

THE  
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
Flower-Garden Displayed :

IN WHICH

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

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

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

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

---

By WILLIAM CURTIS,  
Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

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V O L. X.

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“ What nature, alas! has denied  
“ To the delicate growth of our isle,  
“ Art has in a measure supplied ;  
“ E'en winter is deck'd with a smile.

COWPER.

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L O N D O N :

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MDCXCVI.

## JUSTICIA NASUTA. DICHOTOMOUS JUSTICIA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor. ringens. Caps. 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unculatis. Stamina anthera solitaria.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JUSTICIA *nasuta* foliis lanceolato-ovatis integerrimis pedunculis dichotomis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 23. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 63.*

PULCOLLI *Rheed. Mal. 9. p. 135. t. 69.*

This species of *Justicia*, long since figured in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, and described in the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, has been introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, since the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis*, by Mr. AITON: it is a stove plant, producing, almost the year through, abundance of flowers, distinguished not less for their singularity than their snowy whiteness; the following description, taken from the living plant, is fuller than that of LINNÆUS in the *Sp. Pl.*

DESCR. Stalk shrubby, somewhat angular, three feet or more in height, green, very much branched, slightly pubescent; Leaves opposite, standing on short footstalks, ovato-lanceolate, running out to a short blunt point, entire, veiny, a little downy; Peduncles from the axæ of the leaves, alternate, dichotomous, two small bractæ are placed at each bifurcation; Flowers pure white, inodorous; Calyx composed of five lanceolate, entire leaves, continuing; these, as well as the whole of the plant, are beset with minute transparent globules, visible with a magnifier; Corolla deciduous, tube linear, grooved, pale green, slightly villous, bending a little upward; upper lip very narrow, bent back, bifid at the extremity, the edges toward the base rolled back, so as to make it appear in that part almost tubular; lower lip depending, trifid, segments equal, obtuse at the base, round, the mouth of the tube marked with fine purple dots; Filaments two, short, projecting from the mouth of the tube, finally bending back; Antheræ at first yellow, afterwards livid; Germen oblong, smooth; Style capillary, slightly hairy; Stigma bifid.

The plant is increased by cuttings; in the *Hort. Malab.* the bruised leaves are described as in use for the cure of cutaneous eruptions.





MESEMBRYANTHEMUM VIRIDIFLORUM.  
GREEN-FLOWERED FIG-MARIGOLD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa linearia. *Caps.* carnosa infera polyserma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *viridiflorum* foliis semicylindraceis papuloso-pilosis, calycibus quinquefidis hirsutis. *Ait. Kew.* v. 2. p. 196. *Haworth Mesemb.* p. 199. *Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel.* p. 848.

Of the seventy species of *Mesembryanthemum* described in the *Hortus Kewensis*, this is the only one with green flowers.

Mr. MASSON introduced it from the Cape in 1774.

The flowers are not only remarkable for their colour, but the extreme fineness of the florets; they begin to come forth in July, and continue to be produced till the end of September; the plant is easily increased by cuttings, is of ready growth, and blows freely.

In Mr. HAWORTH'S *Observations on the Genus Mesembryanthemum*, lately published, there is a very ample description of it, to which we refer such of our readers as wish for more minute information respecting it.

N<sup>o</sup> 326



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N. 327



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CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM. INDIAN  
CHRYSANTHEMUM.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus marginatus. Cal. hemisphæricus, imbricatus: squamis marginalibus membranaceis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM *indicum* foliis simplicibus ovatis sinuatis angulatis ferratis acutis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 773. Spec. Pl. 1253. Thunb. Jap. p. 320.*

TSJETTI-PU. *Rheed. Mal. t. 44.*

MATRICARIA *finensis. Rumph. Amb. p. 259. t. 91.*

MATRICARIA *japonica maxima flore roseo live suave rubente pleno elegantissimo. Breyn. Prod. p. 66?*

KIK, KIKF, vel KIKKU. *Kämpf. Amœn. Ex. p. 875.*

We rejoice in the opportunity afforded us, of presenting our readers with the coloured engraving of a plant recently introduced to this country, which, as an ornamental one, promises to become an acquisition highly valuable.

This magnificent species of Chrysanthemum, which we have hitherto seen only in the collection of Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, began to flower with him early in November last, 1795; and as there were many buds on the plant, at that time, yet unopened, it appeared as if it would continue to flower during the early part of the winter at least.

It is a plant of strong growth; the stem rising to the height of two or three feet, somewhat woody, much branched, beset with numerous leaves, having some resemblance to those of Mugwort, of a greyish hue; the flowers, on being smelt to, discover an agreeable fragrance, they are produced on the summits of the branches in a loose sort of cluster (those which terminate the main stem, grow to the size of a large carnation) of a dark purple colour; they are, it is to be observed, double,  
or

or rather between semidouble and double; the florets of the radius at first perfectly tubular or quilled, as they advance split gradually downward on the inside, their outside is of a greyish tint, which being visible in most of the florets, especially the younger ones, gives them a parti-coloured appearance; these florets do not so completely occupy the receptacle but that room is left for a few others in the centre, of a different form, and yellow colour, which, on examination, appear to have their parts perfect, as indeed do those of the radius; the receptacle is beset with membranous paleæ or chaffy scales, a circumstance which would lead us to consider this plant rather as an *Anthemis* than a *Chrysanthemum*, of which it has the calyx, with the foliage of *Mugwort*.

New as this plant is to us, it appears to have been cultivated in China for ages: LINNÆUS, who describes it in his *Species Plantar.* refers us to a figure in the *Hortus Malabaricus*; this figure, and the description accompanying it, agree generally with our plant, but the flowers are more double, much smaller, less clustered, and do not correspond in point of colour, yet there can be no doubt but our plant is a variety of the same; it is there described as growing in sandy situations, and having green petals.

RUMPHIUS, in his highly interesting work, the *Herbarium Amboinense* is much more minute in his information; he observes, that these plants were originally brought from China, where they flower in May and June; that there are two sorts principally cultivated in India, the white and yellow-flowered, and a third sort, differing only in the colour of its flowers, which are red (the variety, as we suppose, here figured) began to be known among them at Amboyna; the flowers there do not expand well, owing to their being produced at the rainy season, and they decay without producing any seed.

He tells us further, that it is cultivated chiefly for pleasure; that the natives and the Dutch plant it only in the borders of their gardens, in which it does not succeed so well as in pots; and that, if it remains more than two years in the same spot, it degenerates, becomes less woody, and often wholly perishes; that the Chinese, by whom it is held in high estimation, pay great attention to its culture; they set it in pots and jars, and place it before the windows of their apartments, and that it is not unusual for them when they invite their friends to an entertainment to decorate their tables with it; on those occasions, he that produces the largest flower, is considered as conferring the greatest honour on his guests; besides these three varieties already mentioned, they have a fourth, which is more rare,  
whose



whose flowers are of a greenish ash colour (is not this the var. figured in the *Hort. Malab.*?) all these varieties growing in separate pots, they place in certain quarters which they particularly wish to decorate, and the effect they produce is highly pleasing: in the cultivation of this plant they spare no pains, the shorter it is and the larger its flowers, the more it is esteemed; to make it dwarfish, and at the same time productive of flowers, they check its growth; for, if suffered to grow rude, it assumes a wild nature, and produces little but leaves; when it is coming into flower, of the three blossoms which usually terminate each branch, they pluck off two, and thus the remaining flower grows larger; by this, and other management, they cause the flowers to grow to the breadth of one's hand: he enumerates still a fifth sort with white flowers, which is extremely rare, and smaller than the others, called *Tschuy say si*, that is the *drunken woman*; its flowers morning and evening flag, and hang down as if debilitated by intoxication, in the middle of the day they become erect, and follow the course of the sun; but this (most probably a distinct species) is not exported from China. Finally, he remarks, that the Chinese and Malays are so attached to these flowers, that they even decorate their hair with them.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, enumerates it among the natives of that country, and describes it as growing spontaneously in Papenberg, near Nagasaki, and elsewhere, observing, that it is cultivated for the extreme beauty of its flowers in gardens and houses throughout the whole empire of Japan, and that the flowers vary infinitely in point of colour, size, and plenitude. KÆMPFER's account of it in his *Amen. Exot.* is very similar.

