



WILLIAM CURTIS  
*AUTHOR OF THE*  
FLORA LONDINENSIS  
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE &c.

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

I N W H I C H

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

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

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

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

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

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

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

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V O L. I.  - II

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“ A Garden is the purest of human Pleasures.”

VERULAM.

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M D C C X C.

1790



## P R E F A C E.

**T**HE present periodical publication owes its commencement to the repeated solicitations of several Ladies and Gentlemen, Subscribers to the Author's **BOTANIC GARDEN**, who were frequently lamenting the want of a work, which might enable them, not only to acquire a systematic knowledge of the Foreign Plants growing in their gardens, but which might at the same time afford them the best information respecting their culture — in fact, a work, in which Botany and Gardening (so far as relates to the culture of ornamental Plants) or the labours of **LINNÆUS** and **MILLER**, might happily be combined.

In compliance with their wishes, he has endeavoured to present them with the united information of both authors, and to illustrate each by a set of new figures, drawn always from the living plant, and coloured as near to nature, as the imperfection of colouring will admit.

He does not mean, however, to confine himself solely to the Plants contained in the highly esteemed works of those luminaries of Botany and Gardening,  
but

P R E F A C E.

but shall occasionally introduce new ones, as they may flower in his own garden, or those of the curious in any part of Great-Britain.

At the commencement of this publication, he had no design of entering on the province of the Florist, by giving figures of double or improved Flowers, which sometimes owe their origin to culture, more frequently to the sportings of nature; but the earnest entreaties of many of his Subscribers, have induced him so far to deviate from his original intention, as to promise them one, at least, of the Flowers most esteemed by Florists.

The encouragement given to this work, great beyond the Author's warmest expectations, demands his most grateful acknowledgements, and will excite him to persevere in his humble endeavours to render Botany a lasting source of rational amusement, and public utility.

BOTANIC GARDEN,  
Lambeth-Marsh,

1787.



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## IRIS PERSICA. PERSIAN IRIS.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Corolla 6-partita : Petalis alternis, reflexis. Stigmata petali-  
formia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *Persica* corolla imberbi, petalis interioribus brevissimis  
patentissimis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 79. Sp. Pl. p. 59.*

IRIS bulbosa præcox minus odora *Persica* variegata. *Morif.  
hist. 2. p. 357.*

XIPHIUM *Persicum.* *Miller Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

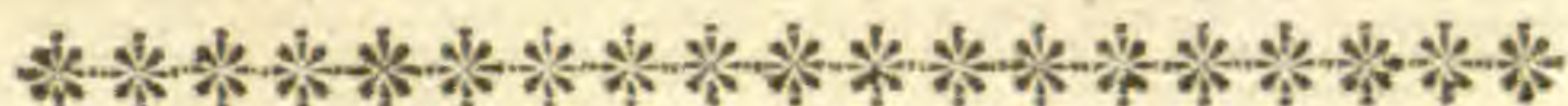
The Persian bulbous Flower-de-luce. *Parkins. Parad. p. 172.*

A native of Persia. Flowers in February and March. Its beauty, early appearance, and fragrant blossoms, make it highly esteemed by all lovers of flowers; like the Hyacinth or Narcissus it will blow within doors in a water-glass, but stronger in a small pot of sand, or sandy loam; a few flowers will scent a whole apartment: it will also blossom in the open air, but requires warmth and shelter; it is propagated by offsets and seeds; the best flowering roots are imported from Holland, they bear forcing well; and hence this plant may be had to flower a full month or six weeks in succession.

PARKINSON remarks, that in his time (1629) it was very rare, and seldom bore flowers.



RUDBECKIA PURPUREA. PURPLE  
RUDBECKIA.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

*Generic Character.*

Receptaculum paleaceum, conicum. Pappus margine quadridentato. Calyx duplici ordine squamarum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RUDBECKIA *purpurea* foliis lanceolato-ovatis alternis indivisis, radii petalis bifidis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 651. *Sp. Pl.* p. 1280.

DRACUNCULUS *virginianus* latifolius, petalis florum longissimis purpurascens. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 42. f. 6. t. 9. f. 1.

This species differs from the other plants of the genus, in the colour of its outermost petals, which are long, narrow, purple, and pendulous, and not unaptly resemble small pieces of red tape. Notwithstanding it is a native of the warm climates Carolina and Virginia, it succeeds very well with us in an open border: but, as Mr. MILLER very justly observes, it will always be prudent to shelter two or three plants under a common hot-bed frame in winter, to preserve the kind, because in very severe winters, those in the open air are sometimes killed. It flowers in July. As it rarely ripens its seeds with us, the only mode of propagating it, is by parting the roots; but in that way the plant does not admit of much increase,



HELLEBORUS HYEMALIS. WINTER  
HELLEBORE, OR ACONITE.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA\*.

*Generic Character.*

Calyx 0. Petala 5 five plura. Nectaria bilabiata, tubulata.  
Capsulæ polyspermæ erectiusculæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELLEBORUS *hyemalis* flore folio infidente. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 431. Sp. Pl. p. 783.*

ACONITUM unifolium bulbosum. *Baub. Pin. 183.*

The Winter's Wolfbane. *Park. Parad. p. 214.*

Grows wild in Lombardy, Italy, and Austria, affects mountainous situations, flowers with us in February, and hence is liable to be cut off by severe frosts. "Is propagated by offsets, which the roots send out in plenty. These roots may be taken up and transplanted any time after their leaves decay, which is generally by the beginning of June till October, when they will begin to put out new fibres; but as the roots are small and nearly the colour of the ground, so if care is not taken to search for them, many of the roots will be left in the ground. These roots should be planted in small clusters, otherwise they will not make a good appearance, for single flowers scattered about the borders of these small kinds are scarce seen at a distance; but when these and the Snowdrops are alternately planted in bunches, they will have a good effect, as they flower at the same time, and are much of a size." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

\* Most of the Hellebores vary greatly in the number of their pistils, which in general are too few to justify the placing those plants in the order Polygynia.



CYCLAMEN COUM. ROUND-LEAV'D  
CYCLAMEN.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Corolla rotata, reflexa, tubo brevissimo fauce prominente.  
Bacca tecta capsula.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYCLAMEN *Coum* foliis orbiculatis planis, pediculis brevibus, floribus minoribus. *Miller's Dict.*

CYCLAMEN hyemale orbiculatis foliis inferius rubentibus purpurascente flore; *Coum Herbariorum. Hort. reg. Paris. Herm. Cat.*

CYCLAMEN orbiculato folio inferne purpurascente. *Bauh. Pin. p. 307.*

The common round-leav'd Sowebread. *Park. Parad. p. 198.*

Grows wild in many parts of Italy and Germany, and is sometimes found with white flowers; if the season be mild, or the plants sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, this species will flower as early as February, or much earlier by artificial heat.

As it grows naturally in woods and shady places, it will thrive best in a mixture of bog-earth and loam placed in a north border; if planted in the open border, it will require to be covered with a hand-glass during winter, and in the spring, when in bloom; the more usual method with Gardeners is to preserve them in pots in a common hot-bed frame, the advantage of this method is that they may, at any time, be removed to decorate the parlour or the study.

The plants of this genus admit of but little increase by their roots; the best method of propagating them is by seed, which should be sown soon after they are ripe in boxes or pots, and covered about half an inch deep, placing them where they may have only the morning-sun, till the beginning of September, when they may be removed to a warmer exposure.



ERYTHRONIUM DENS CANIS. DOGS-TOOTH,  
or DOGS-TOOTH VIOLET.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Corolla 6-petala, campanulata: Nectario tuberculis 2-petalorum alternorum basi adnatis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERYTHRONIUM *Dens Canis.* Linn. *Syst. Vegetab.* p. 269.  
*Sp. Pl.* p. 437.

*Dens Canis* latiore rotundioreque folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 87.

Dogs-Tooth with a pale purple flower. *Park. Parad.* p. 194.

Of this genus Mr. Miller makes too species; Linnæus, perhaps with more propriety, only one, for breadth of leaves or colour of flowers can scarcely be considered as sufficient to constitute a specific difference.

It is found in the gardens with purple flowers of two different tints, also with white and yellow blossoms, grows naturally in Hungary and some parts of Italy, and blows in the open border at the beginning of April.

“ They are propagated by offsets from their roots. They  
“ love a shady situation and a gentle loamy soil, but should not  
“ be too often removed. They may be transplanted any time  
“ after the beginning of June, when their leaves will be quite  
“ decayed, till the middle of September; but the roots should  
“ not be kept very long out of the ground, for if they shrink  
“ it will often cause them to rot. The roots of these flowers  
“ should not be planted scattering in the borders of the flower-  
“ garden, but in patches near each other, where they will make  
“ a good appearance.” *Miller's Gard. Dist.*



## NARCISSUS MINOR. LEAST DAFFODIL.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARCISSUS *minor* spatha uniflora, nectario obconico erecto crispo sexfido æquante petala lanceolata. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 415. Syst. Vegetab. p. 262.*

NARCISSUS *parvus* totus luteus. *Bauhin. Pin. 53.*

The least-Spanish yellow bastard Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p. 105.*

We are not a little surpris'd that Mr. Miller should have taken no notice of the present species, as it must have been in the English gardens long before his time, being mentioned by Parkinson in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers: it is nearly related to the *Pseudo-Narcissus*, but differs from it in many particulars except size; *vid. Linn. Sp. Pl. and Parkinson* above quoted.

Though its blossoms are not so large as those of the other species, yet when the roots are planted in a cluster, they make a very pretty show, and have this advantage, that they flower somewhat earlier than any of the others.

Like the common Daffodil it propagates very fast by the roots, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation.

Though a native of Spain, it is seldom injured by the severity of our climate.







