from a plant in the Hibbertian Collection; where it flowered for the first time in England in the month of July 1803; having been sent home, by Mr. Niven, from the Cape, in 1800.



Anchusa capensis

PLATE CCCXXXVII.
PROTEA TRITERNATA.

Clyfter-headed Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA quadrifida feu quadripetala. An-
therae lineares, infertae petalis infra apicem.
Calyx proprius nullus.
SEMINA folitaria.

BLOSSOM four-cleft or four petals. Tips linear,
inferted into the petals below the point.
Empalement proper, none.
SEEDS folitary.
See PROTEA FORMOSA, PL XVII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea foliis bipinnatis, brevibus, filiformibus,
confertis, glabris; floribus terminalibus,
umbellatisj pedunculis bracteis, capitulis
longioribus; fquamis calycinis fubulatis,
hirtis.

Protea with doubly winged leaves, fhort, thread-
fhaped, crowded and fmoth; flowers ter-
minate the branches in umbels \$ fruit-(talks
with floral leaves, and longer than the fmall
heads; fcales of the cup awl-ill aped and
hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Leaf.
2. A Flower.
3. One of the Petals of the flower, magnified.
4. The Seedbud, Shaft and Summit, the Summit detached, magnified.
5. The common Cup of one of the fmall heads of flowers.

THIS beautiful divided leaved Protea has been named, as above, by Thunberg, in his *DhTertatio de Protea*, n. 7, and in his *Prodromus plantarum capenfium* 25. It is rather a delicate plant, and fub-
je& to lofe the lower leaves from the ftém, which takes fomething from the beauty of it's habit. The
young lekves, when they firft appear, have a dówny character, which difappears as they grow firm.
The ftém has likewife, in its young ftate, a tendency to downinefs, which is not difcovered on the
old wood; and is, where the leaves are extant, quite covered by them. It grows to the height of three
feet, is propagated by cut'ings, and flowers in the month of July. Our figure was taken from a plant
in the Hibbertian Colleaiõn, which was raifed from Cape feeds in lbOO, fent from thence by Mr.
Niven.



Protea triternata

GERANIUM CORONOPIFOLIUM.

Buck"s-horn-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MOI^ADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fructus II ONE POINTAL. Five fummits. Fruit furnished
rofratus, penta-coccus. with long awns, five dry berries.

II See GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM, PL.XII. Vol. I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis fubcuneatis, apice incifo-den-
tatis, canefcentibus, petiolis longiflimis;
pedunculis fubtrifloris; corollis pallidè vio-
laceis; caule fuffruticofo; ftaminibus
quinque fertilibus.

Geranium with nearly wedge-ihaped leaves,
deeply toothed at the end, whitifhand very
long foot-ftalksj flower ftems moftly three-
flowered -, bloflbras pale purple; ftem rather
woody j five fertile chives.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE,

1. A Flower and a Bud from a feedling variety of this plant, by an intermixture of die farina of Geranium tricolor.
2. The Cup, which is folid and five-leaved.
3. The Chives and Pointal, magnified.
4. The fame cut open, magnified.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summits, magnified.

THE Geranium coronopifolium is one of thofe fpecies we may fairly denominate biennial j for fuch is certainly the G. tricolor, G.Oenothera, G. tomentofum, &c. and as fuch muft be propagated every year to have a fuceffion of them. It is readily increafed by putting the cuttings into fmall pots, and plunging them in the heat of a hot-bed or hot-houfe, early in the month of March; which plants will flower in September. It was firft introduced to the Kew Gardens by Mr. Maflbn in 1792. The plant is very delicate, and fhould be kept in a dry part of the green-houfe, in a mixture of fandy peat and j-ich earth. Our figure is from a plant in the Hibbertian Colleaiionj where, likewise, we found the variety of which a flower is given on the plate. Mr. Allen informs us, he procured the Var. by approximating a plant of this fpecies to the G. tricolor; firft impregnating the fummits of the flower of G! coronopifolium, with the pollen from the tips of the G. tricolor, a method much practifed of late for the production of varieties, in many genera.



Geranium coronopifolium

PLATE CCCXXXIX.

LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA.

Buck's-horn-leaved Lobelia.

CLASS XIX, ORDER VI.

STNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers simple.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus. Corolla 1-petala, irregularis. II CUP 5-cleft. Bloffom 1 -petal, irregular. Cap-
Capfula infera, 2-feu 3-locularis. || fule beneath, 2 or 3-ccMed.
See LOBELII riNiFOLIA, PI. CCLXXIII. Vol. IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lobelia foliis lanceolatis, dentatis, glabris; flo-
ribus folitariis, axillaribus; pedunculis
elongatis; fligmatibus obtufis, pilofis.

Lobelia with lance-ihaped leaves toothed and
fsmooth; flowers folitary, from the bafe of
the leaves; foot-ftalks lengthened5 fummta
blunt, hairy.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Chives magnified.
2. The Cup, Chives, and Pointal, the Summit detached; magnified.

THE chara&er of moft of the Lobelias from the Cape, and elfewhere, is, that they are either annual or biennial, and can fcarcely be considered as (hrubs. Our prefent fubje& is a biennial from the Cape of Good Hope, flowers the firft year from the feed, if fown in March, and may be preferred a fecond year; but, as it feeds fo abundantly, it is fcarce- worth the pains to preferve it, as the plants of one year's growth are fo much handfomer than thofe preferred through the winter. It flowers from July till Oaober, and fhould be kept in fandy peat earth.

.TlteL. cornnopifolia was introduced to the KewColleation in 1787, by Mr. F: Mafbn, and is now ip mod collections.



LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA

Lobelia coronopifolia

PLATE CCCXL

LOBELIA GRACILIS.

Slender-flemed Lobelia.

CLASS XIX. ORDER VI.

SFNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. Tips united. Flowers simple.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX 5-fidus. Corolla monopetala, irregularis. || CUP 5-cleft. Bloffom one petal, irregular.
Capfula infera, 2-feu 3-locularis. || Capfule beneath, 2 or 3-celled.
|| See LOBELIA TINIFOLIA, Pl.CCLXXIII.Vol.IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Lobelia foliis inferioribus ovatis, finuatis, fu- || Lobelia with the lower leaves egg-fhaped and
perioribus lanceolatis, den tat is j petalis || fcollopped, the upper ones lance-fhaped
duobus minoribus barbatisj floribus fpi- || and toothed \ the two fmaller petals bearded \
catis; ftigmatibus **bifidis.** || flowers grow in fpikesj fummits two-cleft.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloffom cut open, with the chives in their place, magnified.
2. The Cup, Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit; the Summit detached and magnified.

THIS moft delicate little plant, of which our figure repreffents the whole, was raifed in 1801, from Cape feeds, fent by Mr. Niven from thence, for the Clapham gardens 3 where our drawing was made this year, 1803, in the month of Auguft. It is an annual plant, producing its feeds freely, as do moft fpecies of this genus, which fhould be fown in the month of March, in light fandy peat, and tranfplanted about May.



Lobelia gracilis

PLATE CCCXLI
PHASEOLUS CARACALLA.

Snail-Flower Kidney-Bean.

CLASS XVII. ORDER IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Chives in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, bilabiatum; labio superiori emarginato, inferiore tridentato.

COUOLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum, cordatum, obtusum, emarginatum, reclinatum, lateribus reflexis.

Alee, ovatae, longitudine vexilli, unguibus longis inhi'dentes.

Carina, angusta, spirally contra folem revoluta.

STAMINA. Filament a diadelpa, ((implex et novemfidura) intra carinam, spiralia. Antherae decem, simplices.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, compressum villosum. Stylus filiformis, spirally inflexus, fuprre pubescens. Stigma obtusum, eraffiufulum, villosum.

PEKICARPIUM. Legumen longum, rectum, coriaceum, obtusum cum acumine.

SEMINA reniformia, oblonga, compressa.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, two-lipped, upper lip notched at the end, lower three-toothed.

BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped.

Standard, heart-shaped, blunt, notched at the top, reclined, reflexed at the sides.

Wings, egg-shaped, the length of the Standard, terminating in long claws.

Keel, narrow, twisted spirally contrary to the fun.

CHIVES. Threads in two sets, (simple and nine-cleft r,) within the keel, spiral. Tips ten, simple.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, flattened, hairy. Shaft thread-shaped, spirally bent inwards, downy above. Summit blunt, thickish, hairy.

SEED VESSEL. A long pod, straight, leathery, blunt with a point.

SEEDS kidney-shaped, oblong, flattened.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Phaseolus caule volubili vexillis, carinaque spirally convolutis.

Kidney-bean with a twining stem standards and keel spirally twisted from the left to the right.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. The Standard.
3. One of the wings, (hewn from the outside.
4. One of the wings, hewn from the inside.
5. The Keel.
6. The Chives.
7. The Pointal.

As a (singular vegetable production, we have given a specimen of this most curious flower, but not as a novelty, as it is, certainly, rather common, the seeds having frequently been brought to us from Portugal, (to which country it was first introduced from Brazil in South America), ever since the year 1690. It is a climbing plant and must be kept in the hothouse, is propagated by seeds or cuttings, grows to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and should be planted in rich earth. The flowers are produced about August; they are very fragrant, but have not much duration, and the plant has much the resemblance of the common scarlet kidney-bean.



Phaseolus Caracalla

PLATE CCCXLII.
COBBEA SCANDENS.

Climbing Cobbea.

CLASS V. ORDER I.

JPENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, femi-
quinquifidum -, laciniis cordatis, raucro-
natis, patentibus, perr^o liens.

COROLLA monopetala, campanulata, versus basin
arctata, quinquefidia; laciniis concavis, tri-
v lubis, ciliatis; squamulae quinque lanatae,
ad basin tinus tubi, conniventes.

Nectarium, corpus carnosum, quinquangu-
lare, deceni fulcatum, geminaculis.

STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, squamulis co-
rollae orta, declinata. Antherae incumbentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum, fulcatum. Stylus
filiformis, declinatus, flaminibus longior.
Stigmata tria, plana, recurvata.

PERICARPUM. Capsula oblonga, trilobularis,
trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEMINA plurima, valvulis affixa, compressa, im-
bricata.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, half five-cleft
segments heart-shaped, ending in a point,
spreading, persistent.