This Chrysanthemum appears to be a hardy greenhouse plant, and it is highly probable that, like the *Camellia* and *Aucuba*, it will bear the cold of our mild winters without injury.

As it flowers so late, there is but little prospect of its producing seeds with us, but it may be increased by cuttings, and parting of the roots.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM. CRIMSON  
TREFOIL.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Flores subcapitati. Legumen vix calyce longius non dehiscens deciduum.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRIFOLIUM *incarnatum* spicis villosis oblongis obtusis aphyllis, foliolis subrotundis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 689. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 87.*

TRIFOLIUM spica rotunda rubra. *Bauh. Pin. p. 328.*

LAGOPUS maximus flore rubro. The greatest Haresfoot. *Park. Tb. p. 1106. f. 1.*

TRIFOLIUM album incarnatum spicatum f. Lagopus maximus. *Bauh. Hist. 2. p. 376.*

Of the annual species of *Trifolium* cultivated by the curious here, this is one of the largest, as well as one of the most showy; the blossoms in the plants which we have had an opportunity of observing, have been of a bright crimson colour, and have therefore corresponded badly with the name of *incarnatum*, originally applied to the plant by some of the old botanists, and adopted by LINNÆUS; like other Trefoils with red flowers, the blossoms are doubtless found with different shades of colour, and sometimes wholly white.

It is a native of Italy, a hardy annual, cultivated here by PARKINSON in 1640, flowers in July, and readily ripens its seeds, by which it is easily raised. It appears to have been lost out of this country since its first introduction, as it is not mentioned by MILLER; Mr. AITON enumerates it among the productions of Kew-Garden, and we last summer saw several plants of it raised from foreign seeds flowering in the garden of JOHN SYMMONS, Esq. Paddington-House, Paddington, who has to boast a collection of hardy herbaceous plants superior to most in this country; his readiness to oblige me with specimens for drawing on this occasion, and his various acts of kindness exerted in the promotion of my botanical views, I have to acknowledge with much gratitude.

N. 328



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ONONIS NATRIX. YELLOW-FLOWERED  
REST-HARROW.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus : laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ONONIS *Natrix* pedunculis unifloris aristatis, foliis ternatis viscosis stipulis integerrimis caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 653. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 24.*

ANONIS viscosa spinis carens lutea major. *Bauh. Pin. 389.*

The *Ononis Natrix*, a plant usually to be met with in all general collections of green-house plants, is a native of Spain, and the South of France, where it is said to grow wild in the corn-fields.

The general practice sanctioned by that of Mr. AITON, is to consider this species as tender ; Mr. MILLER says it is very hardy, and recommends it to be planted in the open border, a treatment likely to suit it in mild winters ; there is, however, one part of his account evidently erroneous, he describes the root as perennial, and the stem as herbaceous, this is not only contrary to LINNÆUS's specific description, but to fact, the stalk being undoubtedly shrubby.

As this plant in the course of a year or two is apt to grow out of form, it is advisable either to renew it frequently by seed, which it produces in abundance, or to keep it closely cut in.

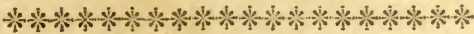
It flowers from the middle of summer till towards the close, and is propagated readily either by seeds or cuttings.

Is no novelty in this country, having been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND in 1683\*.

\* Ait. Kew.



## SIDA CRISTATA. CRESTED SIDA.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* simplex, angulatus. *Stylus* multipartitus. *Caps.* plures.  
1-spermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SIDA *cristata* foliis angulatis, inferioribus cordatis, superioribus panduriformibus, capsulis multilocularibus. *Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 964. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 623. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 444. Cavanill. Diff. 1. t. 11. f. 2.*

ABUTILON *Lavateræ* flore, fructu cristato. *Dill. Elth. t. 2.*  
ANODA *hastata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 1040.*

DILLENIUS has figured and described this plant in his *Hortus Elthamensis* as an *Abutilon*: LINNÆUS in his *Sp. Pl.* has ranked it with the *Sida*'s, in which he has been followed by Prof. MURRAY, Messrs. AITON and CAVANILLE; but Prof. GMELIN, in the last edition of LINNÆUS' *Syst. Nat.* has made another new genus of it, by the name of *Anoda*; as his reasons for so doing are by no means cogent, we join the majority in continuing it a *Sida*.

It flowered in the garden of Mr. SHERARD, at Eltham, in 1725, and was introduced from Mexico, where it is a native: Mr. AITON considers it as a stove plant, as he does the *Tropæolum majus*, and other natives of South-America; strictly speaking they may be such, but if raised early, and treated like other tender annuals, this plant will flower and ripen its seeds in the open ground, as we have experienced at Brompton.

It grows to the height of three feet, or more, producing during the months of July and August a number of blossoms in succession, which are large and showy; the stigmata in this flower are curious objects, resembling the heads of Fungi in miniature.

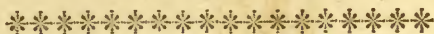


N. 330



Pub. by W. Curtis, d<sup>r</sup> Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1796.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAV'D  
KALMIA.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, limbo subtus quinque  
corni. *Capf.* 5-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

KALMIA *angustifolia* foliis lanceolatis, corymbis lateralibus.  
*Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 404. Ait.*  
*Kew. v. 2. p. 64. Gronov. Fl. Virg. p. 65.*

CHAMÆDAPHNE sempervirens, foliis oblongis angustis,  
foliorum fasciculis oppositis e foliorum alis. *Catesb.*  
*Carol. app. t. 17. f. 1.*

LEDUM floribus bullatis fasciculatim ex alis foliorum oppositis  
nascentibus, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glabris.  
*Trew. Ebr. t. 38.*

In this work we have already given three different species of *Kalmia*, two commonly, and one more rarely cultivated with us, we mean the *hirsuta*, and which indeed we are sorry to find is scarcely to be kept alive in this country by the most skilful management; to these we now add another species, a native also of North-America, introduced by PETER COL-LINSON, Esq. in 1736, two years after he had introduced the *latifolia*; CATESBY mentions its having flowered at Peckham in 1743; it is a low shrub, rarely rising above the height of two feet, growing spontaneously in swampy ground, and flowering with us from May to July; there are two principal varieties of it, one with pale and another with deep red flowers; these two plants differ also in their habits, the red one, the most humble of the two, not only produces the most brilliant flowers, but those in greater abundance than the other; Mr. WHITLEY, who has these plants in great perfection, assures me that it usually blows in the autumn as well as summer.

This shrub is extremely hardy, thriving best in bog earth, and is propagated most commonly by layers.

Like the *latifolia*, it is regarded in America as poisonous to sheep.