CYNOGLOSSUM OMPHALODES. BLUE  
NAVELWORT.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Corolla infundibuliformis, fauce clausa fornicibus. Semina  
depressa interiore tantum latere stylo affixa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYNOGLOSSUM Omphalodes repens, foliis radicalibus  
cordatis\*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 193. Syst.  
Vegetab. p. 157. Scopoli Fl. Carn. p. 124.  
t. 3.*

SYMPHYTUM minus borraginis facie. *Baub. Pin. 259.*

BORAGO minor verna repens, folio lævi. *Morif. hist. 3.  
p. 437. f. 11. t. 26. fig. 3.*

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A native of Spain, Portugal, and Carniola, and an inhabitant of woods and shady situations; flowers in March and April. In the autumn it puts forth trailing shoots, which take root at the joints, whereby the plant is most plentifully propagated; thrives best under a wall in a North border.

\* “ Stolones repunt non caulis florifer, cui folia ovalia, et minime cordata.  
“ TOURNEFORTIUS separavit a SYMPHYTO, et dixit OMPHALLODEM  
“ pumilam vernam, symphyti folio, sed bene monet LINNÆUS solam fructus  
“ asperitatem aut glabritiem, non sufficere ad novum genus construendum.”  
*Scopoli Fl. Carn. p. 124.*

HELLEBORUS NIGER. BLACK HELLEBORE,  
OR CHRISTMAS ROSE.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Calyx nullus. Petala 5 five plura. Nectaria bilabiata, tubulata. Capsulæ polyspermæ, erectiusculæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELLEBORUS niger scapo sub-bifloro subnudo, foliis pedatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p. 431. Sp. Pl. p. 783.*

HELLEBORUS niger flore roseo. *Baub. Pin. 186.*

The true Black Hellebore, or Christmas flower. *Parkin's Parad. p. 344.*

As our Publication seems likely to fall into the hands of such as are totally unacquainted with Botany, or botanical writings, it must plead as an apology for our often explaining many circumstances relative to plants, which may be well known to adepts in the science.

This plant derives its first name from the black colour of its roots, its second from its early flowering and the colour of its petals, which, though generally milk-white on their first appearance, yet have frequently a tint of red in them, which increases with the age of the blossom, and finally changes to green; in some species of Hellebore, particularly the *viridis*, the flower is green from first to last.

Black Hellebore grows wild on the Appenine and other mountains, preferring such as are rocky.

If the weather be unusually mild, it will flower in our gardens in the open borders as early as December and January; it may indeed be considered as the herald of approaching spring.

Like most other alpine plants, it loves a pure air, a situation moderately moist, and a soil unmanured: as the beauty of its flowers is apt to be destroyed by severe frosts, it should be covered during the winter with a hand-glass, or if it be treated in the manner recommended for the round-leav'd Cyclamen, it may be had to flower in still greater perfection.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn: neither this species nor the *hyemalis* thrive very near London.



IRIS PUMILA. DWARF IRIS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Corolla sex-partita : Petalis alternis, reflexis. Stigmata petaliformia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS pumila corollis barbatis, caule foliis brevioris unifloro.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 78. Sp. Plant. p. 56. Jacq. Fl. Austr. t. 1.*

CHAMÆIRIS minor flore purpureo. *Baub. Pin. 33.*

The lesser purple dwarf Flower-de-luce. *Park. Parad. p. 186.*

Gardeners, in former days, not having that profusion of plants to attend to and cultivate, which we can at present boast, appear to have been more solicitous in increasing generally the varieties of the several species; accordingly we find in the *Paradisus terrestris* of the venerable PARKINSON, no less than six varieties of this plant\*, most of which are now strangers to the Nursery Gardens. We may observe, that varieties in general not being so strong as the original plant, are consequently much sooner lost.

The Iris pumila grows wild in many parts of Hungary, affects open and hilly situations, and flowers in our gardens in the month of April; it is a very hardy plant, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation; is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

\* The lesser purple dwarf Flower-de-luce with white blossoms,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ straw-colour ditto,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ pale blue ditto,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ blush-coloured ditto,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ yellow variable ditto, and the  
 purple dwarf Sea Flower-de-luce of the same author, is probably no other than a variety.





ANEMONE HEPATICA. HEPATICA, OR  
NOBLE LIVERWORT.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Calyx nullus. Petala 6. 9. Semina plura.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANEMONE *Hepatica* foliis trilobis integerrimis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 424. Sp. Pl. p. 758. Fl. Suec. n. 480.*

TRIFOLIUM *hepaticum* flore simplici et pleno. *Baub. Pin. 339.*

Red *Hepatica* or noble Liverwort. *Park. Parad. p. 226.*

Dillenius, Miller, and some other authors, make a distinct genus of the *Hepatica*: Linnæus unites it with the *Anemone*, observing, that though it differs from the *Anemone* in having a calyx, yet that calyx is at some distance from the flower, and partakes more of the Nature of an Involucrum, which is not uncommon to the Anemonies.

The *Hepaticas*, as Parkinson observes, flower soon after the winter Hellebore, “and making their pride appear in winter, “are the more welcome early guests.”

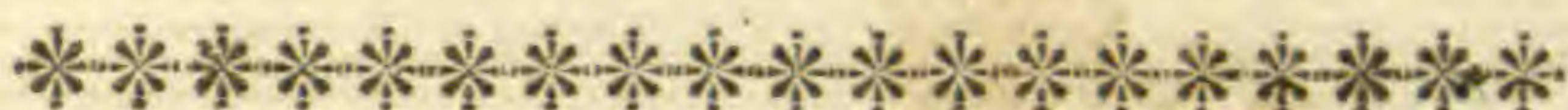
It is found wild in its single state, with red, blue, and white flowers, in the woods and shady mountains of Sweden, Germany, and Italy; the red variety with double flowers is the one most commonly cultivated in our gardens; the double blue is also not unfrequent; the single white is less common; and the double white Miller never saw, yet admits that it may exist spontaneously, or be produced from seed: Parkinson mentions a white variety with red threads or stamina.

According to Miller, this plant delights in a loamy soil, and in an eastern position where it may have only the morning sun: the single sorts are easily raised from seed; the double, increased by parting the roots, which ought to be done in March when they are in bloom; they should not be divided into very small heads: these plants, if often removed and parted, are apt to die, but left undisturbed for many years, they will thrive exceedingly, and become very large roots.





## ERICA HERBACEA. HERBACEOUS HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Calyx 4-phyllus. Corolla 4-fida. Filamenta receptaculo inserta. Antheræ bifidæ. Capsula 4-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *herbacea* antheris muticis exsertis, corollis oblongis, stylo exserto, foliis quaternis, floribus secundis, *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 306. carnea Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 504.*

ERICA *carnea. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 1. tab. 32.*

ERICA *procumbens herbacea. Baub. Pin. p. 486.*

Since the days of Mr. Miller, who, with all his imperfections, has contributed more to the advancement of practical gardening than any individual whatever, our gardens, but more especially our green-houses, have received some of their highest ornaments from the introduction of a great number of most beautiful Heaths: the present plant, though a native of the Alps and mountainous parts of Germany, is of modern introduction here, what renders it particularly acceptable, is its hardiness and early flowering; its blossoms are formed in the autumn, continue of a pale green colour during the winter, and expand in the spring, flowering as early as March, especially if kept in a green-house, or in a common hot-bed frame, which is the more usual practice.

It may be propagated by seeds or cuttings, the latter is the most ready way of increasing this and most of the other species of the genus: when the cuttings have struck root, they should be planted in a mixture of fresh loam and bog earth, either in the open border, under a wall, or in pots.

The name of *herbacea*, which Linnæus has given to this plant, is not very characteristic, but it should be observed, that Linnæus in this, as in many other instances, has only adopted the name of some older botanist; and it should also be remembered, that in genera, where the species are very numerous, it is no easy matter to give names to all of them that shall be perfectly expressive.

This species does not appear to us to be specifically different from the *mediterranea*.

N<sup>o</sup> 12



J. Sowerby del. & sculp.

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**DODECATHEON MEADIA. MEAD'S DODECATHEON, OR AMERICAN COWSLIP.**



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* rotata, reflexa. *Stamina* tubo infidentia. *Capsula* unilocularis, oblonga.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DODECATHEON *Meadia*. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 163. *Sp. Plant.* p. 163.

MEADIA *Catesb. Car.* 3. p. 1. t. 1. *Trew. Ebret.* t. 12.

AURICULA *urfi virginiana* floribus boraginis instar rostratis, cyclaminum more reflexis. *Pluk. alm.* 62. t. 79. f. 6.

This plant grows spontaneously in Virginia and other parts of North America, from whence, as Miller informs us, it was sent by Mr. Banister to Dr. Compton, Lord Bishop of London, in whose curious garden he first saw it growing in the year 1709.

It is figured by Mr. Catesby, in his Natural History of Carolina, among the natural productions of that country, who bestowed on it the name of *Meadia*, in honour of the late Dr. Mead, a name which Linnæus has not thought proper to adopt as a generic, though he has as a trivial one.

“ It flowers the beginning of May, and the seeds ripen in July, soon after which the stalks and leaves decay, so that the roots remain inactive till the following spring.

“ It is propagated by offsets, which the roots put out freely when they are in a loose moist soil and a shady situation; the best time to remove the roots, and take away the offsets, is in August, after the leaves and stalks are decayed, that they may be fixed well in their new situation before the frost comes on. It may also be propagated by seeds, which the  
“ plants

“ plants generally produce in plenty; these should be sown  
“ in autumn, soon after they are ripe, either in a shady moist  
“ border, or in pots, which should be placed in the shade; in  
“ the spring, the plants will come up, and must then be kept  
“ clean from weeds; and, if the season proves dry, they must  
“ be frequently refreshed with water: nor should they be ex-  
“ posed to the sun; for while the plants are young, they are  
“ very impatient of heat, so that I have known great numbers  
“ of them destroyed in two or three days, which were growing  
“ to the full sun. These young plants should not be trans-  
“ planted till the leaves are decayed, then they may be care-  
“ fully taken up and planted in a shady border, where the soil  
“ is loose and moist, at about eight inches distance from each  
“ other, which will be room enough for them to grow one  
“ year, by which time they will be strong enough to produce  
“ flowers, so may then be transplanted into some shady borders  
“ in the flower-garden, where they will appear very ornamental  
“ during the continuance of their flowers.” *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

MEADIA C. ...  
ARISTIDA ...