BLOSSOM one-petal, bell shaped, narrowed to-
wards the base, five-cleft; segments con-
cave, three-lobed, fringed; five woolly
scales at the base of the bottom of the tube
resting upon each other.

Honey-cup, a fleshy body, five-angled, ten-
furrowed, embracing the seed-bud.

CHIVES. Five threads, arising from the scales
of the blossom, declined. Tips lying upon
the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped, furrowed.
Shaft thread-shaped, declined, longer than
the threads. Summits three, flat, turned
back.

SEED-VESSEL. Capsule oblong, three cells, three
valves.

SEEDS many? fixed to the valves, flat, tiled.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cobbea foliis conjugatis, cirrhosis; floribus foli-
tariis, pedunculis longissimis; caule scandenti.

Cobbea with conjugate leaves terminating in a
tendrill; flowers solitary, footstalks very
long, stem climbing.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE,

1. A Blossom cut and spread open, with the Chives in their place.
2. The Empalement, Honey-cup, Seed-bud, Shaft and Summits.

THE specimen, from which our drawing was taken, was communicated by Mrs Long, from the Col-
lection of the Honourable Charles Long, of Bromley Hill, Kent; where, we believe, the only plant of
this fine Genus is at present to be found in Britain; and where it has flowered, for the first time, this
year, in the month of September, 1803. It is a native of the East Indies, and must be kept as a hot-
house plant; is propagated by cuttings, and thrives in rich earth; will grow, if permitted, to the
height of twenty feet or more, and is still in flower this present month of November.



Cobbea scandens

PLATE CCCXLIII.
BLANDFORDIA CORDATA.

Hcart-Jliape-leaved Blandfordia.

CLASS V. ORDER I.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p>CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, femiquinquefidum; laciniis concavis, ovatis, obtusis, erectis; persistens.</p> <p>COFFOLLA. Petala quinque, oblongo-lineariter, fubtruncata, patentia, calyci inferta. <i>Nectarium</i> urceolatum, inerriforanaceum, germen cingens; limbo quinque-lobato, laciniis clavatis, capitatis.</p> <p>STAMINA. Filamenta nulla. Antherae quinque, fubrotundae, didymae; ne&arii margini, inter lacinias limbi, affixae.</p> <p>PISTILLUM. Germen fubrotundum. Stylus breviffimus, erectus. Stigma obfoletum.</p> <p>PERICARPIMUM. Capfula oblonga, unilocularis, bivalvis.</p> <p>SEMINA plurima, minuta, glabra.</p>	<p>EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, half-five-cleft; segments concave, egg-shaped, blunt, upright; remaining.</p> <p>BLOSSOM. Five petals, oblong-linear, appearing rather cut off at the ends, spreading, inferted into the cup. <i>Honey-cup</i> pitcher-flaped, Ikinny, furrrounding the feed-bud; border five-lobed, segments club-shaped, and headed.</p> <p>CHIVES. Threads none. Tips five, roundish, double; fixed, between the segments of the border, upon the margin of the honey-cup.</p> <p>POINTAL. Seed-bud roundish. Shaft very short, upright. Summit obfolete.</p> <p>SEED-VESSEL. Capful oblong, one cell, two valves.</p> <p>SEEDS many, small, smooth.</p>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p><i>Blandfordia foliis cordatis, reticulatis, crenatodentatis, floribus fpicatis.</i></p>	<p>jj <i>Blandfordia</i> with leaves heart-shaped, netted, and between the folloped and toothed flowers grow in spikes.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup, natural size.
2. The same, magnified.
3. A Petal, magnified.
4. The Honey-cup, with the Chives, magnified.
5. The same, spread open, shewn from the outside.
6. The same, shewn from the inside.
7. The Seed-bud, natural size.
8. The same, magnified.

THE *Blandfordia cordata* was first observed by Mr. J. Frazer, in the year 1756, on the banks of the Savannah river, near its source, in Georgia, North America; but was not introduced to us until the year 1800, when it was brought to England, amongst many other novelties, by that gentleman. It is, as are most of the plants of that country, rather too tender to resist the severity of our winters, and should be protected, either in the green-house, or in the coolest and moister part of the hot-house; where, if it is kept the year through, it will flourish, and flower about the month of June. It is increased by parting the roots about April; delights in moisture and shade; thriving most in a light peat soil, with a small mixture of sandy loam. This plant, from its general habit, would at first sight be taken for a species of *Tiarella*, or *Heuchera*, to both which it bears great resemblance, being all, likewise, natives of the same climate; but the strongly differing characters, in the parts of fructification, prevent its being placed to either of those genera. The honey-cup, it is true, might, perhaps, with reason, be considered as the connected threads of ten chives, and what we take to be the segments of its border, set down as so many sterile ones to make up this number. Thus, the plant would be transmutated to the XVI class; but, from our best judgment, we have placed it, as above, in the V.

Our figure is from a specimen communicated by the Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford, from his magnificent gardens at White Knights, near Reading, Berks. Little need be urged for the propriety of our naming a plant from the Marquis of Blandford; and thus, dedicating this small part of our labours to his lordship; as few, at present, patronize the science, through all its branches, with so much vigour and liberality, or who have equal knowledge in its theory and practice.

ATROPOD



Blandfordia cordata

PLATE CCCXLIV.

EPIDENDRUM ENSIFOLIUM.

Sword Jhaped-leaved Epidendrum.

CLASS XX. ORDER I.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA. Chives on *the* Pointal. Two Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

NBCTAMUM turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum. || HONEY-CUP top-fhaped, oblique and reflexed.
|| See PL. XIII. Vol. I. EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM,

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Epidendrum fcapo tereti, laevi; foliis enfiformi- || Epidendrum with a round fmooth ftemj leaves
bus5 petalis lanceolatis glabrisj labio Ian- || fword-fhaped \$ petals lance-fhaped, fmooth;
reolato, recurvato, maculato. || II lip lance-ilia ped, recurved and fpotted.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The lip, detached from the flower.
2. A Flower from which the lip has been feparated.

THE Sword-ihaped-leaved Epidendrum is a native of China and Japan, was cultivated, before 1792, in the gardens of the Marchionefs of Rockingham, at Hillindon, Middlefex. It has more the habit and character of Limodorum than Epidendrum, to which genus it was firft placed; and, like the Epidendrum finense of this work, Plate CCXVI. Vol. III. requires but little heat to keep it in health, preferring a fandy loam to any other matter, for its nouriftment. It, like the forenamed, and feveral other fpecies of this genus, or rather of the genus Limodorum, not being thick-leaved, or parafitic, where indigenous, are of confequence much eafier preferred and increafed than thofe of that defcription. Its flowers, which are produced in September or Oftober, are very fragrant, particularly in the evening, continue in perfe&ion above a month. It is propagated by parting the roots in the month of May.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the Hibbertian Colle&tion.

PLANTAE
INDICAE



Epidendrum ensifolium

PLATE CCCXLV-
HYACINTHUS CORYMBOSUS.

Linear-leaved Cape Hyacinth.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p>CALYX nullus.</p> <p>COROLLA monopetala, campanulataj limbus fexfidus, reflexus.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Nectarium</i>; pori tres melliferi ad apicem germinis.</p> <p>STAMINA. Filamenta fex, fubulata, breviora. Antherae conniventes.</p> <p>PISTILLUM. Germen fuperum, rotundo-trigonum, trifulcum. Stylus fimplex, corolla brevior. Stigma obtufum.</p> <p>PERICARPIUM. Capfula fubrotunda, triquetra, trilocularis, trivalvis.</p> <p>SEMINA bina (faepius,) fubrotunda.</p>		<p>EMFALKMENT none.</p> <p>BLOSSOM one petal, bell-fhapedj border fix-cleft, reflexed.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Honey-cup</i>, three honied pores at the tip of the feed-bud.</p> <p>CHUTES. Six threads awl-fhaped, (horter. Tips converging.</p> <p>POINTAL. Seed-bud above, round-three-cornered, three furrowed. Shaft fimple, fhorter than the blofblm. Summit blunt.</p> <p>SEED-VESSEL. Capfula roundifti, three-fided, three-celled, three-valved.</p> <p>SEEDS in pairs (often,) roundifli.</p>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p>Hyacinthus corollis infundibuliformibus, corymbofis, ereftisj fcapo foliis linearibus brevior.</p>		<p>Hyacinth with funnel-flaped bloffoms, growing in a broad topped fpike, uprightj flower-ilem ihorter than the leaves, which are linear.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Bloffora, with the Chives in their place, one Chive deiached, magnified.
2. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, the Summit detached, magnified.

AMONGST the plants, of this natural order, from the Cape of Good Hope, we find fuch an intermixture of character, in the different parts of fructification j that, if fome latitude is not taken in referring them to forae of the old genera, almoft every frefh fubjeft, we difcover, would require a new one. This plant, although we have placed it to Hyacinthus, with thofe that have gone before us, has jufter claims to Drimia, Polyanthes or Scilla; for it is wanting in the effential charaders of Hyacinthus, being unfurniied with the honied pores, and having the chives inferted into the tube of the bloffom, three of which are, alternately, double the length of the others. To Drimia, a new genus of Profeffor Jacquin, and a mutilation of Hyacinthus, it is moft allied; but, we have not thought fit to alter its known ftaiion, as, without doubt, the multiplication of genera, or altering the place of known plants, adds but to the difficulties of a moft intricate, though pleafing ftudy. It is a hardy green-houfe bulb* delights in a mixture of peat earth and fandy loam; increafes by offsets, and flowers in October or November. Our figure was made from a plant in the Nurfery of Mr. Williams of Turnham Green, who firft imported it in 1800. It is faid, by Koenig, to grow in pafture lands near the Cape town, and was firft noticed there by him.



Hyacinthus corymbosus.

PLATE CCCXLVL
CASUARINA STRICTA.
Upright Casuarina.