N<sup>o</sup> 331



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Apr 1. 1796



OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY  
OENOTHERA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsula* cylindrica infera. *Semina* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *fruticosa* foliis lanceolatis subdentatis, capsulis pedicellatis acutangulis, racemo pedunculato. *Lim. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 358. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 4. L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t. 2. t. 5.*

OENOTHERA florum calyce monophyllo, hinc tantum aperto. *Gron. virg. 42.*

LYSIMACHIA lutea caule rubente, foliis falicis alternis nigro maculatis, flore specioso amplo, vasculo feminali eleganter striato infidente, *Clayt. n. 36.*

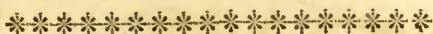
Most of the *Oenothera* tribe are annual, have large yellow flowers, which open once only, and that in the evening, displaying their beauty, and exhaling their fragrance at a time which will not admit of their being much enjoyed; the present species in some respects deviates from many of the others, the root is perennial, the flowers which are large and shewy, though they open in the evening, remain expanded during most of the ensuing day; the flower-buds, the germen, and the stalk are enlivened by a richness of colour which contributes to render this species one of the most ornamental and desirable of the tribe.

It is a hardy perennial, growing to the height of three or four feet, with us altogether herbaceous, and therefore improperly called *fruticosa*; a native of Virginia, flowering from June to August: was cultivated in 1739 by Mr. MILLER.

May be propagated by seeds, by parting of the roots, and also by cuttings.



## CERINTHE MAJOR. GREAT HONEYWORT.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corollæ* limbus tubulato ventricosus: fauce pervia. *Semina* 2, bilocularia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CERINTHE *major* foliis amplexicaulibus, corollis obtusif-  
culis patulis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.*  
*Murr. p. 187. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 183.*

CERINTHE *glaber* foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris amplexi-  
caulibus, corollis obtusifculis patulis. *Mill.*  
*Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

CERINTHE flore ex rubro purpurascente. *Baub. pin. p. 258.*

CERINTHE *major.* Great Honiewoort. *Ger. Herb.*

Ancient writers on plants, supposing that the flowers of this genus produced abundantly the material of which bees form their wax, gave it the name of *Cerinthe*, which rendered into English would be wax-flower or waxwort, not honeywort, by which the genus has long been, and is now, generally called.

Of this genus there are only two species known, the *major* and the *minor*, both happily distinguished by the different form of their flowers, a part from which it is not common to draw specific differences, though in some instances they afford the best.

The *major* varies much, the leaves being sometimes spotted, very rough, and the flowers of a more yellow hue; this is the sort figured by GERARD in his Herbal, who mentions its growing in his garden (1597). MILLER considers this as a species, but LINNÆUS, HALLER, AITON, and others, regard it as a variety; our figure represents the *Cerinthe glaber* of MILLER.

This is an annual, remarkable for the singular colour of its foliage; its flowers, though not very brilliant, possess a considerable share of beauty; both combined render it worthy a place in our gardens, more especially as it is a plant of easy culture, coming up spontaneously from self-sown seeds, and being a native of Switzerland, as well as the more southern parts of Europe, seedling plants produced in the Autumn rarely suffer by our winters. It flowers in July, August, and September.





Pub. by W. Curtis N<sup>o</sup> 333 Geo. Crescent April 1796.

S. Edwards

HYPERICUM MONOGYNUM. CHINESE  
ST. JOHN'S-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Neet.* 0. *Capsula.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPERICUM *monogynum* floribus monogynis, staminibus corolla longioribus, calycibus coloratis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 702. Hort. Kew. v. 3. p. 108.*

Of this genus 28 species are enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON, 42 in Prof. MURRAY'S *ed. of the Systema Vegetab.* and 64 in Prof. GMELIN'S 13th *ed. of Linn. Syst. Nat.* of the latter number 14 are described with 5 styles, 46 with 3, 2 with 2 styles, and 2 with 1; when the term *monogynum* was first applied to this species it was a proper one, there being then only one in that predicament, another having since been discovered it ceases to be so now; some have indeed doubted the propriety of using the word *monogynum* at all, alledging that in reality there are five styles, which manifestly shew themselves above, though they coalesce below; such is the opinion of my friend, Dr. GWYN; this is a point on which Botanists will think differently.

This elegant native of China, now common in our green-houses, appears from Mr. MILLER to have been first introduced to this country in 1753, by HUGH, Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; he tells us, that the plants were raised in his Grace's curious garden at Stanwick, from whence the Apothecaries garden at Chelsea was furnished with it.

Mr. MILLER has given us a minute description of this plant, which he observes is the more valuable, as it continues in flower great part of the year; he observes further, that if planted in a very warm situation, it will live in the open air, but that those plants which stand abroad will not flower in winter, as those do which are removed into shelter in autumn.

It may be propagated by slips from the root, or by layers.

N<sup>o</sup> 334



Pub by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo Crescent May 1. 1796



ONONIS ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED  
REST-HARROW.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus : laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum sessile. *Filamenta* connata absque fissura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticosa, foliis ternatis ovatis dentatis, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, pedunculis subtrifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 653. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 25.*

ONONIS *rotundifolia* fruticosa, pedunculis trifloris, calycibus triphyllo-bracteatis, foliis ternatis subrotundis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 1010.*

CICER sylvestre latifolium triphyllum. *Baub. Pin. 347.*

CICER sylvestre tertium. *Dod. Pempt. 525.*

Prof. JACQUIN, and most modern writers on Botany, consider the *Ononis* here figured, as the *rotundifolia* of LINNÆUS; it accords certainly with the figure of *Dodon.* to which that author refers, but is irreconcilable with his description; the leaves for example are neither *parva, integerrima,* nor *glabra,* the words by which LINNÆUS describes them; they are indeed evidently serrated in the figure of *Dodon.* which he quotes: by the name of *rotundifolia,* however, this plant is now very generally known in our nurseries, to which its beauty has gained it admission. LOBEL tells us in his *Adversaria,* printed in 1576, that the plant was then growing in the garden of a Mr. MORGAN; as it is not enumerated in Mr. MILLER'S Dictionary, ed. 6, 4to,\* we suspect that it has been lost out of the country and re-introduced.

Baron HALLER informs us, that it is found wild in abundance at the bottom of the Alps in Switzerland; it is found also in other parts of Europe.

It flowers in our open borders from May to July, in which it ripens its seeds, by which it is in general propagated, as also by slips; it grows to about the height of a foot and a half, is very hardy, and easy of culture.

\* The flowers of his *rotundifolia* are yellow, and therefore cannot be our plant.

N<sup>o</sup>. 335



Pub: by W. Curtis s<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent May. 1. 1796.

LOTUS HIRSUTUS. HAIRY BIRD'S-FOOT-  
TREFOIL.

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*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- LOTUS *hirsutus* capitulis subrotundis, caule erecto hirto, leguminibus ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 691. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 93.*
- LOTUS polyceratos frutescens incana alba, filiquis erectis crassioribus et brevioribus rectis. *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 177. f. 2. t. 18. f. 14.*
- LOTUS pentaphyllos filiquosus villosus. *Bauh. Pin. 332.*

The *Lotus hirsutus*, according to LINNÆUS, is a native of the South of France, Italy, and the East.

In mild winters it will bear the open border with us, but it is more generally kept in the greenhouse, of which indeed it has long had possession, being cultivated, according to Mr. AITON, in 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

It flowers from June to August.

Its blossoms are of a white colour, which being contrasted with the redness of the calyx, gives them a pleasing appearance; CASP. BAUH. informs us, that they are purple also.

This shrub will acquire the height of several feet; its flowers are usually succeeded by seed-vessels, which in favourable situations produce perfect seeds, by which the plant is easily propagated, as also by cuttings.