This plant grows spontaneously in Virginia and other parts of  
North America, from whence Mr. Miller informs us it was first  
brought to Mr. Baulster to Dr. Campbell, Lord Bishop of London, in  
the year 1709.  
It is figured by Mr. Catesby, in his Natural History of Caro-  
lina, among the natural productions of that country, who be-  
lieved on it the name of *Adiantum*, in honour of the late  
Dr. Mead, a name which Linnaeus has not thought proper to  
adopt as a generic, though he has a trivial one.  
It flowers the beginning of May, and the first time in  
July, soon after which the leaves and seeds decay. The  
seeds remain inactive till the following spring.  
It is propagated by seeds, which are sown in a box or  
when they are in a loose sandy soil and a little  
the best time to remove the roots and to destroy that  
it is in August, after the leaves and seeds are decayed, that  
they may be used well in their new situation before the  
comes on. It may also be propagated by roots which are

CORONILLA GLAUCA. SEA-GREEN, OF  
DAY-SMELLING CORONILLA.



*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CORONILLA *glauca* fruticosa, foliolis septenis, obtusissimis,  
stipulis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 557.*  
*Sp. Pl. 1047.*

CORONILLA *maritima*, glauco folio. *Tournef. inst. 650.*

COLUTEA *scorpioides* *maritima*, glauco folio. *Bauh. Pin.*  
*397. prodr. 157.*

This charming shrub, which is almost perpetually in blossom, and admirably adapted for nosegays, is a native of the south of France, and a constant ornament to our green-houses.

Linnæus has observed, that the flowers, which in the day time are remarkably fragrant, in the night are almost without scent.

“ It is propagated by sowing the seeds in the spring, either  
“ upon a gentle hot-bed, or on a warm border of light earth:  
“ when the plants are come up about two inches high, they  
“ should be transplanted either into pots, or into a bed of fresh  
“ earth, at about four or five inches distance every way, where  
“ they may remain until they have obtained strength enough  
“ to plant out for good, which should be either in pots filled  
“ with good fresh earth, or in a warm situated border, in which,  
“ if the winter is not too severe, they will abide very well,  
“ provided they are in a dry soil.” *Miller's Gard. Dict.*



PRIMULA VILLOSA. MOUNTAIN PRIMULA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Involucrum* umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PRIMULA *villosa* foliis obovatis dentatis villosis, scapo brevissimo multifloro.

PRIMULA *villosa*. *Jacquin Fl. Austr. app. t. 27.*

Mr. Miller, in the Sixth Edition of the Abridgment of his Gardener's Dictionary, mentions only four Primulas, exclusive of the Auricula, the two first of which are named erroneously, and of the two last not a syllable is said either as to their place of growth or culture.

The plant here figured, has been introduced pretty generally into the Nursery-Gardens in the neighbourhood of London within these few years: Mr. Salisbury informs me, that a variety of this plant with white flowers, brought originally from the Alps of Switzerland, has for many years been cultivated in a garden in Yorkshire.

It is not noticed by Linnæus: Professor Jacquin, in his Flora Austriaca, has figured and described a Primula, which, though not agreeing so minutely as could be wished with the one we have figured, is nevertheless considered by some of the first Botanists in this country as the same species; he gives it the name of *villosa*, which we adopt, though with us it is so slightly villous as scarcely to deserve that epithet.

It varies in the brilliancy of its colours, flowers in April and will succeed with the method of culture recommended for the Round-Leaved Cyclamen.





## NARCISSUS JONQUILLA. COMMON JONQUIL.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Petala sex. Nectario infundibuliformi, monophyllo.**Stamina intra nectarium.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARCISSUS *Jonquilla* spatha multiflora, nectario hemisphærico crenato, brevior petalis, foliis semiteretibus. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p. 417.*

The fragrant Jonquil is a native of Spain, flowers in the open ground, about the latter-end of April, or beginning of May, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation, but prefers, as most bulbs do, a fresh loamy earth; indeed such a soil is favourable to the growth of most plants, as being exempt from a variety of subterraneous insects, which are apt to infest ground which has been long cultivated.

It is found in the gardens with double flowers.

Our plant accords exactly with the description of Linnæus, above quoted, but must be carefully distinguished from some others very similar to it.



N<sup>o</sup> 76



## IRIS VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED IRIS.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-partita; *Petalis* alternis, reflexis. *Stigmata* petali-  
formia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *variegata* corollis barbatis, caule subfolioso longitudine  
foliorum multifloro. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p. 56.*

IRIS *latifolia pannonica*, colore multiplici. *Bauh. Pin. 31.*

The yellow variable Flower-de-Luce. *Parkinson Parad. p. 182.*

This species of Iris, inferior to few in point of beauty, is a native of the hilly pastures of Hungary, and flowers in our gardens in the month of May, and beginning of June. It is a hardy perennial, requires no particular treatment, and may be easily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

## CACTUS FLAGELLIFORMIS. CREEPING CEREUS.

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 1-phyllus, superus, imbricatus. *Corolla* multiplex. *Bacca* 1-ocularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

CACTUS *flagelliformis* repens decemangularis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 460.*

CEREUS *flagelliformis.* *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

Grows spontaneously in South-America, and the West-Indies, flowers in our dry stoves early in June, is tolerably hardy, and will thrive even in a common green-house, that has a flue to keep out the severe frosts.

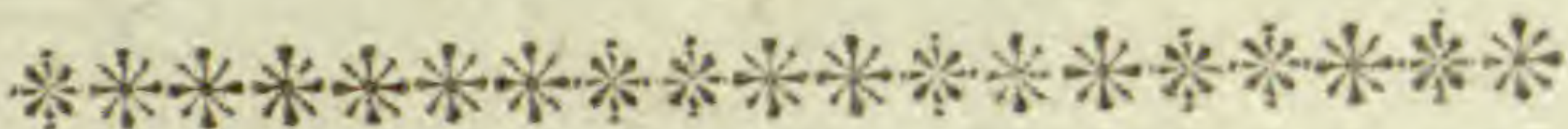
It is superior to all its congeners in the brilliancy of its colour, nor are its blossoms so fugacious as many of the other species.

No plant is more easily propagated by cuttings; these Miller recommends to be laid by in a dry place for a fortnight, or three weeks, then to be planted in pots, filled with a mixture of loam and lime rubbish, having some stones laid in the bottom of the pot to drain off the moisture, and afterwards plunged into a gentle hot-bed of Tanners bark, to facilitate their rooting, giving them once a week a gentle watering: this business to be done the beginning of July.

It is seldom that this plant perfects its seeds in this country: Miller relates that it has borne fruit in Chelsea gardens.



## GERANIUM REICHARDI. DWARF GERANIUM.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogynia. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus, 5-coccus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GERANIUM *Reichardi* scapis unifloris, floribus pentandris, foliis subreniformibus inciso-crenatis.

GERANIUM *Reichardi* scapis unifloris, foliis plerisque oblongis trilobis vel quinquelobis inciso-crenatis.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. 14. p. 618.*

This species of Geranium, so strikingly different from all others at present cultivated in our gardens, has been known for several years to the Nursery-men in the neighbourhood of London, by the name of *ataule*, a name we should gladly have retained, had not Professor Murray described it in the 14th edition of Linnæus's *Systema Vegetabilium*, under the name of *Reichardi*, a name he was disposed to give it in compliment to a French gentleman, who first discovered it in the island of Minorca, and introduced it into the gardens of France.

Linnæus describes many of the Geraniums, as having only five antheræ, though several of those he thus describes have to our certain knowledge ten, the five lowermost of which shedding their pollen first, often drop off, and leave the filaments apparently barren: but in this species (with us at least) there never are more than five, but betwixt each stamen, there is a broad pointed barren filament or squamula, scarcely to be distinguished by the naked eye.

The usual and best practice is to make a green-house plant of this species, though it has been known to remain in the open ground, during a mild winter, unhurt.

It continues to have a succession of blossoms during the greatest part of the summer, and may be propagated either by seed or parting its roots.





*Linnaeus del. et sculp.*

*Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh, 1787.*

## HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA. YELLOW DAY-LILY.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla* campanulata, tubus cylindraceus.*Stamina* declinata.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*HEMEROCALLIS *flava* foliis lineari-subulatis carinatis, corollis flavis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. p. 339.*LILIUM luteum, asphodeli radice: *Bauh. Pin. 80.*The Yellow Day-Lily. *Parkinsf. Parad. p. 148.*

This Genus has been called *Hemerocallis*, in English, *Day-Lily*, from the short duration of its blossoms, but these are not quite so fugacious in this species as in the *fulva*.

It very rarely happens that Linnæus, in his specific character of a plant, has recourse to colour, he has however in this instance; but this seems to arise from his considering them rather as varieties, than species. To us they appear to be perfectly distinct, and in addition to several other characters, the *flava* is distinguished by the fragrance of its blossoms.