CLASS XXI. ORDER L

MONOECIA MONANDRIA. Chives and Pointal separate. One Chive.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p style="text-align: center;">* <i>Maefuli flores.</i></p> <p>CALYX. Amentum filiforme, imbricatum, fquamis minutis, unifloris.</p> <p>COROLLA. Scjuamulae bipartitae, ovatae, minutae.</p> <p>STAMINA. Filamentum unicum, capillare, fquamamenti longius. Anthera didyma.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* <i>Feminti flores in eadem arbore.</i></p> <p>CALYX. Amentum ovato-cylindricum; fquamis ovatis, acutis, carinatis, ciliatis.</p> <p>COROLLA nulla.</p> <p>PISTILLUM. Germen minutum. Stylus filiformis, longus, exfertus, bifidus. Stigmata duo.</p> <p>PERICARPICUM. Strobilus fquamis bivalvibus, perpendiculariter dehiscentibus.</p> <p>SEMINA folitaria, conica, margine membranacea.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">* <i>Male flowers.</i></p> <p>EMPALEMENT. Catkin thread-shaped, tiled with small one-flowered scales.</p> <p>BLOSSOM. Scales two-parted, ovate, minute.</p> <p>CHIVES. Thread one, hair-like, longer than the scale of the catkin. Tip double.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* <i>Female flowers on the same plant.</i></p> <p>EMPALEMENT. Catkin ovate-cylindric, with egg-shaped, acute, keeled, tiled scales.</p> <p>BLOSSOM none.</p> <p>POINTAL. Seed-bud minute. Shaft thread-shaped, long, without, two-cleft. Summits two.</p> <p>SEED VESSEL. Cone with two-valved scales, splitting perpendicularly.</p> <p>SEEDS folitary, conical, with a skinny edge.</p>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p><i>Casuarina dioica ramulellis eredis; fruticorum fquamis inermibus; vaginis mafculis multifidis, glabris.</i></p>		<p><i>Casuarina with chives and pointals diffract, and upright branchlets; scales of the cones naked, male (heaths many-parted, smooth).</i></p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Catkin, or terminal part of a male branchlet, magnified slightly.
2. The Shaft and Summit of a female floret.
3. The Cone, whilst yet in flower.
4. The same magnified.

THE *Casuarina stricta* is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced, by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee, in the year 1775. It is a hardy green-house plant, grows to the height of ten or twelve feet before it flowers, which is in November. It is perfectly dioicous; the male and female blossoms, never coming on the same plant, and either have little to recommend them for beauty; their singularity is what should sooner attract our notice. The two figures, on the plate, which are the male and female, were taken from two plants*, in flower, at the same time, in the collection of the Dowager Lady de Clifford, Paddington. All the species, hitherto discovered, since the first, upon which the genus was formed, the *C. equisetifolia* has, like this, the male and female parts of fructification on different plants; that only, being monoicous, or with the male and female parts on the same plant.



Casuarina stricta

PLATE CCCXLVII
SOPHORA CAPENSIS.

Vetch-leaved Sophora.

CLASS X. ORDER I.
DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

<p>CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, breve, campanulatum, basi fuperne gibbum; orequinquedentato, obi iquo, obtuso.*</p> <p>COROLLA papilionacea, pentapetala. <i>Vexillum</i> oblongum, fenfim lathis, rectum, lateribus reflexis. <i>Alee</i> duae, oblongae, basi appendiculatae, longitudine vexilli. <i>Carina</i> dipetala; petalis alis conformibus, marginibus inferioribus approximate, navicularibus.</p> <p>STAMINA. Filamenta decem, distincta, parallela, (bbulata, longitudine corollae, intra carina recondita. Antherae finimae, affurgentes.</p> <p>PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, leres. Stylus magnitudine et fitu fiaminum. Stigma obtusum.</p> <p>PERICARPIUM. Legumen longiffimum, tenuous, uniloculare, ad femina nodosum.</p> <p>SEMINA plurima, fubrotunda.</p>	<p>EMPALEMENT. Cup one-leaf, short, bell-shaped, hunched at the base on the upper side; mouth five-toothed, oblique, obtuse.</p> <p>BLOSSOM butterfly-shaped, five petalled. <i>Standard</i> oblong, gradually wider, straight, reflexed at the sides. <i>Wings</i> two, oblong, appendicled at the base, the length of the standard. <i>Keel</i> two petalled with the petals conformable to the wings, the lower margins approaching and boat-shaped.</p> <p>CHIVES. Ten threads, distinct, parallel, and ill aped, the length of, the blotium, within the keel. Tips very final 1, turned upwards</p> <p>POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong, cylindrical. Shaft the size and litation of the chives. Summit blunt.</p> <p>SEED-VESSEL. Pod very long, slender, one-celled, knobbed at the feeds.</p> <p>SEEDS many, roundish.</p>
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SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

<p><i>Sophora</i> foliis pinnatis; foliolis lanceolatis, mucronatis, fubtus tomentosifis; caule fruticoso. *</p>	<p><i>Sophora</i> with winged leaves; leaflets lance-shaped, pointed, downy beneath; stem shrubby.</p>
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. The Standard, or upper Petal.
3. One side Petal, or Wing of the filofibm.
4. One of the Petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives and Pointal, natural size.
6. One of the Chives, magnified.
7. The Pointal, natural size.

THIS is a plant of confiderable size at the Cape of Good Hope, so much so, as to be looked upon there rather as a tree, than shrub. It was first sent to England, in the year 1773, by Mr. F. Maflbnj is a hardy green-house plant; thrives in a mixture of loam and peat, and flowers in August, or September. There is no method, yet discovered, to propagate it in this country; but, as feeds are so common of this plant, near Cape town, there is scarce a parcel arrives, from thence, which does not contain some of them.

Among the new modern vagaries in botany, this genus has been thought, by the French botanists, (those admirable perplexers of natural order,) to be better divided in two, as some of the species happen to have the joints of the pods a little more swelled than others. How so trifling a variation, and that in a part of the plant which is known to vary, in almost every genus, through most of the species, where they are numerous; should have been deemed of sufficient moment to alter the names of so many established plants, and those determined by such authority as Linnaeus, we are at a loss to determine; and are equally astonished that Willdenow should have followed them. The new genus is termed Podalyria, and to which, this plant is attached in the new system.

PLANTAE
SOUTH AFRICAE
PART II
S. 1895



Sophora capensis

PLATE CCCXLVIII.
SCHOTIA SPECIOSA.
Lentifcus-leaved Schotia.

CLASS X. ORDER I.
DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, coloratum; tubus turbinatus, subcompressus, carnosus; peril (lens; limbus femiquinquefidus; laciniis ovalis, concavis, obtusis, erectis, sequalibus.

COROLLA. Petala quinque, tubo calycis imposita. oblonga, concava, obtusa, erecta, nequaHa, lateribus mutuo incumbentia, fessilia, laciniis calycinis duplo longiora.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, fubulata, erecta, petalis paulo longiora, tubo calycis in orbem inferta. Anthers oblongae, incumbentes.

PISTILLUM. Germen oblongum, compressum, pedicel la turn. Stylus niformis, longitudinaline fiaminum. Stigma simplicx, obtusum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen pedicellatura.
SEMINA bina, olea, fubovatd, magna.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, coloured; tube top-shaped, rather flattened, flrlhy; permanent; border half five-cleft; segments egg-shaped, concave, blunt, upright, equal.

BLOSSOM. Five petals, placed on the tube of the cup, oblong, concave, blunt, upright, equal, lying over each other at the fides, fitting, twice as long as the segments of the cup.

CHIVES. Ten threads, awl-shaped, upright, a little longer than the petals, inferted in a ring into the tube of the cup. Tips oblong, laying on the threads.

POINTAL. Seed-bud oblong: flattened, with a foot-ftalk. Shaft thread shaped, the length of the chives. Summit simple, blunt.

SEED-VESSEL. A pod with a foot-ftalk.
SEEDS two, bony, a little egg-shaped, large.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Schotia foliis pinnatis; foliolis ovatis, mucronatis; floribus cymosis, profundé carueis.

II Schotia with winged leaves; leaflets egg shaped, terminating in a point; flowers in tufts and of a deep ilefh colour.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower cut and spread open, shewn from the outside.
2. The same, shewn from the inside.
3. A Flower, with the petals, and border of the Cup removed, to shew the infertion of the Chives into the tube of the Cup.
4. The Seed-bud, Shaft and Summit, with the tube of the Cup cut in halves.

OUR present subjeél flood formerly attached to the genus Guaiacum, under the title of *G. affrum*, and has been long cultivated in Britain and Holland, perhaps more than a century. Professor Jacquin, in his *Collectanea ad Bot. &c.* Vol. I. p. 93, thought fit to constitute it a new genus, naming it after his companion R. van der Schot. About the same time, the year 1766, a monograph on this plant was published at Manheim, by Fred. Cafim. Medikus, under the name of *Theodora Speciosa*; but Jacquin's title has univerfally obtained. To preserve this plant in good health, it should be kept in the cooled part of the hot-house, or in a dry stove, the warmth of a common green house being insufficient to preserve its foliage through the winter months. It is a native of all that extent of the African coast from Senegal river, to the Cape of Good Hope, where it grows to the height of twenty feet and upwards. The seeds, which are frequently imported, keep many years in a vegetative state, and is, almost, the only method by which it can be propagated; for little success can be hoped, either from layers, or cuttings. It flowers from October till December, delighting in a light sandy loam. Perhaps, no plant which has been as long in cultivation with us, has so seldom been seen to flower; for, although the plants in the Kew gardens and elsewhere, are of a considerable size, yet have we few instances of its flowering, no mention being made of its time of inflorescence in the catalogue of that collection.

From a plant, still in flower, this present December 1603, which was literally covered with blossoms above two feet from its top, our drawing was taken; it is in the valuable and extensive collection of Isaac Swainson, Esq. Twickenham; which for scientific arrangement and richness in hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants, in particular, yields to no private or public collection we know of; and which, from the extreme urbanity of the liberal proprietor, is at all times open, to every boianist or collector.



Schotia yucosa

PLATE CCCXLIX.
PROTEA DECUMBENS.

Slender-flemed Protea.