N. 336



*Pub. by W. Curtis, N.º 600. Crescent May 1. 1796*

PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-  
FLOWERED SELF-HEAL.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Filamenta bifurca* : altero apice antherifera. *Stigma bifidum.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PRUNELLA *grandiflora* foliis omnibus ovato oblongis subferratis, calicis labio superiore profunde trilobo.  
*Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 920. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 4. t. 377.*

PRUNELLA *prima. Clus. Hist. xlii.*

PRUNELLA *cærulea magno flore. Baub. Pin. 261.*

The plant here figured, which we have several years cultivated in our garden at Brompton, without discovering in it the least disposition to vary, is undoubtedly the same as is figured by Prof. JACQUIN, in his *Fl. Austr.* under the name of *grandiflora*; he regards it as a distinct species, and as such it is introduced in Prof. GMELIN's ed. of the *Syst. Nat.* of LINNÆUS: Mr. AITON, in his *Hort. Kew.* following LINNÆUS, makes it a variety of the *vulgaris*, a common English plant, which we have never seen to vary much in the size of its flowers.

Prof. JACQUIN informs us, that it grows wild, mixed with the *laciniata* (a kindred species with yellowish flowers) on the Alps; it is found also in similar situations in various other parts of Europe.

In July and August, it puts forth its large shewy blossoms, of a fine purple colour.

Such as are partial to hardy herbaceous plants, of ready growth, which are ornamental, take up but little room, and are not apt to entrench on their neighbours, will be induced to add this to their collection.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

N<sup>o</sup>. 337



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo Crescent Jun<sup>r</sup>. 1796



ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA. WILLOW-  
LEAV'D ALLAMANDA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Caps.* lenticularis erecta echinata 1-locularis polysperma. *Semina* bractæata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLAMANDA *cathartica.* Linn. *Mant.* p. 214. *Suppl.* p. 165. *Syst. Vegetab.* ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 252. *Ait. Kew.* V. 3. p. 489.

ORELIA *grandiflora.* *Aubl. Guian.* p. 271. t. 106.

This beautiful stove plant (a native of Cayenne and Guiana, where it is said to grow by the sides of rivers) was introduced to this country in 1785, by Baron HAKE\*; it has since flowered in many of our collections, usually in June and July.

Stem or trunk shrubby, upright, climbing to a considerable height; bark of the old wood pale brown, of the young wood green and smooth; leaves generally growing four together, sometimes only two, and those opposite, sessile, smooth, and glossy above, paler green beneath, the midrib on the under-side evidently villous, veiny, veins as in *Plumeria*, terminating before they reach the margin, chewed discovering little taste; flowers very large, produced even on young plants, of a fine yellow colour, and somewhat spicy smell, not terminal, but growing from the sides of the branches, sometimes singly, more frequently three or four together, standing on short footstalks; calyx composed of five leaves, lanceolate, smooth, unequal, short compared with the flower; corolla monopetalous, funnel-shaped, tube nearly cylindrical, limb dilated below and bellying out, on the inside striped with orange-coloured veins, above divided into five segments, which roll

\* *Ait. Kew.*

over each other before they open, when open broad, somewhat truncated, one side rounded, the other terminating in a short point; at the base of the divisions the yellow colour on the inside of the flower becomes nearly white, forming so many spots; the mouth of the tube is perfectly closed with villi converging to a point, and which serve as a covering or species of thatch to five long, pointed, rigid, arrow-shaped antheræ beneath them, which sit on the top of so many ridges, projecting from the inside of the tube, and which just beneath the antheræ are villous; germen nearly round, with a slight ridge on each side of it, surrounded at its base by a greenish glandular substance; style filiform, the length of the tube of the corolla, enlarging as it comes near to the stigma; stigma divisible into three distinct parts, the lowermost of a yellowish hue, in the form of a rim turning downwards, the middle of a dark green colour, secreting honey in considerable quantity; the summit, which perhaps is the true stigma, a short conical point, rising from the centre of the middle part, bifid at top, with a furrow running down each side of it; seed-vessels, according to the figure in AUBLET, are very large and prickly.

Of this genus, which has a considerable affinity with that of *Vinca* and *Plumeria*, only one species is described in LINNÆUS's works, and this is usually increased by cuttings.





## ARUM TRILOBATUM. THREE-LOBED ARUM.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* monophylla cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne femineus, medio flamineus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARUM *trilobatum* acaule, foliis sagittato trilobis, flore sessili.  
*Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 828. Ait. Kew. V. 3. p. 316. Mill. Icon. t. 52. f. 2.*

ARISARUM *amboynicum*. *Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 320. t. 110. f. 2.*

Mr. MILLER in his figure of this plant, to which LINNÆUS refers, has been more happy in his representation than in that of many others; RUMPHIUS' figure and description accord also with our plant, some of his leaves indeed are more perfectly three-lobed than any we have seen here on the living plant, and to this variation, he informs us, they are subject.

We learn from Mr. MILLER, that roots of this Arum were brought from Ceylon in the year 1752. It flowers in May and June, and is regarded both by Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON as a stove plant; we have seen it succeed very well with the treatment of a tender green-house plant.

It is one of the least of the tribe; its root is like that of the common Arum, and extremely acrid: but the plant is more particularly distinguished by the rich, brown, velvety appearance of its flowers; the length of its tapering spadix, which on its lower part is full of little cavities, and resembles a piece of metal corroded by long exposure; and by the intolerable stench which the whole of the flower, but more especially the spadix, sends forth.

It is a native of Amboyna, as well as of Ceylon. RUMPHIUS informs us that the roots, sometimes eaten raw by mistake, cause violent inflammations of the mouth and throat, and that they do not lose their acrimony even when boiled.

The plant increases freely by offsets from its roots.



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>to</sup> Geo. Crescent. Juner. 1796

POLYGALA HEISTERIA. HEATH-LEAVED  
MILKWORT.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 majoribus alæformibus, ante maturitatem feminis coloratis. *Capsula* obcordata 2-locularis. *Semina* folitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGALA *Heisteria* floribus imberbibus lateralibus, caule arborescente, foliis triquetris mucronato-spinosis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 639. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 6.*

SPARTIUM *africanum* frutescens ericæ folio. *Comm. Hort. 2. p. 193. t. 97.*

THYMBRA *capensis nepetæ Theophrasti* foliis aculeatis flore parvo purpureo. *Pluk. Alm. 366. t. 229. f. 5.*

HEISTERIA. *Hort. Cliff. 352.*

After receiving various names, this plant has been finally placed by LINNÆUS among the Milkworts; it retains the trivial name of *Heisteria*, instead of the generic one previously bestowed on it, in honour of Prof. HEISTER, the celebrated German Surgeon.

In Holland it appears to have been long since known; but was a stranger here, till introduced from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1787. *Ait. Kew.*

In the course of a few years it becomes a shrub of considerable size, equalling a small furze bush, to which, in its habit, it bears a distant resemblance; and furze-leaved, in our humble opinion, would have been a more expressive name than heath-leaved, which Mr. AITON has given it in accordance with COMMELIN'S idea.

The purple of the flowers is brilliant in the extreme, and as those are plentifully produced almost the year through, it has very generally obtained a place in collections of greenhouse plants about London.

It is commonly increased by cuttings, but not easily.





## SCILLA AMÆNA. BYZANTINE SQUILL.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCILLA *amæna* floribus lateralibus alternis subnutantibus, scapo angulato. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 328. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 444. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 3. t. 218.*

HYACINTHUS *stellaris cæruleus amænus.* *Baub. Pin. 46.*

HYACINTHUS *stellaris Bizantinus.* *Hort. Eyst. Vern. 2d. ord. fol. 13.*

HYACINTHUS *stellatus Byzantinus alter five flore Boraginis.* The other Starry Jacinth of Constantinople. *Park. Parad. p. 128. t. 131. f. 4.*

HYACINTHUS *stellaris, caulibus pluribus ex eodem bulbo ortis singulis pluribus floribus oncratis.* *Morif. Hist. 2. p. 374. f. 4. t. 12. f. 17.*

The *Scilla amæna*, a hardy bulbous plant of small growth, is a native of the Levant, and has long been cultivated in this country for ornament, being introduced about the year 1600, by ED. LORD ZOUCH (vid. *Park. Parad. & Lobel. Aversf.*); when it grows luxuriantly, many flowering stems will spring from the same root, which, when the plant is in flower, are altogether upright; as the seed-vessels advance in size and weight, they bend down, the blossoms are violet-coloured, and the germen in the centre of each is distinguished for the paleness of its colour, a character which did not escape the observation of PARKINSON.