This species is an inhabitant of Hungary and Siberia, and consequently bears our climate exceedingly well; it requires a moist soil, and a situation somewhat shady, and is easily propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

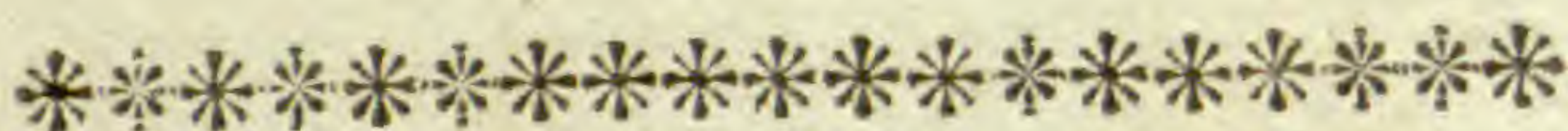
N<sup>o</sup> 19



*W. Curtis del. et sculp.*

*Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*

GERANIUM PELTATUM. IVY-LEAVED  
GERANIUM.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogyna. Stigmata quinque. Fructus rostratus. 5-coccus.

*Specific Character.*

GERANIUM *peltatum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis quinquelobis integerrimis glabris subpeltatis, caule fruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 613.*

GERANIUM *africanum*, foliis inferioribus asari, superioribus staphidifagiæ maculatis splendidibus et acetosæ sapore. *Comm. Præl. 52. t. 2.*

A native of Africa, as are most of our showy Geraniums, is not so tender as many others, and may be propagated very readily from cuttings.

A leaf, having its foot-stalk inserted into the disk or middle part of it, or near it, is called by Linnæus, *peltatum*, hence the Latin trivial name of this plant. It may be observed, however, that some of the leaves have this character more perfectly than others.

The African Geraniums differ much from the European, in the irregularity of their Petals, but exhibit the character of the Class *Monadelphia* much better than any of our English ones, having their filaments manifestly united into one body; this species has only 7 filaments bearing antheræ, but 3 barren ones may be discovered upon a careful examination, which makes it of the order *Decandria*.



## IRIS VERSICOLOR. PARTICOLOURED IRIS.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. Conf. *Thunb. Dis. de Iride.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *versicolor* imberbis foliis ensiformibus, scapo tereti flexuoso, germinibus subtrigonis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 90. Sp. Plant. ed. 3. p. 57.*

IRIS Americana *versicolor* stylo crenato. *Dill. Elth. 188. 1. 155. f. 188.*

A native of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, has a perennial root, is hardy, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation; may be increased by parting its roots in autumn.

Our plant is the *picata* of Miller, and the *versicolor* of Miller is, we believe, the *sibirica* of Linnæus.

This species has, for the most part, a stalk unusually crooked or elbowed, by which it is particularly distinguished. It flowers in June, as do most of this beautiful tribe.



NIGELLA DAMASCENA. GARDEN FENNEL-  
FLOWER, LOVE IN A MIST, DEVIL IN A BUSH.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* nullus. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5. trifida, intra corollam.  
*Capsulæ* 5 connexæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NIGELLA *damascena* floribus involucro folioso cinctis. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr.* p. 506. *Sp. Pl.* p. 753.

NIGELLA *angustifolia*, flore majore simplici cæruleo. *Bauh.*  
*Pin.* 145.

The great Spanish Nigella. *Park. Parad.* p. 287.

Is an annual, and grows wild among the corn in the southern parts of Europe; varies with white and blue flowers, both single and double.

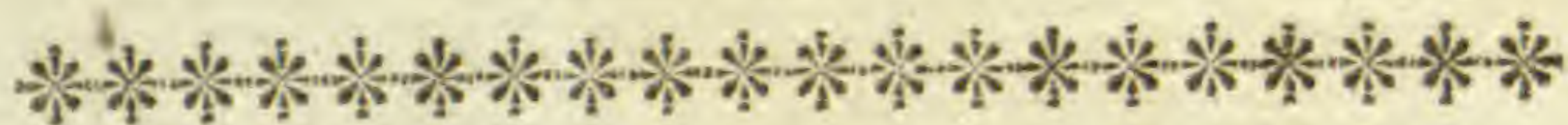
“ May be propagated by sowing their seeds upon a bed of  
“ light earth, where they are to remain (for they seldom suc-  
“ ceed well if transplanted); therefore, in order to have them  
“ intermixed among other annual flowers in the borders of the  
“ Flower Garden, the seeds should be sown in patches at pro-  
“ per distances: and when the plants come up, they must be  
“ thinned where they grow too close, leaving but three or  
“ four of them in each patch, observing also to keep them  
“ clear from weeds, which is all the culture they require. In  
“ July they will produce their flowers, and their seeds will  
“ ripen in August.

“ The season for sowing these seeds is in March; but if you  
“ sow some of them in August, soon after they are ripe, upon  
“ a dry soil and in a warm situation, they will abide through  
“ the winter, and flower strong the succeeding year; by  
“ sowing of the seeds at different times, they may be con-  
“ tinued in beauty most parts of the summer.” *Miller's*  
*Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4to.





TROPÆOLUM MAJUS. GREATER INDIAN-  
CRESS, OR NASTURTIUM.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 5 in æqualia.  
*Baccæ* tres, siccæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TROPÆOLUM *majus* foliis peltatis subquinelobis, petalis obtusis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 357. Sp. Pl. p. 490.*

CARDAMINDUM *ampliori folio et majori flore. Grande Capucine Tournef. Inst. p. 430.*

The present plant is a native of Peru, and is said by LINNÆUS to have been first brought into Europe in the year 1684; it is certainly one of the greatest ornaments the Flower Garden can boast: it varies in colour, and is also found in the Nurseries with double flowers. The former, as is well known, is propagated by seed; the latter by cuttings, which should be struck on a hot-bed. To have these plants early, they should be raised with other tender annuals; they usually begin to flower in July, and continue blossoming till the approach of winter: the stalks require to be supported, for if left to themselves they trail on the ground, overspread, and destroy the neighbouring plants.

ELIZABETH CHRISTINA, one of the daughters of LINNÆUS, is said to have perceived the flowers to emit spontaneously, at certain intervals, sparks like those of electricity, visible only in the dusk of the evening, and which ceased when total darkness came on.

The flowers have the taste of water-cress, with a degree of sweetness, which that plant does not possess, more particularly resident in the spur of the calyx or nectary; hence are sometimes used in salads, and hence the plant acquires its name of *Nasturtium*.



AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA. ROSE COCKLE,  
OR CAMPION.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata: limbo obtuso, indiviso. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AGROSTEMMA *coronaria* tomentosa, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, petalis emarginatis coronatis ferratis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 435. Sp. Pl. p.*

LYCHNIS *coronaria* dioscoridis sativa. *Baub. Pin. 203.*  
The single red Rose Campion. *Parkinson Parad. p. 252.*

Grows spontaneously in Italy and Siberia; LINNÆUS informs us, that the blossom is naturally white, with red in the middle.  
“ The single Rose Campion has been long an inhabitant of  
“ the English gardens, where, by its seeds having scattered,  
“ it is become a kind of weed. There are three varieties of  
“ this plant, one with deep red, another with flesh-coloured,  
“ and a third with white flowers, but these are of small esteem,  
“ for the double Rose Campion being a finer flower, has turned  
“ the others out of most fine gardens. The single sorts pro-  
“ pagate fast enough by the seeds, the sort with double flowers  
“ never produces any, so is only propagated by parting of the  
“ roots; the best time for this is in autumn, after their flowers  
“ are past; in doing of this, every head which can be slipped off  
“ with roots should be parted; these should be planted in a  
“ border of fresh undunged earth, at the distance of six inches,  
“ observing to water them gently until they have taken root,  
“ after which they will require no more, for much wet is inju-  
“ rious to them, as is also dung. After the heads are well  
“ rooted, they should be planted into the borders of the  
“ Flower-Garden, where they will be very ornamental during  
“ the times of their flowering, which is in July and August.”  
*MILLER'S Gard. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

MILLER, by mistake, calls this plant *Cælirosa*.



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. CHINA OR INDIAN  
PINK.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIANTHUS *chinensis* floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subulatis patulis, tubum æquantibus, corollis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p. 418. Sp. Pl. 588.*

CARYOPHYLLUS *sinensis supinus, leucoji folio, flore unico. Tournef. act. 1705. p. 348. f. 5.*

This species, unknown to the older Botanists, is a native of China, hence its name of China Pink; but, in the nurseries, it is in general better known by the name of Indian Pink.

Though it cannot boast the agreeable scent of many of its congeners, it eclipses most of them in the brilliancy of its colours; there are few flowers indeed which can boast that richness and variety found among the most improved varieties of this species; and as these are easily obtained from seed, so they are found in most collections, both single and double.

It is little better than an annual, but will sometimes continue two years in a dry soil, which it affects.

Attempts have been made to force it, but, as far as we have learned, with no great success.



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. CHINA OR INDIAN  
PINK.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIANTHUS *chinensis* floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subulatis patulis, tubum æquantibus, corollis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p. 418. Sp. Pl. 588.*

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STAPELIA VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED  
STAPELIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *variegata* denticulis ramorum patentibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 260. Sp. Pl. p. 316.*

ASCLEPIAS *aizoides africana.* *Bratl. suc. 3. p. 3. t. 22.*

This very singular plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it grows and flourishes on the rocks with the *Stapelia birsuta*.

If these plants be kept in a very moderate stove in winter, and in summer placed in an airy glass-case where they may enjoy much free air, but screened from wet and cold, they will thrive and flower very well: for although they will live in the open air in summer, and may be kept through the winter in a good green-house; yet these plants will not flower so well as those managed in the other way. They must have little water given them, especially in winter.

It is very seldom that the *variegata* produces seed-vessels in this country; MILLER observes, in upwards of forty years that he cultivated it, he never saw it produce its pods but three times, and then on such plants only as were plunged into the tan-bed in the stove.

This plant may be propagated without seeds, as it grows fast enough from slips; treatment the same as that of the Creeping Cereus, which see.

It takes its name of *Stapelia*, from STAPEL, a Dutchman, author of some Botanical works, particularly a Description of THEOPHRASTUS'S plants.