CLASS IV. ORDER I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Four Chives. One Pointal

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 4-fida feu 4-petala. Antherae lineares, infertae petalis infra apicem.		BLOSSOM 4-cleft or 4-petalled. Tips linear, inferted into the petals below the point.
CALYX proprius nullus. Semina folitaria.		CUP, proper, none. Seeds folitary.
		See PROTEA FORMOSA, PL. XVII. Vol.I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Protea fbliis bi-pinnatis, filiformibus j capitulis terminalibus, feffilibus\$ floribus incarnatis, bradleolatisj caule tenue, decumbente.		Protea with doubly winged leaves, thread-fhaped j fmall heads of flowers fitting clofe on the ends of the branches 5 flowers flefti-coloured with fmall floral leaves; flem .(lender and bending downwards.
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Leaf.
2. One of the Floral Leaves, magnified.
3. A Floret, complete.
4. One of the Petals, with its Chive at the point, magnified.
5. The Pointal, with the Summit detached and magnified.

FROM the great number of new fpecies of the divided leaved Proteas, we are led to conjecture, that they are as numerous as thofe with entire leaves. The *P. decumbens*, from the different fpecimens we have feen, appears to branch into many varieties j fome with hairy leaves and ftems, fome with very clofe thick fet leaves, and fome, with both items and leaves, quite fsmooth. They are all, nevertheless, very flender flemed 3 and, there is little doubt but, in their natural Gate, they reft on the ground 5 although in the fafhion we train them here, they have the appearance of being ere6t This fpecies is found at a confiderable diftance from the Cape Town, on the summits of dry fandy hills; wherefore, it muft be kept in the moil airy part of the green-houfe, and watered but feldom. The flem does not grow more than eighteen inches long, and frequently flowers, as was the cafe in the prefont inflance, when not more than twelve. It is propagated, readily, from cuttings made in the month of May, if treated in the method already directed for the increafe of thefe plants. The earth in which it (hould be planted is, a light fandy bright loam. Our drawing was taken in the month of July, 1802, from a plant in the Hibbertian Colle&ion, to which it was introduced by Mr. Niven, in the year 1800.



Protea decumbens

PLATE CCCL.

LACHENALIA PUSTULATA.

Rough-leaved Lachenalia.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA fexpetala, infera; petalis tribus infera 5 petalis tribus interioribus longioribus. Stamina erecta. Capsula sub-ovata, triangulari. Semina globosa.

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

See LACHENALIA PENDULA, Pl.XLI. Vol.1.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER,

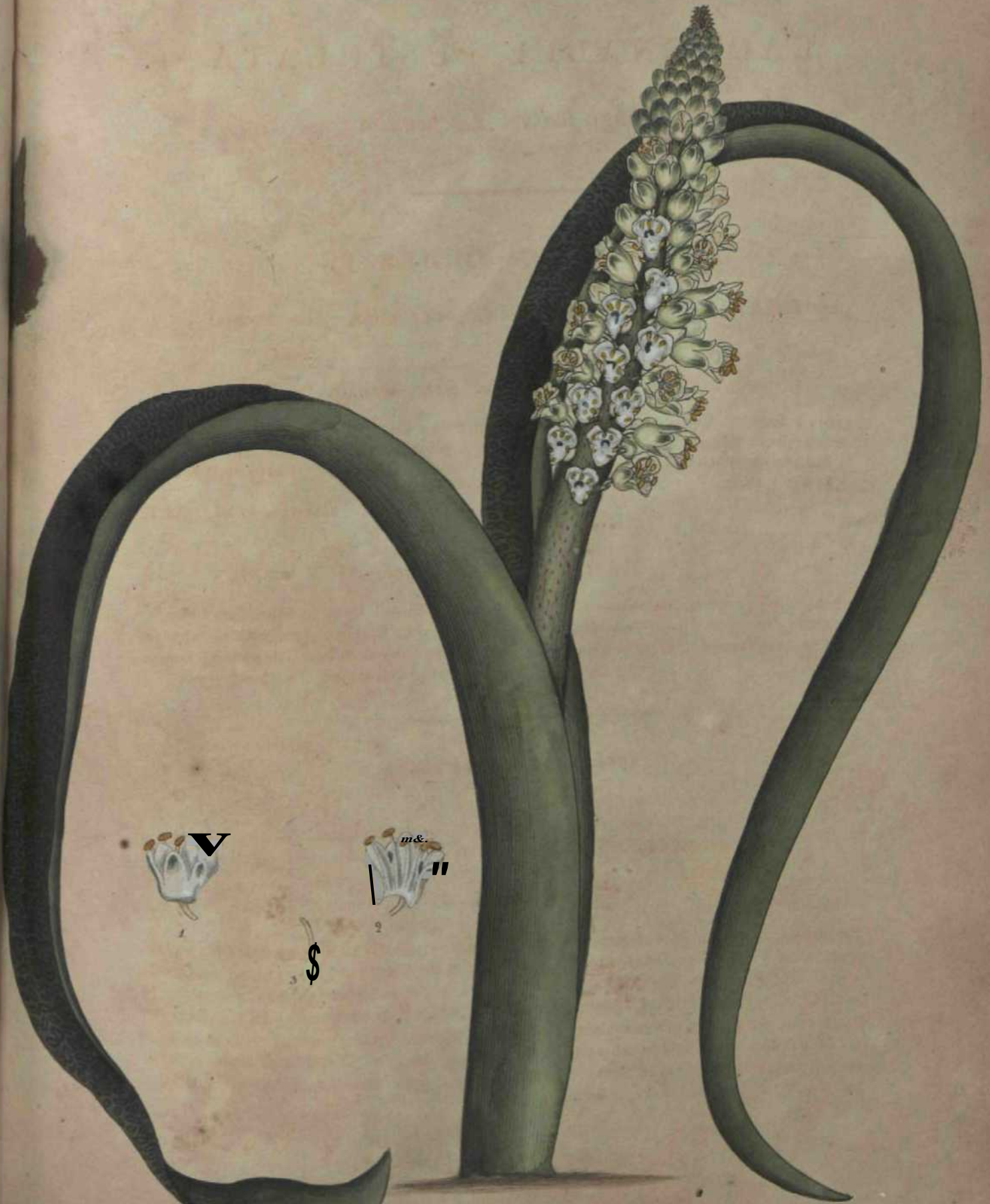
Lachenalia foliis geminis, lanceolato-linearibus, dense facie pustulatis; scapo reclinato; floribus sub-carpanulatis, albo-virentibus.

Lachenalia with leaves in pairs, linearly-lance-shaped, thickly covered with pustules on the face; stem bent downwards; flowers rather bell-shaped, of a whitish green.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A Flower.
2. The same, cut open, with the Chives in their place.
3. The Pointal.

THE drawing, from which our figure of this species of Lachenalia was taken, was made from a plant communicated by Isaac Swainson, Esq. from his Botanic Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex where it is still in flower, this present month of January, 1804; and where we believe it is only to be met with at present in this kingdom. It is one of the largest growing plants of the genus, the leaves when in a foil it appears attaining the length of eighteen inches, or more. It is as hardy as any of the tribe, very fragrant, easily preserved, increasing freely by the root, and flowering with certainty when the bulb has become of a sufficient size. It grows best in a mixture of light loam and peat, about two-thirds loam, and one of peat.



2 Lachenalia pustulata

Lachenalia pustulata (L.) Gussone
Lachenalia pustulata (L.) Gussone

PLATE CCCL
PULTENJEA RUBIJEFOLIA.

Madder-leaved Pulten&a.

CLASS X. ORDER I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Ten Chives. Oue Pointal

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

CUP five-toothed, with an sppedage on each fide. Blofimb butterflj'-fhaped, with the wings fhorter than the flandsrd. Pod of one cell with two feeds.

See PULTENJEA DAFHKOIDEA, PL.XCVIII. Vol.II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pultenaea foliis ternis, verticillatis, lanceolatis, ferratis, rigidis > floribus ca pi tat is, caeruleo-purpureis.

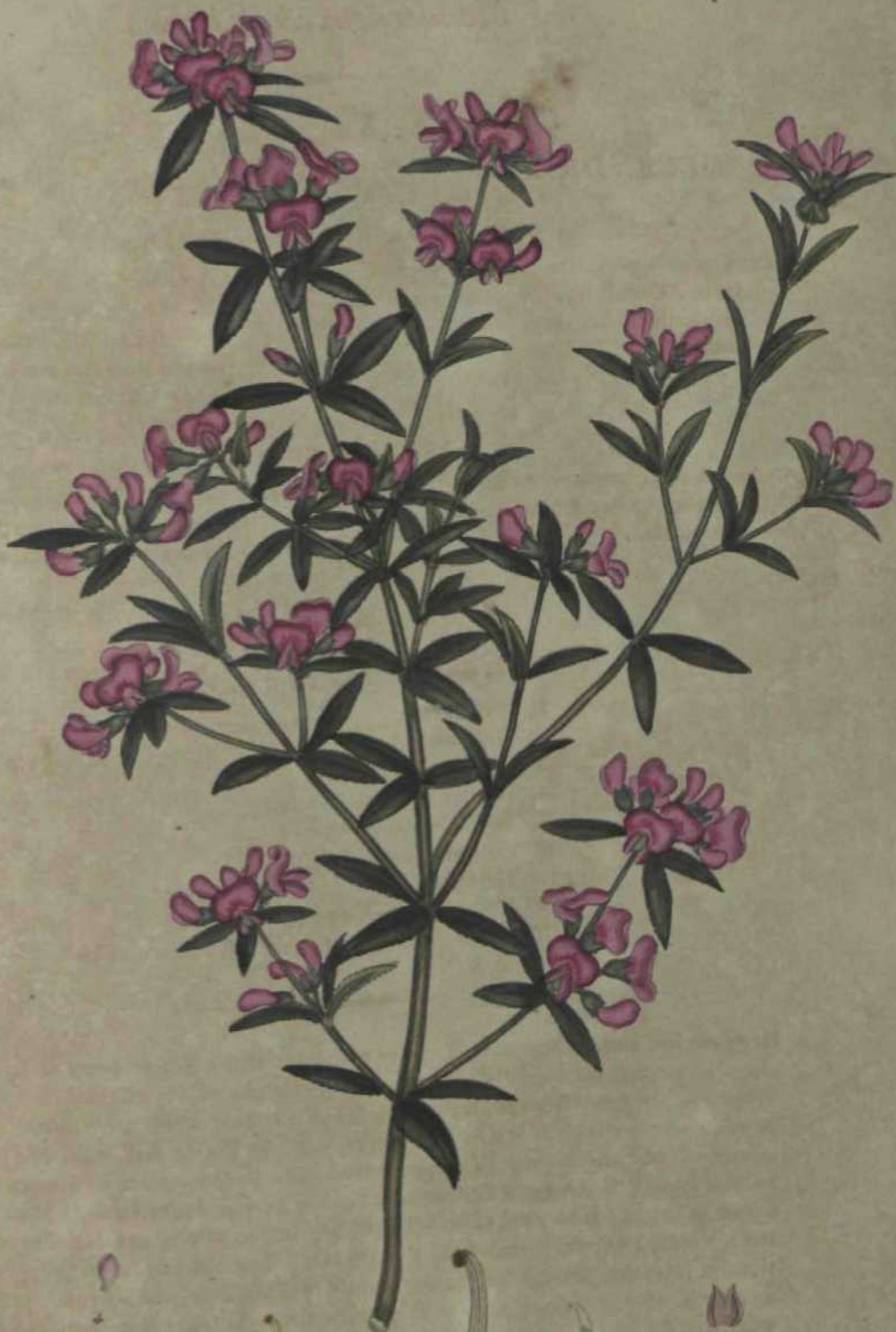
Pultenaea with leaves growing by threes in whorls, lance-fhaped, fawed and harfh; flowers grow in heads, and of a bluihf purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. The Standard.
3. One of the Wings.
4. The two Petals of the Keel.
5. The Chives and Pointal.
6. The same, magnified.
7. ThePointal.
8. A ripe Seed-pod, open.
9. One of the Seeds, of its natural fize when ripe.