It flowers early in May, and, in favourable situations, ripens its seeds in the beginning of June.

Is usually increased by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance; will grow in almost any soil or situation; but will succeed best if planted in a sandy loam, and a warm sheltered part of the garden.

Its seeds are of a pale amber colour, and drop soon.

Though Professor JACQUIN figures it in his *Fl. Austriaca*, he suspects that it had originally been introduced from Constantinople.

N. 341.



Pub. by W. Carter S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crayfont July 1. 1796



ERICA PERSOLUTA. BLUSH-FLOWERED  
HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *persoluta* antheris aristatis inclusis, corollis campanulatis, calycibus ciliatis, foliis quaternis. *Linn. Mant.* p. 230. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 17.*

ERICA *subdivaricata*. *Berg. Cap. 114.*

ERICA *persoluta* aristata foliis ternis quaternisque trigonis glabris, floribus umbellatis, calice ciliato. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p. 73.*

The different species and varieties of the African Heaths are now become so numerous, that there is scarcely any period of the year in which some of them may not be found to delight the eye with their blossoms: the *persoluta* here figured is one of those which flower early in the spring; through the months of March, April, and May, its branches are loaded with a profusion of bright purple flowers, which, joined to the lively verdure of its foliage, places it among the most desirable of the tribe.

If suffered to grow, it will form a shrub of considerable height: there is a variety of it, called *alba*, whose flowers are nearly white, yet not wholly divested of a red tinge; to this variety the term blush-coloured, which Mr. AITON has given to the species, seems most applicable.

This heath was introduced, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It is increased without much difficulty from cuttings, and is more easily preserved than many of the others.

N. 342



Pub by W. Curtis, N<sup>o</sup> 6, Crescent July 1. 1796.

ANTHOLYZA CUNONIA. SCARLET-  
FLOWERED ANTHOLYZA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* tubulosa irregularis recurvata. *Caps.* infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis rectis, labii quinquepartiti lobis duobus externis latioribus adscendentibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 54. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 66.*

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* corollis subpapilionaceis: labii lobis duobus externis latioribus adscendentibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 87.*

ANTHOLYZA *Cunonia* foliis ensiformibus glabris striatis, spica oblonga disticha. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p. 7.*

CUNONIA floribus sessilibus spatibus maximis. *Butt. cun. 211. t. 1.*

CUNONIA *Antholyza.* *Mill. Dict.*

Amidst that variety of tender bulbous plants which the Cape affords, there are none whose flowers can boast a richer scarlet, than the *Antholyza* here figured; in their form also, there is great singularity, and in their mode of growth much elegance; to us indeed it is matter of surprize that this plant should not be more generally cultivated, especially as its culture is attended with so little trouble: Mr. MILLER, who grew it in 1756, has minutely described it in his Dictionary; he informs us, that it is easily propagated by offsets, or raised from seeds; the latter, as the plant flowers in April and May, ripen about the middle of June, and should be sown about the middle of August; the plant with the pot in which it has grown, after it has ripened its seeds, should be set by in a shed or some dry place, and in the autumn the largest roots should be selected, and three of them planted in a pot of a moderate size, keeping them in an open frame till the approach of winter, when they are to be removed into the house with other greenhouse plants.

This species is found wild in Persia as well as at the Cape.



N<sup>o</sup> 343



Pub. by W Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo: Crescent Aug. 1 1768

ASPALATHUS PEDUNCULATA. SMALL-  
LEAVED ASPALATHUS.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus: lacinia superiore majore. *Legumen* ovatum muticum subdispermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASPALATHUS *pedunculata* foliis fasciculatis subulatis glabris, pedunculis filiformibus folio duplo longioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t. 26. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 16.*

Of the five species of *Aspalathus* enumerated in the *Hortus Kewensis*, four are natives of the Cape; of those, three have been introduced by Mr. MASSON: the *albens* and *candicans* in 1774, the present species in 1775.

This is one of the plants figured by Mons. L'HERITIER, in a work of his, entitled *Sertum Anglicum*, containing new species observed by him during his excursion to this country a few years since, most of which flowered in the royal garden at Kew.

It will grow to the height of several feet, produces abundance of blossoms, which open during most of the summer months, and is propagated by cuttings.





POLYGALA BRACTEOLATA. SPEAR-LEAVED  
MILKWORT.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: foliolis alæformibus coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum biloculare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGALA *bracteolata* floribus cristatis racemosis, bractæis triphyllis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 638. Berg. Cap. 182: Buxb. Cent. 3. p. 4. t. 71. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 4.*

To the vast number of ornamental plants introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. MASSON, we here add another, imported in 1787; when Mr. AITON published his *Hortus Kewensis*, it most probably had not flowered with him, as he does not notice its particular time of blowing: we now see it in most of the Nurserymen's collections of greenhouse plants, flowering from May to July. It is a plant of great singularity and beauty, the purple of its flowers is brilliant in the extreme.

It is increased by cuttings.



PROTEA MELLIFERA. HONEY-BEARING  
PROTEA.



*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala : interdum basi vel apice coherentibus. *Antheræ* lineares vel oblongæ petalis infra apicem insertæ. *Cal.* proplus 0. *Nux* supera, 1-locularis, evalvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PROTEA *mellifera* foliis lanceolato-ellipticis capituloque terminali oblongo glabris. *Thunb. Prot. n. 37. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 139. Ait. Kew. vol. 1. p. 127.*

LEUCADENDRON repens foliis lanceolatis, floribus oblongis, calycum squamis glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 135.*

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON foliis angustis brevioribus fallignis, calycis squamis elegantissimi ex roseo aureo albo atro rubro variegatis, florum plumis albis. *Boerb. Lugd. 2. p. 187.*

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To a magnificent appearance, the blossom of the Protea joins a structure extremely curious and interesting; but, at the same time, difficult to be understood by students, who are apt to consider the whole as one great simple flower, while in reality it is composed of a number of florets enclosed within a common calyx formed of numerous leaves or scales placed one over the other, and sitting on one common receptacle, being in fact what Botanists term an aggregate flower, approaching indeed near to a compound one, there being in the structure and union of the antheræ a considerable similarity to those of the Syngenesia class, much more so than in the flowers of Plantain, Scabious, Teasel, and others.

The



The florets of the present species correspond extremely well with the character of the genus *Leucadendron* in the sixth edition of the *Genera Pl.* of LINNÆUS, but not with that of *Protea*, as given in the *Hort. Kew.* and *Gmel. ed. Linn. Syst. Nat.* to which it is now united; the corolla being most evidently composed of two (not four) petals, the largest of these is trifid at top, each segment of it, as well as the summit of the smaller petal, terminates in a twisted kind of plume, not peculiar to this species; of the antheræ, which are long, linear, and form a kind of cylinder, three are attached to the largest petal, the fourth (which appears to be less perfect than the others) to the smaller petal; the germen is enveloped with numerous orange-coloured hairs, having the gloss of the richest fatten; the antheræ terminate in small appendages of a brown colour.

This magnificent shrub, a principal ornament of the Cape-House at Kew, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774 (*Ait. Kew.*); it flowers chiefly in the Spring, and often during the Summer; is propagated principally by layers.