J. Sowerby, del et sculp

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

Var. Curtzei N. E. Br.  
G. Hooker Ic. Pl. 1907 p. 52.

CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR. SMALL CONVOLVULUS OR BINDWEED.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *tricolor* foliis lanceolato ovatis glabris, caule declinato, floribus solitariis. *Lin.* *Syst. Vegetab.* p. 203. *Sp. Pl.* p. 225.

CONVOLVULUS *peregrinus cæruleus*, folio oblongo. *Baub. Pin.* 295. Flore triplici colore insignito. *Morif. hist.* 2. p. 17. f. 1. t. 4. f. 4.

The Spanish Small Blew Bindeweede. *Parkins. Parad.* p. 4.

This species has usually been called *Convolvulus minor* by gardeners, by way of distinguishing it from the *Convolvulus purpureus*, to which they have given the name of *major*. It is a very pretty annual; a native of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, and very commonly cultivated in gardens.

The most usual colours of its blossoms are blue, white, and yellow, whence its name of *tricolor*; but there is a variety of it with white, and another with striped blossoms.

The whole plant with us is in general hairy, hence it does not well accord with LINNÆUS's description. It is propagated by seeds, which should be sown on the flower-borders in the spring, where the plants are to remain: they require no other care than to be thined and weeded.



PASSIFLORA CÆRULEA. COMMON PASSION-  
FLOWER.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Trigyna. Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Nectarium corona.  
Bacca pedicellata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSIFLORA *cærulea* foliis palmatis integerrimis. Linn.  
*Syst. Vegetab. p. 823. Sp. Pl. p. 1360.*

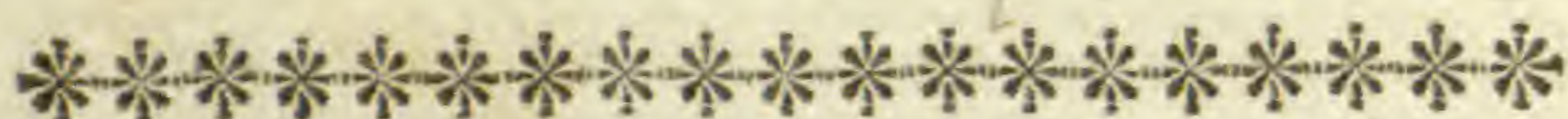
GRANADILLA polyphyllus, fructu ovato. Tourn. *Inst. 241.*  
FLOS PASSIONIS major pentaphyllus. Sloan. *Jam. 104.*  
*hist. 1. p. 229.*

The Passion-Flower first introduced into this country, was the *incarnata* of LINNÆUS, a native of Virginia, and figured by PARKINSON, in his *Paradisus Terrestris*, who there styles it the surpassing delight of all flowers: the present species, which, from its great beauty and superior hardiness, is now by far the most common, is of more modern introduction; and, though a native of the Brazils, seldom suffers from the severity of our climate; flowering plentifully during most of the summer months, if trained to a wall with a southern aspect, and, in such situations, frequently producing ripe fruit, of the size and form of a large olive, of a pale orange colour.

This most elegant plant may be propagated by seeds, layers, or cuttings; foreign seeds are most to be depended on; they are to be sown in the spring, on a moderate hot-bed, and when the plants are grown to the height of two or three inches, they are to be carefully taken-up, and each planted in a separate small pot, filled with good loam, then plunged into a moderate hot-bed, to forward their taking new root; after which they should be gradually inured to the common air: the younger the plants the more shelter they require, and if ever so old or strong, they are in danger from severe frosts. The layers and cuttings are to be treated in the common way, but seedling plants, if they can be obtained, are on many accounts to be preferred.



# RESEDA ODORATA. SWEET-SCENTED RESEDA OR MIGNONETTE.



*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, partitus. *Petala* laciniata. *Caps.* ore dehiscens,  
1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RESEDA *odorata* foliis integris trilobisque, calycibus florem  
æquantibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 449.

RESEDA foliis integris trilobisque, floribus tetragynis.  
*Mill. Dict.* t. 217.

*Mignonette* grows naturally in Egypt, it was unknown to the older Botanists; MILLER says, he received the seeds of it from Dr. ADRIAN VAN ROYEN, Professor of Botany at Leyden, so that it is rather a modern inhabitant of our gardens.

The luxury of the pleasure-garden is greatly heightened by the delightful odour which this plant diffuses; and as it is most readily cultivated in pots, its fragrance may be conveyed to the parlour of the recluse, or the chamber of the valetudinarian; its perfume, though not so refreshing perhaps as that of the Sweet-Briar, is not apt to offend on continuance the most delicate olfactories.

Being an annual, it requires to be raised yearly from seed; when once introduced on a warm dry border, it will continue to sow itself, and grow very luxuriantly, flowering from June to the commencement of winter; but as it is desirable to have it as early as possible in the spring, the best way is either to sow the seed in pots in autumn, securing them through the winter in frames, or in a greenhouse, or to raise the seeds early on a gentle hot-bed, thinning the plants, if they require it, so as to have only two or three in a pot.





LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM. CHALCEDONIAN  
LILY.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala, campanulata: *linea* longitudinali nectarifera.  
*Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *chalcedonicum* foliis sparsis lanceolatis, floribus reflexis, corollis revolutis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 324.*

LILIUM *byzantium* miniatum. *Baub. Pin. 78.*

The Red Martagon of Constantinople. *Park. Parad. p. 34.*

This species is best known in the nurseries by the name of the *Scarlet Martagon*; but as it is not the Martagon of LINNÆUS, to avoid confusion, it will be most proper to adhere to the name which LINNÆUS has given it.

It is a native not only of Persia, but of Hungary; Professor JACQUIN, who has figured it in his most excellent *Flora Austriaca*, describes it as growing betwixt Carniola and Carinthia, and other parts of Hungary, but always on the tops of the largest mountains.

It varies in the number of its flowers, from one to six, and the colour in some is found of a blood red.

Authors differ in their ideas of its smell: JACQUIN describing it as disagreeable, while SCOPOLI compares it to that of an orange.

It flowers in June and July; and is propagated by offsets, which it produces pretty freely, and which will grow in almost any soil or situation.

The best time for removing the roots is soon after the leaves are decayed, before they have begun to shoot.



# JASMINUM OFFICINALE. COMMON JASMINE OR JESSAMINE.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Sem.* arillata. *Antheræ* intra tubum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JASMINUM *officinale* foliis oppositis; foliolis distinctis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 56.*

JASMINUM *vulgatius* flore albo. *Baub. Pin. 397.*  
Jasmine or Gelsmine. *Park. Parad. p. 406.*

There is an elegance in the Jasmine which, added to its fragrance, renders it an object of universal admiration.

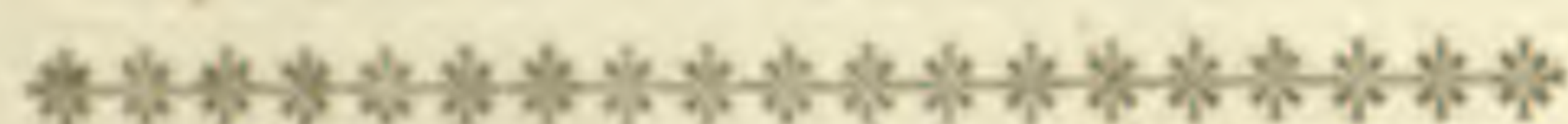
“ It grows naturally at Malabar, and in several parts of  
“ India, yet has been long inured to our climate, so as  
“ to thrive and flower extremely well, but never produces  
“ any fruit in England. It is easily propagated by laying  
“ down the branches, which will take root in one year, and  
“ may then be cut from the old plant, and planted where they  
“ are designed to remain: it may also be propagated by cut-  
“ tings, which should be planted early in the autumn, and  
“ guarded against the effects of severe frosts.

“ When these plants are removed, they should be planted  
“ either against some wall, pale, or other fence, where the  
“ flexible branches may be supported. These plants should  
“ be permitted to grow rude in the summer, otherwise there  
“ will be no flowers; but after the summer is past, the luxu-  
“ riant shoots should be pruned off, and the others must be  
“ nailed to the support.

“ There are two varieties of this with variegated leaves,  
“ one with white, the other with yellow stripes, but the latter  
“ is the most common: these are propagated by budding them  
“ on the plain Jasmine; they require to be planted in a warm  
“ situation, especially the white-striped, for they are much  
“ more tender than the plain, and in very severe winters  
“ their branches should be covered with mats or straw to pre-  
“ vent their being killed.” *Miller's Gard. Diet.*



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. DOLABRIFORME.  
HATCHET-LEAV'D FIG-MARIGOLD.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *dolabriforme* acaule, foliis dolabriformibus punctatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p.* 470.

FICOIDES *capensis humilis*, foliis cornua cervi referentibus, petalis luteis noctiflora. *Bratl. suc. 1. p.* 11. *t.* 10. *Dillen Hort. Eltb. 1. 191. f.* 237.

Though many Latin names of plants, as *Geranium*, *Hepatica*, *Convolvulus*, &c. are more familiar to the ear, and more generally used than their English ones, yet *Mesembryanthemum*, though used by some, appears too long to be generally adopted, its English name of *Fig-Marigold* is doubtless to be preferred.

The Fig-Marigolds are a very numerous tribe, chiefly inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope; no less than thirty-three species are figured in that inestimable work the *Hortus Eltbamensis* of DILLENIIUS. As most of these plants grow readily from slips, or cuttings, and require only the shelter of a common greenhouse, and as they recommend themselves to our notice, either from the extreme singularity of their foliage, the beauty of their flowers, or the peculiarity of their expansion, so they are a favourite class of plants with many.

The present species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is particularly distinguished by having leaves somewhat resembling a hatchet, whence its name; it is as hardy as most, and flowers as freely, but its blossoms fully expand in the evening and night only.