HERB we find another hiatus to fill up, or pafs over; either a new genus is to be formed for this plant, or we rauft not boggle at trifles, and ikip over one of the effential chara&ers of Dr. Smith's Pultenaeas, the appendicles or props at the fide of the cup, which are wanting in this plant, t lie ugh agreeing in every other. We have, however, until the Doftor fliall think fit to regulate thefe new, numerous and intricate genera and fpecies from New Holland, made no fcruple to add this plant, as another fpecies, to the genus Pultenaea. It is a low growing bufhy fhrub, lèldom attaining more than a foot in height j is very apt to be deftroyed by damp in winter, and is not to be propagated but by feeds, which, however, it perfe&s in this country. The bloflòms begin to appear in May, and continue in fuceffion through the fummer months of June, July, and Augult. It fhould be kept warm and dry in winter, growing with mod luxuriance in light fandy peat earth, and flowering the fecond year from the feed. This plant was firft raifed in \79'*> by Metfrs. Lee and Kennedy, at their nurfery, Hammerfmitb, where our drawing was taken.

PALTENNA RUBICOLORIA



Paltennae rubicolaria

PLATE CCCLII
HELONIAS BULLATA,

Spear-leaved Helonias.

CLASS VI. ORDER III.
HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX nullus.	EMPALEMENT, none.
COROLLA. Petala sex, oblenga, aequalia, decidua.	BLOSSOM. Six petals, oblong, equal, deciduous.
STAMINA. Filamenta sex, fubulata, corolla paulo longiora. Antherae incumbentes.	CHIVES. Six threads, awl-shaped, a little longer than the bloflbm. Tips lying on the threads.
PISTILLUM. Germen fubrotundum, trigonum. Styli tres, breves, reflexi. Stigmata obtufa.	POINTAL. Seed-bud roundifli, three-tided. Shafts three, (hort and reflexed. Summits obtufe.
PERICARPIUM. Capfula fubrotunda, trilocularis.	SEED-VESSEL. Capfule roundifli, three-celled.
SEMINA numerofa, angulata, minima.	SEEDS numerous, angulated, very fmall.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Helonias foliis lanceolatis, nervolis; bra&eis cordato-lanceolatis.	Helonias with lance-shaped, nerved leaves; floral leaves between lance and heart-shaped.
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REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. Flower, complete.
2. The Chives and Pointal, natural fize.
3. The fame, magnified.

ALL the fpecies of this genus, yet difcovered, are natives of North America, and are confidered as hardy herbaceous plants; the winters of this country not being too fevere for them; although they are found as far fouth as Carolina, yet they are more plentiful in Penfylvania, about Philadelphia. They flourifh mod in a fhady, moifd fituation; and increase, freely, by parting the roots in the month of March. The flowers are produced in May, the flower-ftem increafing in length, till the flowers are entirely decayed. The Helonias bullata has been an inhabitant of our gardens ever (ince the year 1758, when it was introduced by Mr. Ph. Miller, and cultivated by him at Chelfca. See Mill. ic. 1S1. t. 272.

Our drawing was made at the Nurfery, Hammerfmith, in June 1801.



PLATE CCCLIII.
ASPALATHUS CRASSIFOLIUS.

Thick-leaved Aspalathus.

CLASS XVII ORDER IV.
DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads in two sets. Ten Chives.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monophyllum, femiquinquedidum; laciniis acuminatis, asqualibus, superiore longiore.

COROLLA papilionacea.

Vexillum compressum, ascendens, obovatum, externe faepius hirsutum, obtusum cum acumine.

Alee lunulatae, obtusae, patulae, vexillo breviores.

Carina bina, alis conformis.

STAMINA. Filamenta decem, connata in vaginam, superne dehiscens longitudinaliter, adfendentia. Antherae oblongae.

PISTILLUM. Germen ovatum. Stylus simplex, adfendens. Stigma acutum.

PERICARPIUM. Legumen ovatum, muticum.

SEMINA faepius duo, reniformia.

OBS. *Singulars huic sunt folia ex eadem gemma plura in planta frutescente.*

EMFALEMENT. Cup one leaf, half-five-deft fomentis tapered, equal, the upper one longer.

BLOSSOM butterfly-fliape.

Standard compressed, ascending, inverfely egg-shaped, often hairy on the outside, obtuse with a point.

Wings half-moon-shaped, obtuse, spreading, shorter than the standard.

Keel two-cleft, like the wing.

CHIVES. Ten threads, united into a sheath, gaping longitudinally at top, ascending. Tips oblong.

POINTAL. Seed-bud egg-shaped. Shaft simple, ascending. Summit pointed.

SEED-VESSEL. Pod egg-shaped, beardless.

SEEDS frequently two, kidney-shaped.

OBS. *This genus is singular in having several leaves from the same bud, on a shrubby plant.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Aspalathus foliis fasciculatis, carnosis, teretibus, glabris, apicibus fetaceis; floribus capitatis, terminalibus; calycibus bracteatis.

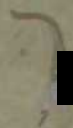
Aspalathus with leaves bundled, fleshy, cylindrical, smooth and bristled at the point; flowers grow in heads at the end of the branches; cups with floral leaves.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup.
2. The Standard.
3. One of the Wings.
4. The Keel.
5. The Chives and Pointal.
6. The Chives, spread open and magnified.
7. The Pointal.

FROM the number of specimens in the herbarium of G. Hibbert, Esq. which we should refer to this genus it stands fair to rival, in number of species, every other, natives of the Cape of Good Hope; with the exception of Erica, Geranium, and Protea. This species has many varieties, and we are in doubt whether this is not one from the *A. carnosa*, or *A. pinguis* of Thunberg; for although, the cup, in the one, may differ, in having the segments described as pointed; and in the other, the leaves may be rather three-fided; yet, may our plant be no more than a slight variation from either of them: but this we cannot decide without living plants of each, for dried specimens would not determine the fact.

This plant was introduced to the Hibbertian Collection, in 1800, by Mr. Niven, from the Cape. It is a tender green-house plant, grows to the height of eighteen inches, very bushy, and covers itself with flowers about July; in which month, 1803, our drawing was taken. It has hitherto put the ability of Mr. Allen, which is not often the case, to stand for a method to propagate it; but we have hopes, as most of the species do, that it will ripen its seeds in this country.



Aspalathus crassifolia.

PLATE CCCLIV.

GERANIUM REVOLUTUM,

Reflex floral-leaved Geranium.

CLASS XVI. ORDER IV.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA. Threads united. Ten Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

MONOGYNA. Stigmata quinque. Fru&us II ONE POINTAL. Five Summits. Fruit furnished
rofratus; pentacoccus. II with long awns 3 five dry berries.