Our drawing was made from a plant raised from Cape seeds, which flowered this season, among a number of others equally curious, in the collection of Mr. BARR, Nurseryman and Florist, near Ball's-Turnpike, Kingsland.



OENOTHERA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED  
OENOTHERA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *rosea* foliis ovatis dentatis, inferioribus lyratis:  
capsulis clavatis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 3.*

OENOTHERA *rosea.* *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. tom. 2. . 6.*

Of the several different species of this genus growing in our garden at this present writing (eleven in number) two only are of a red or purple colour, the one here figured, and another with a larger flower, which we purpose soon to publish under the name of *purpurea*.

The present species, Mr. AITON informs us, was introduced in 1783 by Mons. THOUIN, from Peru.

It has been considered as a greenhouse plant, and a perennial; we find it to be more hardy than greenhouse plants in general, and scarcely entitled to the distinction of a perennial.

It may be increased by cuttings and seeds, the latter of which are plentifully produced. It rarely exceeds a foot in height; its rose-coloured flowers expand during the whole of the day, and are produced during most of the Summer months.

To guard against accidental severity of weather, sow its seeds in the Spring with tender annuals; when the plants have acquired a proper age and the season is favourable, plant them out singly in the open border.

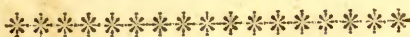


N<sup>o</sup> 347



Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1796

# CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII. FOTHERGILL'S SLIPPER-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* ringens inflata. *Capsula* 2-locularis, 2 valvis. *Calyx*  
4-partitus æqualis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALCEOLARIA *Fothergillii* foliis spathulatis integerrimis,  
pedunculis scapiformibus unifloris. *Ait.*  
*Kew. v. 1. p. 30. tab. 1. Linn. Syst.*  
*Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 39.*

To this species of *Calceolaria* the trivial name of *Fothergillii* has been given in honour of Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, who introduced it in 1777, with several other rare plants from Falkland-Islands, where it is a native.

In the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON it was first figured, and minutely described.

This plant of great singularity and beauty particularly merits a place in the collections of the curious; its principal flowering season is in May, but it will often blossom much later in the Summer.

It is not to be had in perfection, nor even preserved, without great attention, joined to a peculiar treatment; several times it has been nearly lost from this country. Mr. AITON makes it a biennial greenhouse plant; it, no doubt, is one of those plants which are liable to be killed in very severe weather, and therefore it is necessary to keep a pot of it at least, during the Winter, either in the greenhouse or a well-secured frame; but the plant will be found to succeed best in the open ground, provided it be planted in bog-earth, in a situation that is moist and moderately shady; with us it has proved perfectly perennial.

With care it may be propagated by layers and cuttings, but with most certainty in the former mode; possibly it may be raised from seeds, they ripen here, but are as fine as dust.





SOLANUM LACINIATUM. CUT-LEAV'D  
NIGHTSHADE.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* rotata. *Antheræ* subcoalitæ, apice poro gemino dehiscentes. *Bacca* 2-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SOLANUM *laciniatum* caule fruticoso inermi glaberrimo, foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis lanceolatis acutis, paniculis axillaribus binis ternisve. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 1. p. 247.*

Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* mentions this plant as being a native of New-Zealand, on the authority of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and that it was introduced in 1772; he regards it as a stove plant; it has been since found to be more hardy than he imagined, and not to require more heat than the greenhouse affords; in the Summer it will stand abroad, and even ripen its fruit in the open air.

It is a plant of some beauty, but is more remarkable for having its antheræ separating widely from each other, and thereby losing the character of a *Solanum*, so far as it depends on that circumstance. The berries when ripe are of the size of a small plum, and of a yellowish green hue; their pulp is sweet, in some small degree resembling that of a fig, whether it be so innocent we do not take on us to assert.

It flowers during most of the Summer, and is easily increased by cuttings or seeds.



## ERICA VENTRICOSA. PORCELAIN HEATH.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Calyx* 4-phyllus. *Corolla* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-ocularis.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*ERICA *ventricosa* mutica, foliis quaternis trigonis ciliatis,  
floribus ventricosis glabris. *Thunb. Prod. Cap. p. 71.*

Of the many new Heaths which have been introduced within these few years, none have excited greater admiration than the present one; its blossoms, though they cannot boast the grandeur or richness of colour so strikingly displayed in the *cerinthoides*, and some others, please more on a near inspection, they have indeed a delicacy and beauty which are indescribable; we have given to it the English name of Porcelain Heath, as the flowers have somewhat the appearance of porcelain, or enamel.

This species has been introduced from the Cape, since the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis*; we saw it in blossom many years since, in the Royal Garden at Kew; several varieties of it have been raised from Cape seeds by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman, at Hackney, differing in the hairiness of their leaves, size and colour of their blossoms; but the best variety we have seen is the one here represented.

In point of form the blossoms resemble those of the *ampullacea*, but they are not so large, and have no viscosity; the stigma is enclosed within the mouth of the flower, and the peduncles are usually naked; in some very luxuriant specimens we have observed a scale or two on them.

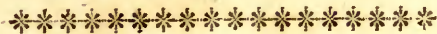
It is with Heaths, in some respects, as it is with fruit trees; one season they will produce blossoms most abundantly, they seem indeed to overblow themselves, the next few appear; in different years the blossoms of the same heath will vary also considerably in size. The *ventricosa* is a free blower, and will in general produce flowers in abundance, for two or three months, from June to September.

Those who possess the knack of striking heaths, raise it by cuttings without much difficulty.





SAXIFRAGA MUTATA. SAFFRON-COLOUR'D  
SAXIFRAGE.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-partitus. *Corolla* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris 1-ocularis  
poly sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SAXIFRAGA *mutata* foliis radicalibus aggregatis lingulatis  
cartilagineo-ferratis, caule racemoso folioso,  
calyce villoso et viscido. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 411. *Jacq. Ic. Pl. rar. Fasc.* 9.

LINNÆUS has arranged several distinct species of Saxifrage under the *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, but very properly separates this; though in the general form of its foliage it is as nearly related to it as most of the others; from four of them it is indeed perfectly distinct, instead of the sawed cartilaginous edge, it has only fine soft hairs, more especially towards the base; towards the extremity there is some appearance of little teeth, but widely differing from those of the others. The whole plant is covered with viscid hairs; the stalk about a foot high, is much branched; but the great peculiarity of this plant consists in its flowers, the petals being long, narrow, and pointed, and of a saffron colour, of a deeper tint when they first open, and gradually changing to a pale yellow; the beauty of the flowers is heightened by a glandular substance in the centre of each, which when the flower expands is of a bright purple colour.

This rare species of Saxifrage is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy; we raised it with difficulty from seeds sent us by Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe, in Switzerland; it was three years before the plants flowered; those now in bloom in my garden, June 15, bid fair to produce seeds in abundance; the plant may also be produced from offsets, in the same way as the *Saxifraga Cotyleaon*, vulgarly called *Pyramidal Sedum*, and requires a similar treatment; though an Alpine plant, it must be sheltered from much wet and severe frosts.

Baron HALLER describes it with spots on the petals; those certainly did not exist on our plants.





OENOTHERA PURPUREA. PURPLE  
OENOTHERA.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *purpurea* foliis ovato-lanceolatis glaucescentibus integerrimis, capsulis sessilibus, stigmatibus atro-purpureo.

The species of *Oenothera* here figured is the one we mentioned in treating of the *rosea*, a very ornamental species, introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the western coast of North-America, in 1791.\* We have given to it the name of *purpurea*, it being the only one in our gardens with purple flowers.