It is very readily propagated by cuttings.



# ASTER TENELLUS. BRISTLY-LEAV'D ASTER.



## Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## Generic Character.

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

## Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *tenellus* foliis subfiliformibus aculeato-ciliatis, pedunculis nudis, calycibus hemisphæricis æqualibus.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 760.*

ASTER parvus æthiopicus, chamæmeli floribus, tamarisci ægyptiaci foliis tenuissime denticulatis. *Pluk. alm. 56. t. 271. f. 4. Raii Suppl. 164. n. 84.*

Most of the numerous species of this genus flower about Michaelmas, hence their vulgar name of *Michaelmas-Daisy*; a name exceptionable not only on account of its length, but from its being a compound word. *Aster*, though a Latin term, is now so generally received, that we shall make no apology for adopting it.

We are indebted to North-America for most of our *Asters*, but the present species, which is omitted by MILLER, and is rather a scarce plant in this country, though not of modern introduction, being figured by PLUKENET and described by RAY, is a native of Africa, and, like a few others, requires in the winter the shelter of a greenhouse.

It is particularly distinguished by having very narrow leaves with short bristles on them, and by its blossoms drooping before they open.

It is a perennial, flowers in September and October, and may be propagated by slips or cuttings.

The plant from whence our drawing was made, came from Messrs. GORDON and THOMPSON'S Nursery, Mile-End.





## BROWALLIA ELATA, TALL BROWALLIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA,

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis, patens: umbilico clauso Antheris 2, majoribus. *Caps.* 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BROWALLIA *elata* pedunculis unifloris multiflorisque.  
*Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 572. *Sp. Pl.* 880.  
*Mill. Dict.*

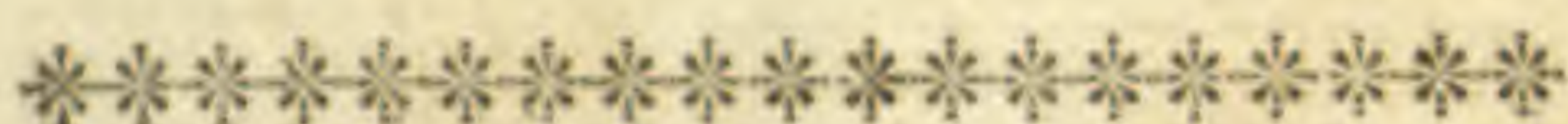
Of this genus there are only two species, both natives of South-America, the *elata*, so called from its being a much taller plant than the *demissa*, is a very beautiful, and not uncommon stove or green-house plant; it is impossible, by any colours we have, to do justice to the brilliancy of its flowers.

Being an annual, it requires to be raised yearly from seed, which must be sown on a hot-bed in the spring, and the plants brought forward on another, otherwise they will not perfect their seeds in this country. Some of these may be transplanted into the borders of the flower-garden which are warmly situated, where, if the season prove favourable, they will flower and ripen their seeds; but, for security's sake, it will be prudent to keep a few plants in the stove or green-house.

As these plants have not been distinguished by any particular English name, MILLER very properly uses its Latin one; a practice which should as much as possible be adhered to, where a genus is named in honour of a Botanist of eminence.



CREPIS BARBATA. BEARDED CREPIS, OR  
PURPLE-EYED SUCCORY-HAWKWEED.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Cal. calyculatus squamis deciduis. Pappus plumosus, stipitatus.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CREPIS *barbata* involucris calyce longioribus: squamis fetaceis sparsis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 719.*

HIERACIUM *proliferum falcatum. Baub. Pin. 128.*

HIERACIUM *calyce barbato. Col. ecphr. 2. p. 28. t. 27. f. 1.*

HIERACIUM *boeticum medio nigro. Herm. Parad. Bat. 185. t. 185.*

Grows spontaneously in the south of France, about Montpellier; also, in Spain, Italy, Sicily, and elsewhere in the south of Europe: is one of the most common annuals cultivated in our gardens. It begins flowering in July, and continues to blossom till the frost sets in.

No other care is necessary in the cultivation of this species than sowing the seeds in the spring, in little patches, on the borders where they are to remain, thinning them if they prove too numerous.

MILLER calls this species *bætica*, and improperly describes the centre of the flower as black, as also does HERMAN: in all the specimens we have seen, it has evidently been of a deep purple colour, or, as LINNÆUS expresses it, *atropurpurea*.



## LILIUM BULBIFERUM. ORANGE LILY.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala, campanulata: *linea* longitudinali nectarifera.  
*Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *bulbiferum* foliis sparsis, corollis campanulatis  
 erectis: intus scabris. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 324.*  
*Jacq. Fl. Austr. t. 226.*

LILIUM *purpureo-croceum majus.* *Baub. Pin. 76.*

LILIUM *aureum,* the gold red Lily. *Park. Parad. p. 37.*

“ The common orange or red Lily is as well known in the  
 “ English gardens as the white Lily, and has been as long  
 “ cultivated here. This grows naturally in Austria and some  
 “ parts of Italy. It multiplies very fast by offsets from the  
 “ roots, and is now so common as almost to be rejected;  
 “ however, in large gardens these should not be wanting,  
 “ for they make a good appearance when in flower, if they  
 “ are properly disposed; of this sort there are the following  
 “ varieties:

“ The orange Lily with double flowers,

“ The orange Lily with variegated leaves,

“ The smaller orange Lily.

“ These varieties have been obtained by culture, and are  
 “ preserved in the gardens of florists. They all flower in  
 “ June and July, and their stalks decay in September, when  
 “ the roots may be transplanted and their offsets taken off,  
 “ which should be done once in two or three years, otherwise  
 “ their branches will be too large, and the flower-stalks  
 “ weak. This doth not put out new roots till towards spring,  
 “ so that the roots may be transplanted any time after the  
 “ stalks decay till November. It will thrive in any soil or  
 “ situation, but will be strongest in a soft gentle loam, not too  
 “ moist.” *Mill. Dict.*

Bears the smoke of London better than many plants.

Varies with and without bulbs on the stalks.

LILY.

tarifera.

mulatis

p. 324.

p. 37.

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# I N D E X.

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

- Pl.*
- 24 *Agrostemma Coronaria.*
  - 10 *Anemone Hepatica.*
  - 33 *Aster tenellus.*
  - 34 *Browallia elata.*
  - 17 *Cactus flagelliformis.*
  - 27 *Convolvulus tricolor.*
  - 13 *Coronilla glauca.*
  - 35 *Crepis barbata.*
  - 4 *Cyclamen Coum.*
  - 7 *Cynoglossum Omphalodes.*
  - 25 *Dianthus chinensis.*
  - 12 *Dodecatheon Meadia.*
  - 11 *Erica herbacea.*
  - 5 *Erythronium Dens Canis.*
  - 18 *Geranium Reichardi.*
  - 20 *Geranium peltatum.*
  - 3 *Helleborus hyemalis.*
  - 8 *Helleborus niger.*
  - 19 *Hemerocallis flava.*
  - 31 *Jasminum officinale.*
  - 1 *Iris persica.*
  - 9 *Iris pumila.*
  - 16 *Iris variegata.*
  - 21 *Iris versicolor.*
  - 30 *Lilium chalcedonicum.*
  - 36 *Lilium bulbiferum.*
  - 32 *Mesembryanthemum dolabri-  
forme.*
  - 6 *Narcissus minor.*
  - 15 *Narcissus Jonquilla.*
  - 22 *Nigella damascena.*
  - 28 *Passiflora cœrulea.*
  - 14 *Primula villosa.*
  - 29 *Reseda odorata.*
  - 2 *Rudbeckia purpurea.*
  - 26 *Stapelia variegata.*
  - 23 *Tropæolum majus.*

# I N D E X.

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

- Pl.*
- 33 *Aster bristly-leav'd.*
  - 34 *Browallia tall.*
  - 17 *Cereus creeping.*
  - 24 *Cockle rose.*
  - 13 *Coronilla sea-green.*
  - 27 *Convolvulus small.*
  - 35 *Crepis bearded.*
  - 4 *Cyclamen round-leav'd.*
  - 6 *Daffodil lesser.*
  - 19 *Day-lily yellow.*
  - 12 *Dodecatheon Mead's.*
  - 5 *Dog's-tooth.*
  - 22 *Fennel-flower garden.*
  - 32 *Fig-marigold hatchet-leav'd.*
  - 18 *Geranium dwarf.*
  - 20 *Geranium ivy-leav'd.*
  - 11 *Heath herbaceous.*
  - 8 *Hellebore black.*
  - 3 *Hellebore winter.*
  - 10 *Hepatica.*
  - 31 *Jasmine common.*
  - 23 *Indian-crefs greater.*
  - 15 *Jonquil common.*
  - 9 *Iris dwarf.*
  - 21 *Iris particoloured.*
  - 1 *Iris persian.*
  - 16 *Iris variegated.*
  - 30 *Lily chalcedonian.*
  - 36 *Lily orange.*
  - 7 *Navel-wort blue.*
  - 28 *Passion-flower common.*
  - 25 *Pink china.*
  - 14 *Primula mountain.*
  - 29 *Reseda sweet-scented.*
  - 2 *Rudbeckia purple.*
  - 26 *Stapelia variegated.*



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---

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the *FLORA LONDINENSIS*.

---

V O L. II.

---

“ Flowers, the sole luxury which nature knew,  
“ In Eden’s pure and guiltless garden grew.  
“ To loftier forms are rougher tasks assign’d;  
“ The sheltering oak resists the stormy wind,  
“ The tougher yew repels invading foes,  
“ And the tall pine for future navies grows;  
“ But this soft family to cares unknown,  
“ Were born for pleasure and delight alone.  
“ Gay without toil, and lovely without art,  
“ They spring to cheer the sense and glad the heart.”

Mrs. BARBAULD.