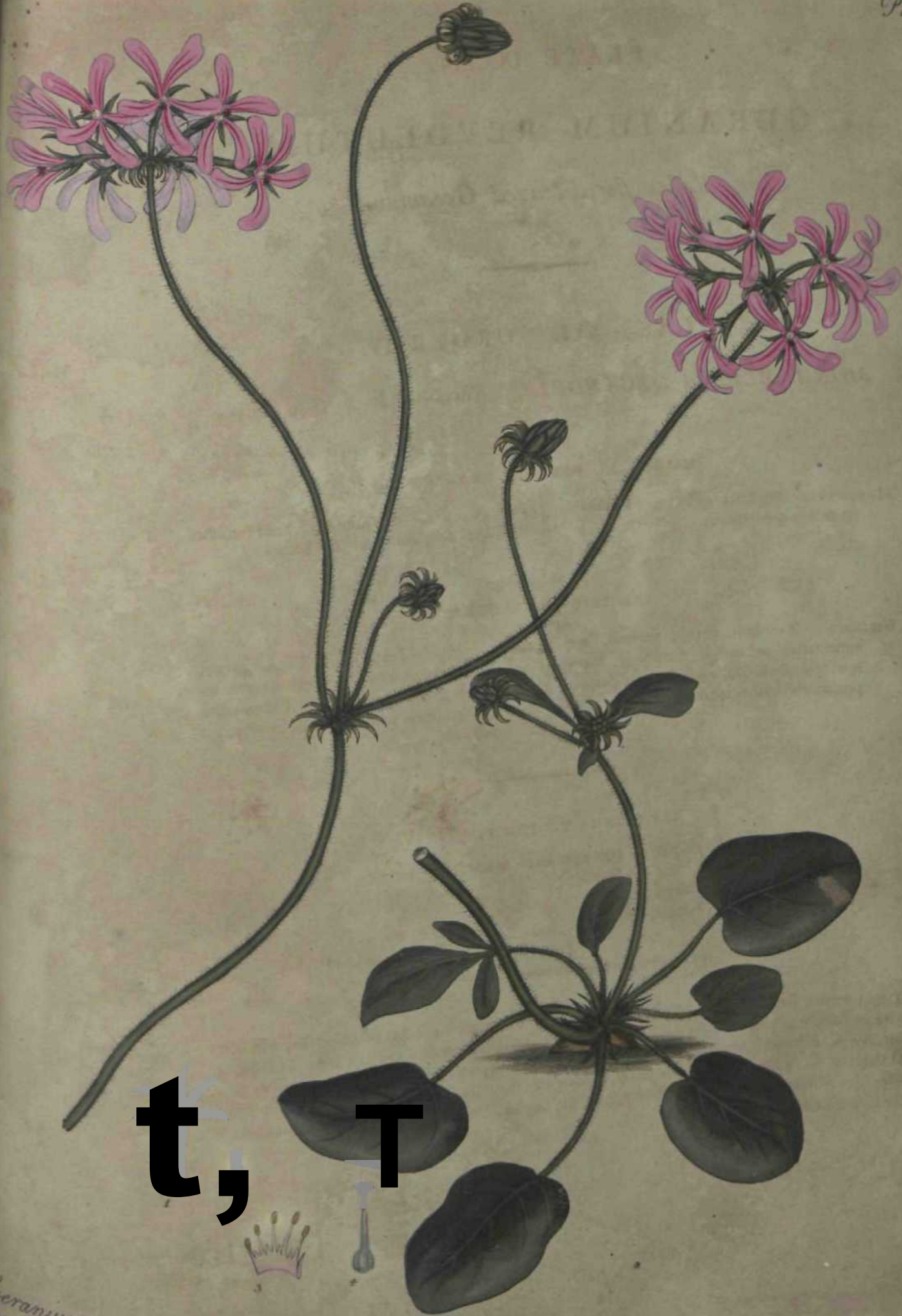
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Geranium foliis cordatis, obtufis, nervofis, faepe || Geranium with heart-flaped leaves, obtufe,
auriculatisj pedunculis multiflorisj invo- | nerved and often eared 5 flower-ftemsmany-
lucris polyphyllis, foliolis revolutis j floribus | L_ flowered 3 fence many-leaved, leaflets rolled
pentandrisj radice tuberofo. || backj flowers with five fertile chives3 root
II tuberous.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Empalement cut open to fhew its tubular ftru&ure.
2. The Chives and Pointal.
3. The Chives, fspread open, magnified.
4. The Pointal, magnified.

THIS very fine Geranium is, as yet, only in the Clapham Collections it has no properties, which regard its culture or propagation, differing from the rest of its congeners; was sent from the Cape, by Mr. Niven, in 1800. Flowers in July. The leaves of this species have most affinity, in appearance, to those of *G. melananthum*, particularly in being like them frequently eared, and even sometimes winged. We have named it, specifically, from the singular revolute character of the involucre, at the base of each bunch of flowers.



t, T

Geranium revolutum

PLATE CCCLV.
LEEA PINNATA.
Winged-leaved Leea.

CLASS V. ORDER i.

PE STANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.* Five Chives. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Perianthium monoplyllum, campanulatum, coriaceum, quinquedentatum, persistens.
COROLLA monopetala; tubus longitudine calycis; limbus quinquefidus, aequalis; laciniis faccatis.
Nectarium basi interioris corollae adnatum, corolla dimidio brevius, erectum, urceolatum, quinquefidum; lobis emarginatis.
STAMINA. Filamenta quinque, inserta basi exteriori nectarii. Antherae ovatae, versatiles.
PISTILLUM. Germen subglobosum. Stylus simplex, nectario brevior. Stigma obtusum.
PERICARPIUM. Baccâ orbiculata, depressa, quinquelocularis.
SEMINA quinque, solitaria.

EMPALEMENT. Cup one leaf, bell-shaped, leathery, five-toothed, remaining.
BLOSSOM one petal; tube the length of the cup; border five-cleft, equal; segments bagged.
Honey-cup fixed to the base of the inside of the blossom, by the half shorter than the blossom, erect, pitcher-shaped, five-cleft; lobes notched at the end.
CHIVES. Five threads inserted into the outside of the base of the honey-cup. Tips egg-shaped, versatile.
POINTAL. Seed-bud almost globular. Shaft simple, shorter than the honey-cup. Summit blunt.
SEED VESSEL. Berry orbicular, flattened, five-celled.
SEEDS five, solitary.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

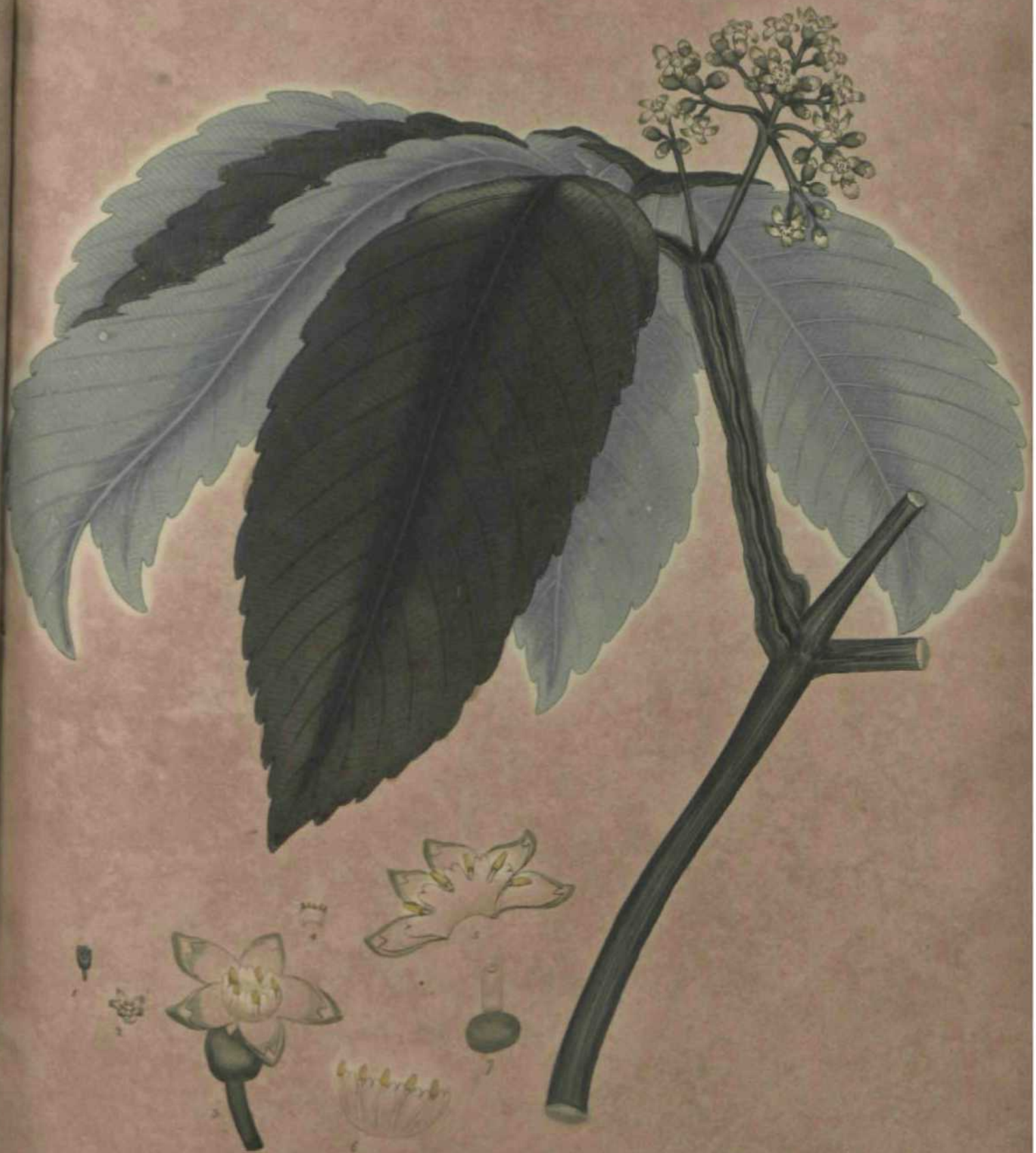
Leea foliis impari-pinnatis, oppositis; caule tereti, glabro; racemis angulatis, angulis oodalatis.

Leea with winged leaves terminated by an odd one and opposite; stem round and smooth; branches angled; angles waved.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The Cup, natural size.
2. A Blossom.
3. A Flower complete, magnified.
4. The Honey-cup, shewn from the inside, cut open, a little magnified.
5. A Blossom, with the Honey-cup and Chives, magnified.
6. The Honey-cup and Chives shewn from the outside, magnified.
7. The Pointal, magnified.

LEEA and *Aquilicia* have, of late, been considered as not possessing sufficient essentially differing characters to constitute two genera, and *Aquilicia* has been lost in *Leea*. Our present subject is a species of the former *Aquilicia*, as mentioned by Gaertner, who says, it approaches *A. sambucina*, now *Leea sambucina*; to which indeed it has much resemblance, but differs in having opposite, not alternate branches, being scendless, having the leaves rather rough and the stem smooth. It is a native of the East Indies, requiring the tan-bed to make it flower; is half shrubby, and is increased by cuttings. Flowers in August. Our figure is from a specimen communicated to us by Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. who raised it from seeds received from Dr. Roxburg, in 1801, under the name of *Leea crispa*; which is a native of Africa, and has been long in most of our collections of hot house plants, but is in the highest state of cultivation, under the care of Mr. Hoy, in that of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Stion House, near Brentford.



Leuca pinnata

PLATE CCCJVI.
ARUM OUIXENSIS.

OrLvian Clickow-pint,

CLASS XX. ORDER XI.

trYNANDRIA POLYANDHIA. (Chives on the Point:]). Many Chives.

ESSENTIAL GENCRIC CHAI:ACTER.

CAL. YX. Spatia monophylla, maxima, oblonga, banⁿ convoluta. aoice connivens, ventre compressa, interne eolorats.

Sfadix davatus, firupliciflimus, funtli.i pauln brevior, colorstus, \a\|erne geroinibus obvallatus, marcescets supra germin.i.

COROLLA nulli.