It is distinguished by three principal characters, the glaucous appearance of its foliage, the purple hue of its blossoms, and the dark colour of its stigma.

It flowers during the months of July and August, and ripens its seeds in September; is an annual of ready growth, and worthy of being more generally introduced to the flower-garden; its seeds should be sown in the spring, with other tender annuals, and the seedlings when of a proper age planted out singly in the open border, where they will acquire the height of two feet, and produce abundance of blossoms which, like those of the *rosea*, open during the day as well as in the evening.

\* *Donn. Hort. Cantab.* 1796.



## MAHERNIA INCISA. CUT-LEAV'D MAHERNIA.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Calyx* 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Neet.* 5 obcordata filamentis supposita. *Capsula* 5-locularis.*Specific Character.*MAHERNIA *incisa* caule hispidulo, foliis lanceolatis incis, stipulis integerrimis.

In point of size and mode of growth, this beautiful species comes near to the *pinnata* already figured in this work; but differs essentially in the singular hispidity of its stalks, the form of its leaves, and the colour of its flowers.

The stalks to the naked eye discover a manifest roughness, a magnifying glass shews this roughness to be of a singular kind, that they are beset on every side with little protuberances, from whence issue tufts of pellucid hairs, and here and there a single hair is discoverable with a small red viscid globule at its extremity; a portion of the stalk, when highly magnified, somewhat resembles that of the creeping *Cereus*. The leaves, which are not so manifestly hairy as the stalk and calyces, are deeply jagged on the edges, and bear some little affinity in their appearance to those of the *Pelargonium tricolor*. The flowers, when in bud, are of the richest crimson imaginable; as they open they incline to a deep orange, and finally become of a yellowish hue.

As this plant produces abundance of blossoms, they may be seen in all their states during most of the Summer and Autumnal months.

The plant from whence our drawing was taken, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, it requires the same treatment as the *pinnata*, is probably a native of the same country, and may be propagated by cuttings in the same manner.





## MIMULUS AURANTIACUS. ORANGE MONKEY- FLOWER.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-dentatus prismaticus. *Cor.* ringens: labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Capsf.* 2-locularis polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

MIMULUS *aurantiacus* caule erecto fruticoso tereti, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusiusculis.

The present species of *Mimulus*, equal in point of shew to most of the inhabitants of our greenhouses, to which situation it is adapted, flowered this Summer with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road.

Stalk about three feet high, much branched, shrubby, round, the young wood green, with a tinge of purple toward the lower part of each joint, slightly viscid, as it becomes older changing to a light brown colour, and discovering manifest fissures; branches alternately opposite, flower-bearing quite to the base; leaves opposite, sessile, slightly connate, ovato-lanceolate, somewhat blunt at the extremity, this bluntness is particularly apparent when contrasted with a leaf of the *ringens*, toothed or slightly sawed on the edge, smooth, veiny; flowers inodorous, large, nearly twice the size of those of the *ringens*, uniformly pale orange, growing in pairs from the axæ of the leaves, standing on footstalks about half the length of the calyx; calyx five-angled and five-toothed, tube of the flower within the calyx, narrow, cylindrical, pale yellow, bent a little downward, gradually expanding, and dividing into two lips, the upper lip divided into two, the lower lip into three segments, all of them irregular, the two uppermost very much so; at the base of the middle segment of the lower lip are two prominent ridges, of a somewhat deeper colour; stamina four, two long, two short; antheræ deep orange, cruciform, within the flower; stigma white, two-lip'd, lips closed or expanded according to its age; style filiform; germen oblong; at the base of the germen is a gland of considerable size which secretes much honey.

This plant flowers during most of the Summer, and is increased by cuttings. We know not with certainty of what country it is a native.

N<sup>o</sup> 354



Pub by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Craycent Nov. 1. 1796



## OENOTHERA PUMILA. DWARF OENOTHERA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *pumila* foliis lanceolatis obtusis glabris subpetiolatis, caulibus prostratis, capsulis acutangulis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 358. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 4.*

OENOTHERA foliis radicalibus ovatis caulinis lanceolatis obtusis, capsulis ovatis obtusis. *Mill. Ic. t. 188.*

LYSIMACHIA filiquosa glabra minor mariana angustioribus foliis. *Pluk. Mant. 123.*

From all the species of *Oenothera* with yellow flowers hitherto introduced to this country, the present one is distinguished by the inferiority of its size; in its most luxuriant state it rarely exceeds a foot in height, and as it commonly grows it is far more humble: from a perennial root it sends out many flowering stems, which are productive of blossoms in regular succession from April to July: these are open in the morning as well as in the evening, which renders the plant more ornamental and desirable: for the border of a small garden, or for rock-work, it is extremely suitable, if not so showy as some others; it is very hardy, of ready growth, not apt to encroach, flowers during most of the summer months, and is readily propagated by seeds, cuttings, or dividing of the roots in autumn.

Is a native of North-America, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER in 1757. *Ait. Kew.*

The stalks cannot be considered as prostrate, though LINNÆUS describes them as such; *adscendentibus* would be a more appropriate term.

N<sup>o</sup> 355



*Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1796.*

## ERICA MASSONI. MASSON'S HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *Massoni* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis cylindricis grossis, floribus capitatis, foliis octofariis imbricatis pubescentibus. *Linn. Suppl.* p. 221. *Ait. Kew.* v. 2. p. 23.

ERICA *Massoni* foliis quaternis oblongis ferratis villosis, floribus cylindricis viscosis. *Thunb. Prod. Cap.* p. 71.

This very magnificent African Heath is first described in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, and named in honour of Mr. MASSON, whose exertions at the Cape, where he resided many years as collector of the natural productions of that fertile spot, have so eminently contributed to render the royal collection at Kew, in this tribe of plants especially, rich in the extreme.

This Heath grows to a considerable height, and becomes much branched, the branches are long and upright, covered closely with numerous hoary leaves, nearly cylindrical, most of these terminate in a large umbel of flowers, which continue a long while in bloom, and are so extremely viscous that scarcely a winged insect can settle on them and escape with its life; the formidable wasp sometimes becomes its victim, as we once had an opportunity of seeing.

When the *Hort. Kew.* was first published, this species had not flowered with Mr. AITON, it has since done so in many collections near town, and no where in greater perfection than at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammermith, on some one or other of whose plants blossoms may be seen during most of the summer.

It is raised from cuttings with extreme difficulty, is not so easily kept as some others, and is more susceptible of injury from moisture.





## BRIZA MAXIMA. GREAT QUAKING GRASS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-valvis, multiflorus. *Spicula* disticha: valvulis cordatis, obtusis: interiore minuta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BRIZA *maxima* spiculis cordatis, flosculis septendecim. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 115. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 103.*

GRAMEN tremulum maximum. *Baub Pin. 2.*

PHALARIS pratensis altera. *Pearle Grasse. Ger. emac. p. 87. f. 3.*

The Grasses are in general more regarded for utility than ornament, yet in the latter point of view many of them have engaged the attention of the curious, and long held a place in the flower-garden, to which they have a twofold claim, as they not only decorate the garden when fresh, but the mantle-shelf when dry; to these purposes the present species of Briza has long been applied: JOHNSON tells us, in his time, 1633, "it was sown yearly in many of the London gardens."

This species, a native of Spain and Italy, blossoms in June and July, and ripens its seeds in August.

Where it has once seeded it comes up spontaneously, without the trouble of sowing it; autumnal seedlings make the strongest plants, they are liable however to be cut off in very severe seasons; should that happen, sow more seed in the spring with your other annuals.

N<sup>o</sup> 357



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Dec: 1. 1796



ERICA BACCANS. ARBUTUS-FLOWERED  
HEATH.

## Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. Cor. 4-fida. Filamenta receptaculo inserta.  
Antheræ apice bifidæ pertusæ. Caps. 4-locularis. 4-valvis  
polysperma.

## Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ERICA *baccans* antheris cristatis inclusis, corollis globofo-  
campanulatis calyce colorato inclusis, foliis imbricatis. *Linn. Mant. p. 233.*
- ERICA *baccans* antheris cristatis, corollis globofo-campanulatis  
tectis, stylo incluso, foliis ternis imbricatis. *Linn. Syst.  
Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 366. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 18.*
- ERICA *baccans* cristata foliis quaternis linearibus serrulatis,  
floribus umbellatis, calyce ovato æquante. *Thunb.  
Prod. p. 74.*
- ERICA Africana glabra fruticosa arbuti flore. *Seb. Mus. 1.  
p. 32. t. 21. f. 3.*

SEBA, a Dutch writer, appears first to have noticed this Heath; he figures it in his Museum, and distinguishes it by the name of Arbutus-flowered, which Mr. AITON has retained.

This very elegant and ornamental species grows to a considerable height, and in favourable situations produces abundance of flowers early in the summer, which are remarkable, though not peculiarly so, for being enveloped with a calyx of the same colour.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774\*.

Is raised from seeds, which it ripens with us more freely than most of the African Heaths, a fortunate circumstance, as it is scarcely possible to strike its cuttings.

Seedling plants rarely flower till they are three years old.

\* *Ait. Kew.*



CONVOLVULUS ALTHÆOIDES. SILKY-  
LEAVED CONVOLVULUS.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *althæoides* foliis cordatis sinuatis sericeis: lobis repandis; pedunculis bifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 202. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 211. var. β.*

CONVOLVULUS *argenteus* Althææ folio. *Baub. Pin. p. 295.*

CONVOLVULUS Althææ folio. *Clus. Hist. p. xlix. fig.*

PAPAVER *cornutum luteum minus.* *Ger. Herb. p. 294. f. 4.*

CONVOLVULUS *argenteus elegantissimus* foliis tenuiter incisif. *Tournef. Inst. 85.*

The name of *Althæoides* and the description of LINNÆUS accord much better with the figure of this plant, as given by CLUSIUS, than with the plant itself as cultivated in our gardens: whether the foliage of our plant becomes smaller and more finely divided by cultivation; whether it be a distinct species, as MILLER affirms, or a permanent variety, as Mr. AITON makes it, we have not been able satisfactorily to ascertain; the former gives no description of the radical leaves of his *elegantissimus*, and we have not found in any of our gardens a variety different from the one here figured. This species of *Convolvulus*, though cultivated here by J. TRADESCANT in 1656, is far from being common, which is the more surprising, as the plant is easy of culture and productive of flowers at once large and beautiful, and peculiarly interesting from the extreme variableness of its silky foliage, expanding into the most elegant forms imaginable.

Mr. STEVENS, of Camerton-House, near Bath, informs me that it grows abundantly on the mountains near Viètri, south-east of Naples, and in the Isle of Capri, mixed with *Convolvulus Cneorum*, *Lithospermum fruticosum*, &c. and in the adjacent islands and continent, forming a beautiful ornament to the shrubs it entwines: CLUSIUS observed it in Spain and Portugal.

It flowers with us in June and July, and is increased without difficulty by parting its roots, which are of the creeping kind, in spring or autumn. It is usually kept in the greenhouse, but will succeed very well in the open border, guarding it against the unusual severity of weather.

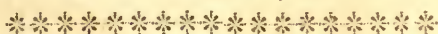


N<sup>o</sup> 359



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>to</sup> Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1797.

## HIBISCUS SPECIOSUS. SUPERB HIBISCUS.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-plex: exterior polyphyllus aut multifidus. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 5-locularis: loculis polyspermis ramis 1-spermis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *speciosus* foliis glabris palmatis: laciniis lanceolatis ferratis, caule pedunculis calicibusque lævibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 456. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel.* p. 1063.

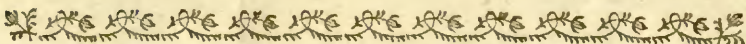
Those who "admire Nature's clocks more than her watches," will view, we presume, with some pleasure our representation of this very superb species of Hibiscus, a native of Carolina, and cultivated here by Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, in 1778.

This species is altogether herbaceous, and from a perennial root yearly throws up a stem to the height of many feet, clothed with foliage of a beautiful form and smoothness, and supporting at its summit several flowers, distinguished for their grandeur and richness of colour; these usually blossom in August, and if the plant be kept in the stove, as it most commonly is, are followed by ripe seeds; by which it is most commonly propagated.

In the *Hort. Kew.* it is marked as a greenhouse plant; it may no doubt be preserved in the greenhouse; there is even no impediment to its growing in the open border, if placed in a warm and sheltered situation; and the only motive for keeping it in the stove is its being found to flower there more advantageously, and to ripen its seeds with more certainty.







## I N D E X.

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

*Pl.*

- 338 Allamanda cathartica.
- 343 Antholyza Cunonia.
- 339 Arum trilobatum.
- 344 Aspalathus pedunculata.
- 357 Briza maxima.
- 348 Calceolaria Fothergillii.
- 333 Cerinthe major.
- 327 Chrysanthemum indicum.
- 359 Convolvulus althæoides.
- 358 Erica baccans.
- 356 ——— Massoni.
- 342 ——— perfoluta.
- 350 ——— ventricosa.
- 360 Hibiscus speciosus.
- 334 Hypericum monogynum.
- 325 Justicia nasuta.
- 331 Kalmia angustifolia.
- 336 Lotus hirsutus.
- 353 Mahernia incisa.
- 326 Mesembryanthemum viridiflorum.
- 354 Mimulus aurantiacus.
- 332 Oenothera fruticosa.
- 355 ——— pumila.
- 352 ——— purpurea.
- 347 ——— rosea.
- 329 Ononis natrix.
- 335 ——— rotundifolia.
- 340 Polygala Heisteria.
- 345 ——— bracteolata.
- 346 Protea mellifera.
- 337 Prunella grandiflora.
- 351 Saxifraga mutata.
- 341 Scilla amæna.
- 330 Sida cristata.
- 349 Solanum laciniatum.
- 328 Trifolium incarnatum.

## I N D E X.

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

*Pl.*

- 338 Allamanda willow-leaved.
- 343 Antholyza scarlet-flowered.
- 339 Arum three-lobed.
- 344 Aspalathus small-leaved.
- 336 Bird's-foot Trefoil hairy.
- 327 Chrysanthemum indian.
- 359 Convolvulus silky-leaved.
- 326 Fig-marigold green-flowered.
- 342 Heath blush-flowered.
- 350 ——— porcelain.
- 358 ——— Arbutus-leaved.
- 356 ——— Masson's.
- 360 Hibiscus superb.
- 333 Honey-wort great.
- 325 Justicia dichotomous.
- 331 Kalmia narrow-leaved.
- 353 Mahernia cut-leaved.
- 340 Milkwort heath-leaved.
- 345 ——— spear-leaved.
- 354 Monkey-flower orange.
- 349 Nightshade cut-leaved.
- 355 Oenothera dwarf.
- 332 ——— shrubby.
- 347 ——— rose-coloured.
- 352 ——— purple.
- 346 Protea honey-bearing.
- 357 Quaking-grass great.
- 329 Rest-harrow yellow-flowered.
- 335 ——— round-leaved.
- 351 Saxifrage saffron-coloured.
- 337 Self-heal great-flowered.
- 330 Sida crested.
- 348 Slipper-wort Fothergill's.
- 341 Squill Byzantine.
- 334 St. John's-wort Chinese.
- 328 Trefoil crimson.