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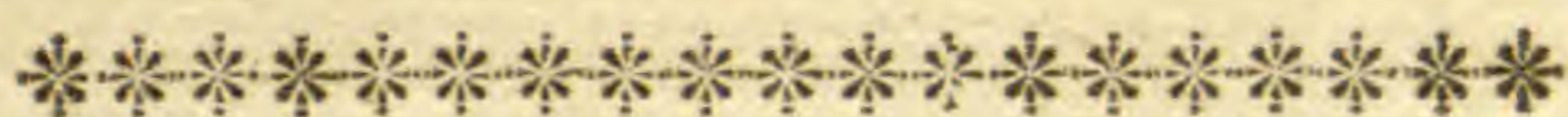
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M D C C L X X X V I I I.

## CHIRONIA FRUTESCENS. SHRUBBY CHIRONIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Pistillum* declinatum. *Stamina* tubo corollæ infidentia. *Antherae* demum spirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CHIRONIA *frutescens*, foliis lanceolatis subtomentosis, calycibus campanulatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 229.

CENTAURIUM foliis binis oppositis angustis linearibus, flore magno rubente. *Burm. Afric.* 205. t. 74. fig. 1.

Of the genus *Chironia*, ten species are enumerated in Prof. MURRAY'S last edition of the *Syst. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS, exclusive of the *Chironia Centaurium* which we first added to this genus in the 42d number of the *Flora Londinensis*.

Of these, the *frutescens* is the most showy, and therefore the most cultivated.

It is a native of different parts of Africa.

The flowers are produced from June to autumn, and the seeds ripen in October. This plant should be placed in an airy glass case in winter, where it may enjoy a dry air, and much sun, but will not thrive in a warm stove, nor can it be well preserved in a common greenhouse, because a damp moist air will soon cause it to rot.

The seed of this plant should be sown in small pots filled with light sandy earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed; sometimes the seeds will lie a long time in the ground; so that if the plants do not appear the same season, the pots should not be disturbed, but preserved in shelter till the following spring, and then plunged into a fresh hot-bed, which will bring up the plants in a short time if the seeds are good. When the plants are fit to remove, they should be transplanted into small pots, four or five in each pot, then plunged into a moderate hot-bed, where they must have a large share of air in warm weather; when they have obtained some strength, they must be gradually inured to the open air; when exposed abroad, they should be mixed with such plants as require little water, placed in a warm situation, and screened from heavy rains, which are apt to rot them. The cuttings of this sort will take root if properly managed. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*



## VIBURNUM TINUS. COMMON LAURUSTINUS.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-partitus, superus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VIBURNUM *Tinus* foliis integerrimis ovatis: ramificationibus venarum subtus villoso-glandulosis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 294.*

LAURUS *sylvestris*, corni fœminæ foliis subhirsutis. *Bamb. Pin. 461.*

The wild Bay-tree. *Park. Parad. p. 400.*

We scarcely recollect a plant whose blossoms are so hardy as those of the Laurustinus, they brave the inclemency of our winters, and are not destroyed but in very severe seasons.

The beauties of this most charming shrub can be enjoyed by those only who cultivate it at some little distance from town, the smoke of London being highly detrimental to its growth.

It is a native of Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

Botanists enumerate many varieties of the Laurustinus, and so considerably do some of these differ, that MILLER has been induced to make two species of them, which he distinguishes by the names of *Virburnum Tinus* and *V. lucidum*; the last of these is the most ornamental, and at the same time the most tender; there are some other trifling varieties, besides those, with variegated leaves, or the gold and silver-striped.

It is only in very favourable situations that these shrubs ripen their seeds in England, hence they are most commonly propagated by layers, which readily strike root: MILLER says, that the plants raised from seeds are hardier than those produced from layers.

It thrives best in sheltered situations and a dry soil.



proportions, is found to be a proper compost for the Carnation. Care should be taken that no worms, grubs, or other insects, be introduced with the dung; to prevent this, the dung, when sifted fine, should be exposed to the rays of the sun, on a hot summer's day, till perfectly dry, and then put by in a box for use; still more to increase the luxuriance of the plants, water it in the spring and summer with an infusion of sheep's dung.

The Carnation is propagated by seeds, layers, and pipings; new varieties can only be raised from seed, which, however, is sparingly produced from good flowers, because the petals are so multiplied as nearly to exclude the parts of the fructification essential to their production.

“ The seed must be sown in April, in pots or boxes, very thin, and placed upon an East border.

“ In July, transplant them upon a bed in an open situation, at about four inches asunder; at the end of August transplant them again upon another bed, at about ten inches asunder, and there let them remain till they flower: shade them till they have taken root, and in very severe weather in winter, cover the bed with mats over some hoops.

“ The following summer they will flower, when you must mark such as you like, make layers from, and pot them.”

*Ellis's Gardener's Pocket Calendar.*

The means of increasing these plants by layers and pipings, are known to every Gardener.

Such as wish for more minute information concerning the culture, properties, divisions, or varieties, of this flower, than the limits of our Work will admit, may consult *Miller's Gard. Dict.* or the *Florists Catalogues.*

## FRANKLIN'S TARTAR.



*A Scarlet Bizarre Carnation.*

---

The Carnation here exhibited is a seedling raised by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Lambeth-Marsh, an ingenious cultivator of these flowers, whose name it bears: we have not figured it as the most perfect flower of the kind, either in form or size, but as being a very fine specimen of the sort, and one whose form and colours it is in the power of the artist pretty exactly to imitate.

The *Dianthus Caryophyllus* or *wild Clove* is generally considered as the parent of the Carnation, and may be found, if not in its wild state, at least single, on the walls of Rochester Castle, where it has been long known to flourish, and where it produces two varieties in point of colour, the pale and deep red.

Flowers which are cultivated from age to age are continually producing new varieties, hence there is no standard as to *name, beauty, or perfection*, amongst them, but what is perpetually fluctuating; thus the *red Hulo*, the *blue Hulo*, the *greatest Granado*, with several others celebrated in the time of PARKINSON, have long since been consigned to oblivion; and it is probable, that the variety now exhibited, may, in a few years, share a similar fate; for it would be vanity in us to suppose, that the Carnation, by assiduous culture, may not, in the eye of the Florist, be yet considerably improved.

To succeed in the culture of the Carnation, we must advert to the situation in which it is found wild, and this is observed to be dry and elevated; hence excessive moisture is found to be one of the greatest enemies this plant has to encounter; and, on this account, it is found to succeed better, when planted in a pot, than in the open border; because in the former, any superfluous moisture readily drains off; but, in guarding against too much wet, we must be careful to avoid the opposite extreme.

To keep any plant in a state of great luxuriance, it is necessary that the soil in which it grows be rich; hence a mixture of light loam, and perfectly rotton horse or cow dung, in equal propor-





## TRILLIUM SESSILE. SESSILE TRILLIUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Bacca* 3-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRILLIUM flore sessili erecto. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 349.

PARIS foliis ternatis, flore sessili erecto. *Gron. virg.* 44.

SOLANUM triphyllum. *Pluk. alm.* 352. *t.* 111. *f.* 6. *Catesb. car.* 1. 50.

Of this genus there are three species, all of which are natives of North-America, and described by MILLER, in his *Gardener's Dictionary*, where the genus is called *American Herb Paris*; but as the *Paris* and *Trillium*, though somewhat similar in the style of their foliage, are very different in their parts of fructification, we have thought it most expedient to anglicise *Trillium*, it being to the full as easily pronounced as *Geranium*, and many other Latin names now familiar to the English ear.

This species takes its trivial name of *sessile*, from the flowers having no footstalk, but sitting as it were immediately on the end of the stalk.

The figure here exhibited was taken from a plant which flowered in my garden last spring, from roots sent me the preceding autumn, - by Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, Gardener, of Charleston, South-Carolina, who is not only well versed in plants, but indefatigable in discovering and collecting the more rare species of that country, and with which the gardens of this are likely soon to be enriched.

It grows in shady situations, in a light soil, and requires the same treatment as the *Dodecatheon* and *round-leav'd Cyclamen*. We have not yet had a fair opportunity of observing whether this species ripens its seeds with us; though of as long standing in this country as the *Dodecatheon*, it is far less common; hence one is led to conclude that it is either not so readily propagated, or more easily destroyed.



CALCEOLARIA PINNATA. PINNATED  
SLIPPER-WORT.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* ringens inflata. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis. *Cal.* 4-partitus æqualis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALCEOLARIA *pinnata* foliis pinnatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.*  
*p.* 64.

CALCEOLARIA foliis scabiosæ vulgaris. *Fewill Peruv.* 3,  
*t.* 12. *fig.* 7.

There being no English name to this plant, we have adopted that of *Slipper-wort*, in imitation of *Calceolaria*, which is derived from *Calceolus*, a little shoe or slipper.

This species of *Calceolaria* is one of the many plants introduced into our gardens, since the time of MILLER: it is an annual, a native of Peru, and, of course, tender: though by no means a common plant in our gardens, it is as easily raised from seed as any plant whatever. These are to be sown on a gentle hot-bed in the spring; the seedlings, when of a proper size, are to be transplanted into the borders of the flower-garden, where they will flower, ripen, and scatter their seeds; but being a small delicate plant, whose beauties require a close inspection, it appears to most advantage in a tan stove, in which, as it will grow from cuttings, it may be had to flower all the year through, by planting them in succession.

This latter mode of treatment is used by Mr. HOY, Gardener to his Grace of Northumberland, at Sion-House, where this plant may be seen in great perfection.



Representations of this flower are frequently met with in Chinese paintings.

With us, the *Camellia* is generally treated as a stove plant, and propagated by layers; it is sometimes placed in the greenhouse; but it appears to us to be one of the properest plants imaginable for the conservatory. At some future time it may, perhaps, not be uncommon to treat it as a *Laurustinus* or *Magnolia*: the high price at which it has hitherto been sold, may have prevented its being hazarded in this way.