STAMINA. FJlamenta nulla, nisi nectaria iwli crofli, define^{ti}:i in cirros filitiirmcs, duomiu qrdlnm e media lji:Jict ••gredientes. Antheræ plurimæ, testiles, tetragonæ, cirrhoruna duplici ordine intrrjudre, fpadid adn>æ.

PistILLA. Germina plurima, bafip fpadicis vcitici tia, inf'a (lamina c>Uocata, obovata. Styli nulli. Stign:ata villis barbata.

PKRHARPIA. Bicca: totidim, globosa, uniterulares.

SKHIS. I phiini, fubrotuml.t.

EMPALEMENT. Sheg;ili one leaf, vrry large, oblong, convohite at the base, converging at the top, the bdy compressctd, coloured ^Llbn.

Sheathed.Frit: -stalk cl 5b (haped quite simple, a little shorter than the sheath, co;oured, fet round with seed-buds oJ the lower part, witering above the seed-buds.

BLOSSOM none.

CHIVES. Threads none except tJC hancy cupSj which ai •• thick at the base and terminated in tbrtflil shaped tendrils, issing in iwo rows from Lht middle: the sheath<l truitlialk. Tips m^{ai}iy, fitting, four fided, fixed to ibe iVuii ll;ilk, and disposed between thy two rows of tendrils.

POINT.VL* Sci-ti-lils many, cloathin 5 the base of ihf friit-italk, fet below the chive•, inverfi ly i ZZ*flhaped. Shafts tion> Summits beirded with lbf hairs.

Sri id-VESSELS. As many berrici, globular, and one-celled.

Sti DS. Rliuy, round ill i.

SPECIFIC CHAHACTEU.

Arum, acule: folliis ternatis, venosis, disco. bus; lpatha decliuaija d^{rc} atro-purpureo.

Cuckow-pint, item!efs: leaves threefold, full of veins, two-coloured; /W;iih bent downward i flower o) a deep purple.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The whole flower, shewn from the front with the sheath optned, (o expofelbe part<oi) ructification.

This pretty plant is a native of the East Indies, in that country from which it derives its specific title. It has much affinity with many others of the Genus, which at first sight appear rather as varieties, than meriting to be treated as species; but, in this instance, we submit our judgment to that of Dr. Roxburg, by whom it has been Lntrodti:ed to us under the name it here bears, in the year 1802. Our figure was i.ikt-n, iu liir h of October 180 raoni m a plant in the collection ui J, \e're, Esq. Ken-fingtou Gore. Thi: flower is scentless.



P r. ATE crrrvn.
A RCTOTIS PARADOXA.

L'h a m o m i l e - l e u v e d z t r e t o t i s,

CLASS XIX. ORDER IV.

s) \ GENESIA POLYGAM UA RECESS lil.l. Tipa triled. Necessary Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTRtt.

CALTX *cmnmimis* fubrntiimlas imbricatps; iVjuimis inferinvUms Inxiaiibiw, Culm!atis; med itovati g j intimis obloni; is; apice lbn-riofo, rotundato, concavo.

COROLLA *composita* radiata; corollaltt hermaprodjts; plurimse in difco. Femini;:æ ligulata; fere viginti, difci diametro longiores.

Prop: in heL"m;iphrodit i s i 11 fbndibill ifbrmis; limbo quinque d'0, apicibus rcflesis, aqua- libus.

f t m n e w l i g n l f i t a j l a n c p o l a i a j t r m i i f f i m e t T i d E n - t a t a , t u b o b r e v i f l i m o .

STAMINA bcrmaphroditisj filamenia ijuinque; capillari;:, breviffima. Antherarylindrjcea, quinrjTirdeolata, longitudinecoroHtjtje.

PtSTIT-LE M *Hermaphroditis*; germen vix manitt-fhim. Stjrlus cylindraceus, corolla panlu longior. Siigmn (imj)lex.

Femini-(geniiie ovato-tetragonum, villohmi, coranatum caiyculn proprio. Stylus tili- formis. Stigmata duo, ovaia-obiongy, craf- fiofculll, crefla.

PBE;ARPIUM iiuJum. Ciilys tmmtams. Se- min.i *lh rmaphroditis* nulla.

Femiiets lolitnri.i, l;brotonda, villofa. *Pap- pus* perisinihium proprium pentaphyllam; foliolis ovatis, patenlibus, coronatus periao- tliii proprii bliolu uvatis in orbem pofitis,

RECEPTACULUW pilofum feu paleaceum, plant- trfculmn.

EMPALEMENT *common* roundish, tile; 1 lower scales more loofe, awl-shaped, niiiidk lbes egg-shaped; innermoft oblong I haifh, rounded, concave at the point.

BLOSSOM *compound* raied; hermaprodite florets numerous in the center. Of the Females tongue-shaped, nearly twentj; longer than the diameter of the center.

Pro; >er of the *Hermaphrodites* funnel-shaped; border five*dett, end-i rtflexed, equal,

Of the *Fem alas* longue-fliaped, lance-shaped, fighly three-toothed; tube very iTitd.

CHIVES of the Hermaphrodites; five threads hair-like, vey lifrt. I ij) cylindric five- tool hed, the lengt! < l l, c ft, ret.

POINTAL of the *Hermaphrodites*; feed-bud fcarce vifible. Shaft cylindric, a liule longer than the WoiTom. Summit fimple.

Of the *Females* fced>b;id egg-shaped four- cornered, bairj; crowned by its proper cup. Shaft thread-shaped. Summits two, oblong- egg-shaped, thickifh, upright.

SEED-VESSEL none. Empalement unchanged.

Seeds in the *Hermaphrodites* none.

In the *Females* folitary roundifh, hairy. *Fea- ther*, proper cup five-leaved; leaflets, egg- shaped, fpreading, crowned by the proper cup with the leaflets placed in a round,

i; RECEPTACLE hairy or chaffy, flimij.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Arctotia B. \sculis radiantibus flerilibus; paleis (iften Inngioribus coloratis; foliis bipinna- tis, linearibus.

Arctotis with the florets of the circumference fertile; chaffs coloured and longer than the florets of the center; leaves doubly winged; linear.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE,

1. An inner Scale of the cup.
2. An outer Scale of the cup.
3. A Petal of the circumference, with its tubular base, which is sterile.
4. A chaffy division of the florets of the center, ii magnified.
5. A Female floret of the center, magnified.
6. The Chives of an Hermaphrodite floret, fpread open and magnified.
7. The Pointal of an Hermaphrodite floret, natural fize.
8. The fame, magnified.
9. The Seed-bud of a female floret, natural fize, with its feather.
10. The fame, magnified.

Of all the plants, numerous as they are, compofing this natural Clafs, we know of no one, the Virgilia (a native of Fern, and introduced to us from the Paris gardens by Monf. Thoin, about twenty years ago, but fince loft to Europe,) excepted, which can rival our prefent fubject. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is laid, in the Kew Catalogue, to have been introduced to that collec- tion, in 1774, by Mr. Maffon. Whether this is the *A. paradoxa* of Linn. Sp. 1307. Vol. II, we are not certain, as the chaff, dividing the florets, is there defcribed as of nearly the length of the ray, giving the flower an appearance of doubleness, and is there likewise marked as an annual. But, there is little doubt of its being the plant intended in the Kew Catalogue, under our title; it is there made biennial, which is its true character, as it does not flower the firft year from feeds. It may be propa- gated by cuttings of the firft year's growth; delights in a light fandy loam, and flowers in July or Auguft. Our drawing was made in 1802, from a plant in the Hibertian Collection; which had been raied from feeds, sent the preceding year, from the Cape, by Mr. Niven.



Arctotis paradoxa

PLATE CCCLVIII.

AMARYLLIS BRASILIENSIS.

Braslian Lily-Daffodil.

CLASS VI. ORDER I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Six Chives. One Pointal.

ESSENTIAL GENERIC CHARACTER.

COROLLA 6-petala, campanulata. Stigma tri-
fidum. || BLOSSOM 6-petalled, bell-lhaped. Summit three-
cleft. || See AMARYLLIS RADIATA, PI, XCV. Vol. II.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Amaryllis, fpatha bi-feu-triflora ; petal is ovato-
acuminatis, squalibus, costatis, ad bafin I | Lily-Daffodil, (heath two or three flowered; pe-
albidis; patentibus j genitalibus declinatisj | tals egg-fliape tapered, equal, ribbed, white
foliis liaeari-lanceolatis, acutis. I | at the bafe and fpreading j parts of frufti-
fication bent downwards | leaves linear-
II lance-flhaped, pointed.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. A petal with its Chive.
2. The Seed-bud, with part of the tube of the Bloflbm and partial Fruit-ftaik.

THIS fine Lily, from the Brazils, can fcarcely be thought more than a variety of A.Reginae; to which plant, both this, and the A. equeflris of Mr. Curtis, may be referred without much flexion of the original fpeciw. We have, however, preserved the title under which it has been known fince its introduaion | which was, in the year 1793, by the late Marchionefs of Bute, from Spain. Our drawing was taktn from a plant in the coUeaion of J. Vcre, Efq. KenHngton Gore, in the menlh of Oaober, 1803. It has all the merits of the moll eafily cultivated fpecies of the genus; increafing freely by the bulb, growing with luxuriance in almoft any earth, and requiring but little heat to make it flower.



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m

Lilium brasiliensis

PLATE CCCLIX.
TAGETES LUCIDA.

Sweet Chili Murgold.

(CLASS XIX. ORDER II,

SYNGINESIOPOLY6 AMIA ^ (PERFLUA. Tips united. Su» rfluos Pointals.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX *commun'ti* (implicillimis, mouopliyllus, tubulosus, oblongus, p*c*:i>[agoiiQ8, f*j*umque-dentans.

COROLL*composita radiata*; corollul*x* lierma-pbrodiite tubuloiac, pl*w*es in dilco elevato; *W*ine*u* ligu latic rLiintj*e* in r.idio.

*Proyria hcTmnp*l*mxltint* lobtJofa, ft*mif*ju*T* qu'fida, erotta, calyce lon*^*iov; latiniis *l*inc.tribus, introrfu*ii* rill ofis.

Frtnijieis liguldi; hermaphrodites longi*^*r, longitudine et latitudine fere equalis, ob-tafillima, vcrfus mbutu angustior, ionen-*ff*Li *x* rliftens.

STAMIN.*HOT*uapbrodith; flarae*j*ia quinque, capillaria, Lrwillima. Anthera cylindracea, tubilola.

PI STILL UM *Hermoplirou*; *tis*; Germen oblon-gum, Stylus filiformis, longitudine stami-num. Stigma bifidum, tenue, reflexum.

Femineis; germen oblongum. Stylus fili-formis, longitudine hermaphroditis. Stigma bitidum, tenue, reflexum.

pp.au*ARPIUM* nullum. Calyx immutatus.

SEMIN.*f*fermaj*h*roditis solitaria, linearia, com-pref*fi*, calyce paulo breviora. Pappus arif-tisquinque, erectis, acuminatis, inaequalibus.

, *Femiteh itmu* ima hermaphroditis.

RECEPTACULUM nudum, planum.

EMPALEHS*r* common, (j'iits [imjilc. on- leaf, tubular, oblong, five-nded, iive-tooii*ed*.

BLOSSOM, *compound* raifed; bpr*m*aphrodite floret* tabular*j* namerput in an elevated center; fe-males tengui- shaped five in the circumference.

Protitr of ifee *fin-m nf>ii:odites*, tubular, half five-cleft, upright, longer than the cup; segments linear, hairy within.

Of the *Females* tongue-shaped longer than the hermaphrodites, of nearly the same length and breadth, very blunt, narrower towards ilir tube, downy, remaining.

CHIVES of the Hennaplirodi't*ii* five threads, hair-like, very short. Tip cylindric, tubular.

POINTAL of the *Hermaphrodites*; *ETA* oblong. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the chives. Summit two-cleft, slender, reflexed.

Of the *Females*, seed-bud oblong. Shaft thread-shaped, the length of the her*noapbrodke*. Summit two-cleft, slender, reflexed.

SEED-VESSEL none. Cup unchanged.

SEEDS of the *Hermaphrodites* solitary, linear, *fist*, a little shorter than the cup. Feather *five* awns, upright, tapered, unequal.

Of the *Females* like the hermaphrodites.

RECEPTACLE naked, flat.

SPECIFIC CHAHAC'T*K*i.

ragi tes caule herbaceo, erecto, floribus cymosis, parvis, luteis, odoratissimis.

Murgold with an upright, herbaceous *f*:*m*; flowers in tufts, small, yellow, and very sweet scented.

REFERENCE TO THE PLATE.

1. The common Empalement.
2. A Floret of the circumference, with its seed-bud and pofatal.
3. The same, magnified.
4. A Floret of the center, natural size.
5. The same, magnified.
- ti. A ripe seed, magnified.

This plant is a native of Chili, South America, and was sent to England by Dr. Ortega, from the Royal Gardens, Madrid, to the late Marchioness of Bute; who first raised it from seeds in the year 1798. It is perfectly herbaceous, but will flower the first year from the seed; will endure moderate frost, and may be considered as a hardy herbaceous plant. Is increased either by seeds, or by parting the roots; delights in a moderately stiff soil; flowering from July till November. If kept in a pot, the flowers, which are very fragrant, will continue in succession through the whole winter.

Tagetes minuta of Linnæus's Sp. Plant. Vol. II. p. 1250, quoted from his Hortus Cliffortianus, and Dillenius's Hortus Elthamensis, seems much allied to this plant; *jutj* as that is ann*il*, this cannot be •• Mid*rrd* as a variety of it.

Our drawing was taken at the Hammerl'milh Xuri*ry*.



Taraxacum lucida

RENEALMIA NUTANS.

Drooping flowered II en ea Im ia,

GLASS I. ORDER I.

MONANDRIA MIONOGYNIA. One Chive. One Pointal.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

CALYX. Petalinihim superom, monoph-Hum, npipe rumpeng in duo feu tres dentes irreguloxcs.

COBOLLA r>anopclla. Tubus re &m, cylindricus; limbu• trifidOs; Litimis duabus superioribus iblongis, rorandatis, feqaalius; infetiore ftiperioribus vix longiore, canaliculate, oblnnga.

Nectarium tubo corollæ ad aatum, in laciniis luperioribus adlcndeni, K&am, longitudine corollæ; obloi; gum, bafi utftioque anidentatur, tuiii finu excavato, iipice dilatatur, o et obi i e trilobate.!

STAMINA Filamentum nullum. Anthem nntea, fauci tubi inferta, in finu laciniæ inferioris corollæ, nectario oppofita, libera, recta, linearis, emrgiini; i, interiu; fuleo exarata, longitudo i i Inlitudine l a c i d r l æ.

PISTILLUM. Gertnea itifermn, oblongum, obfolet• triquetmm, glabrura. Stylus 63i- farnis, glaberrimua, crectus, longitudie corollæ. Stigma [d>tl;li]in; capitulo piano; latero ad nethrium vergente irubcato, perbrato, foramiuc in ilyium decurrente.

PERICARPIUM. Bacca oblongs, trifuka, terea, glabra, umhilico terminate; camofa, in medio triocularis. Loculamenta nullia, membra i, arca.

SEMINA piDritnaj oblonga, truncata, tetragona, glaberrima.

6PF. CIPIC CHABAC'IER.

Renealoiia folia vnginantibus j fioribus racemofis teriDtnltbus pculult<; mictit piloib.

EMPALEME!*T. Cup above, one-leafed, breaking open into two or three irregular tecili.

BL.O=SOM on petal. Tube ft i atglit, cylindrical; border three-cleft; the two upper fegmenta oblong, laittidnl, equal; the lower one, Icarcely longer than the upper ones, channe Uedi ubiung.

Hony cup fixed to the tube of the bloflbm, afcending beneath the upper fegment fraight ofie lengtic bloffom, oblong one-toothed on endi efid the bafe, then with a hollow bofom widening at lbe end and obtuftly tbece-lobid.

CHIVE. Thn ad, none. '1ij? one inTerted into iJir: throat of tin: tube, in the bofom of lhc lower fegment of ilie bloJtum, oppofite t> tlie hooy-cup, free, fraight, linear, notched at the end, grooved on the infirle, of the fame length and breadth as the legvmt of the bluii-om.

POINTAL. Seed-bud beneath, oblong, obfcurely three fided, ftiooth. Shaft thread-tliaped, very fnuioih, upright the length of the bloflom. Summit thie ld-ihapedi with a flat head, the fide fronting the honey-cup appearing cat oSi perforated by a hole running into the thiaft.

SEED VESSEL. Berry oblong, three-furwral, cylindrical, unoolh, terminated by a iavel, Hell iv in the middle, three-celled. Cells foft, lkinny,

SEK; n>longus, appearing cut oiT, four-corueml, very fitioolh.

Ren*alroia with (heahing leaves; fio\rcrs in bunches terminating ihe brpnehes, banging down, fruit hairy.

REFKRESCB TO THE PLATE.

1. A miniature representation of the plant.
2. The outer (heath of the bioffom.
3. A flower complete.
4. The Honey-cup.
5. The Chive, Pointal, and Seed-bud.
6. The Points I and Seed-bud cleared of the small inner sheath which lifmimi* the bafe of the --hive and flialt; with the summit detached and magnified.
7. One of the final corpusculæ «hich embrace the bafe of the shaft, magnified.
8. The i•nail firath which crojrsns tin: seed-bud, magnified.
9. The Seed-bud, cut tranfverfeiy, n:magnified.

AMONGST the numerous new plants introduced from China by the late Mr. Slater, of Laytonstone, in the year 1793, this is certainly to be considered as amongst the most beautiful. The only drawback to its gentiil merit, as a hot-house plant, is the great height to which it might attain before it flowers; being in common fquien or fifteen feet. It propagates by offsets, and is kept with little trouble; as it will flmitirti In almost any soil, and will flower, if set in any part of the hot-house, so as not to interrupt its growth, the blossoms being produced only from the in mm it. Although with us the stem is penitent, as of th some the Iam natural habit, yet it cannot, we think, with propriety be considered as either n treo or lhnib, but rather herbaceous. Some contention, at first, arose whether this plant should be referred to the present Gemis; which was formed, by the younger Linnæus, from a plant a native of Surinam, S. America, some of (he pans not exactly corresponding, especially the fruit; we have nevertheless made no fc 11pic in plicing it to that Genus, with which, upon an inspection of the dissections, it will be found very well to accord. Our Jigure was taken from a plant wtmb flower*, anuasily, in the roonth of Ji\y, in the CoSlcaion of J. Vere, Esq. Kensington Gore.



Conalnia nutans.

ERRATA.

- Plnte 297, Clafs. Pro Poliandria, lege, *Polyandria*.
 290, Sp. Ch. lin. 2. pro equalis, lege, *equalis*.
 301, Sp. Ch. lin. ntt. pro cristatæ, lege, *cristatæ*.
 309, Eff. Gen. Ch. lin. 1, pro quinquedentatis, lege, *quinquedentatus*.
 310, Plate, for Stæches, read, *Stachys*. Calyx lin. 3, pro denticulis, lege, *denticulis*.
 313, Pointal. lin. 1, put (.) after top-shaped.
 314, Pericarpium, lin. 2, pro mucronato, lege, *mucronato*.
 316, Title, for Petal-lefs, read, *Petalless*.
 323, Sp. Ch. lin. 1, post, inequaliter, dele (.)
 325, Calyx, lin. 2, pro duodecem, lege, *duodecim*. Description, lin. 2, for, vegetating, read, *vegetating*.
 326, Sp. Ch. pro inequalibus, lege, *inequalibus*.
 329, Effen. Ch. lin. 3, direction for V. V. put *Vol. V.*
 331, Gen. Ch. Pointal, lin. 2, after *three*, for, *short*, read, *spreading, two-cleft*.
 337, Sp. Ch. lin. 3, pro bracteis, lege, *bracteatis*.
 341, Plate, for Phaseolis, read, *Phaseolus*.
 342, Descrip. lin. 4, for, East Indies, read, *Chili, South America*.
 345, Plate, for Corymbosa, read, *Corymbosus*.
 346, Descrip. lin. 8, for, has, like this, read, *have like this*.
 347, Chives, lin. 2, after, length of, leave out (,)
 350, Effen. Ch. lin. 1, dele, *petalis trilus infera*.
 353, Title, pro crassifolius, lege, *crassifolia*.