The blossoms are of a firm texture, but apt to fall off long before they have lost their brilliancy; it therefore is a practice with some to stick such deciduous blossoms on some fresh bud, where they continue to look well for a considerable time.

PETIVER considered our plant as a species of Tea tree; future observations will probably confirm his conjecture.

This most beautiful tree, though long since known and cultivated, is not mentioned by the above Synonymist, was a stranger to our gardens in the time of MILLER, or at least it is not noticed in the last edition of his Dictionary.

It is a native both of China and Japan.

Linnaeus, in his *Systema*, describes it as growing upon hills in the groves and gardens of Japan, where it bears a prodigiously large and tall tree, highly esteemed by the natives for the elegance of its foliage and very valuable timber, and its evergreen leaves: it is there found with single and double flowers, which also are white, red, and purple, and produced from April to October.

Specimens

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. ROSE CAMELLIA.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA,

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus,*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMELLIA japonica foliis acute serratis acuminatis. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 632. Thunberg Fl.*  
*Japon. t. 273.*

TSUBAKI *Kempfer Amæn. 850. t. 851.*

ROSA chinensis. *Ed. av. 2. p. 67. t. 67.*

THEA chinensis pimentæ jamaicensis folio, flore roseo,  
*Pet. Gaz. t. 33. fig. 4.*

This most beautiful tree, though long since figured and described, as may be seen by the above synonyms, was a stranger to our gardens in the time of MILLER, or at least it is not noticed in the last edition of his Dictionary.

It is a native both of China and Japan.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, describes it as growing every where in the groves and gardens of Japan, where it becomes a prodigiously large and tall tree, highly esteemed by the natives for the elegance of its large and very variable blossoms, and its evergreen leaves; it is there found with single and double flowers, which also are white, red, and purple, and produced from April to October.

Representations



## CISTUS INCANUS. HOARY, or ROSE CISTUS.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capsula*.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CISTUS *incanus* arborescens exstipulatus, foliis spatulatis tomentosis rugosis inferioribus basi connatis vaginantibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 497.*

CISTUS *mas angustifolius*. *Baub. Pin. 464.*

Few plants are more admired than the Cistus tribe; they have indeed one imperfection, their petals soon fall off: this however is the less to be regretted, as they in general have a great profusion of flower-buds, whence their loss is daily supplied. They are, for the most part, inhabitants of warm climates, and affect dry, sheltered, though not shady, situations.

The present species is a native of Spain, and the south of France, and being liable to be killed by the severity of our winters, is generally kept with green-house plants.

It may be propagated either by seeds, or cuttings; the former make the best plants;





## CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. PERSIAN CYCLAMEN.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* rotata, reflexa, tubo brevissimo: fauce prominente.  
*Bacca* tecta capsula.

*Specific Character.*

CYCLAMEN *persicum* foliis cordatis ferratis. *Miller's Dict.*  
4to. ed. 6.

LINNÆUS in this, as in many other genera, certainly makes too few species, having only two; MILLER, on the contrary, is perhaps too profuse in his number, making eight. The ascertaining the precise limits of species, and variety, in plants that have been for a great length of time objects of culture, is often attended with difficulties scarcely to be surmounted, is indeed a Gordian Knot to Botanists.

Our plant is the *Cyclamen persicum* of MILLER, and has been introduced into our gardens long since the European ones; being a native of the East-Indies, it is of course more tender than the others, and therefore requires to be treated more in the style of a green-house plant.

It is generally cultivated in pots, in light undunged earth, or in a mixture of loam and lime rubbish, and kept in frames, or on the front shelf of a green-house, where it may have plenty of air in the summer, but guarded against too much moisture in the winter.

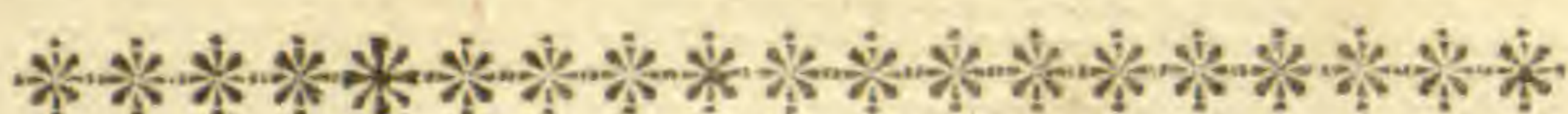
May be raised from seeds in the same manner as the round-leaved *Cyclamen* already figured in this work, p. n. 4.

Flowers early in the spring, and is admirably well adapted to decorate the parlour or study.

Varies with fragrant flowers, and the eye more or less red.



## CROCUS VERNUS. SPRING CROCUS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-partita, æqualis. *Stigmata* convoluta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CROCUS *vernus* foliis latioribus margine patulo. *Jacq. Fl. Austr. Vol. 5. app. t. 36. Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 83.*  
var. *fativ.*

CROCUS *vernus latifolius.* *Bauh. Pin. 65, 66.*

The Yellow Crocus. *Parkins. Parad. p. 166.*

LINNÆUS considers the Crocus, or Saffron of the shops, which blows invariably in the autumn, and the spring Crocus, with its numerous varieties (of which PARKINSON, in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers, enumerates no less than twenty-seven) as one and the same species: other Botanists have considered them as distinct, particularly PROF. JACQUIN, whose opinion on this subject we deem the most decisive.

We have figured the yellow variety, which is the one most commonly cultivated in our gardens, though according to the description in the *Flora Austriaca*, the *Crocus vernus*, in its wild state, is usually purple or white.

The cultivation of this plant is attended with no difficulty; in a light sandy loam, and dry situation, the roots thrive, and multiply so much as to require frequent reducing; they usually flower about the beginning of March, and whether planted in rows, or patches, on the borders of the flower-garden, or mixed indiscriminately with the herbage of the lawn, when expanded by the warmth of the sun, they produce a most brilliant and exhilarating effect.

The most mischievous of all our common birds, the sparrow, is very apt to commit great depredations amongst them when in flower, to the no small mortification of those who delight in their culture; we have succeeded in keeping these birds off, by placing near the object to be preserved, the skin of a cat properly stuffed: a live cat, or some bird of the hawk kind confined in a cage, might perhaps answer the purpose more effectually, at least in point of duration.



## LEUCOJUM VERNUM. SPRING SNOW-FLAKE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla* campaniformis, 6-partita, apicibus incrassata, *Stigma* simplex.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*LEUCOJUM *vernum* spatha uniflora, stylo clavato. *Lin.*  
*Syst. Vegetab.* p. 316.LEUCOJUM *bulbosum* vulgare. *Baub. Pin.* 55.The great early bulbous Violet. *Park. Parad.*

The blossoms of the *Leucojum* and *Galanthus*, or Snow-Drop, are very similar at first sight, but differ very essentially when examined; the Snow-Drop having, according to the Linnæan description, a three-leaved nectary, which is wanting in the *Leucojum*; the two genera then being very distinct, it becomes necessary to give them different names; we have accordingly bestowed on the *Leucojum* the name of *Snow-Flake*, which, while it denotes its affinity to the Snow-Drop, is not inapplicable to the meaning of *Leucojum*.

As the spring Snow-Flake does not increase so fast by its roots, as the Snow-Drop, or even the summer Snow-Flake, so it is become much scarcer in our gardens; it may, indeed, be almost considered as one of our plantæ rariores, though at the same time a very desirable one.

It does not flower so soon by almost a month, as the Snow-Drop; but its blossoms, which are usually one on each foot-stalk, sometimes two, are much larger, and delightfully fragrant.

It is found wild in shady places and moist woods in many parts of Germany and Italy. The most proper situation for it is a north or east border, soil a mixture of loam and bog earth; but by having it in different aspects, this, as well as other plants, may have its flowering forwarded or protracted, and, consequently, the pleasure of seeing them in blossom, considerably lengthened.

In a favourable soil and situation, it propagates tolerably fast by offsets.



AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA. JACOBÆAN  
AMARYLLIS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-petala, campanulata. *Stigma* trifidum.

*Specific Character and Synonymis.*

AMARYLLIS *formosissima* spatha uniflora, corolla inæquali petalis tribus, staminibus pistilloque declinatis.  
*Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 320.*

LILIO-NARCISSUS jacobæus, flore sanguineo nutante.  
*Dillen. elth. 195. t. 162. f. 196.*

The Indian Daffodil with a red flower. *Park. Par. 71. f. 3.*

A native of South-America: according to LINNÆUS, first known in Europe in 1593, figured by PARKINSON in 1629, and placed by him among the Daffodils; stoves and green-houses were then unknown, no wonder therefore it did not thrive long.

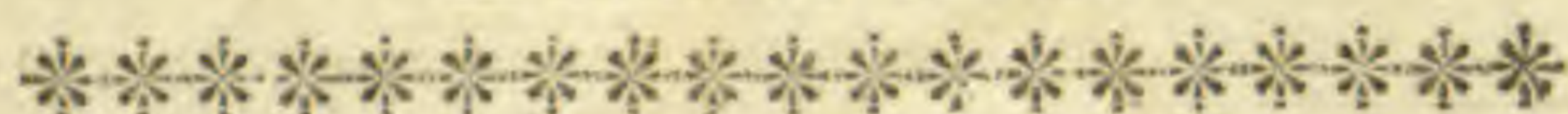
“ Is now become pretty common in the curious gardens in  
“ England, and known by the name of Jacobæa Lily; the  
“ roots send forth plenty of offsets, especially when they are  
“ kept in a moderate warmth in winter; for the roots of this  
“ kind will live in a good green-house, or may be preserved  
“ through the winter under a common hot-bed frame; but  
“ then they will not flower so often, nor send out so many  
“ offsets as when they are placed in a moderate stove in  
“ winter. This sort will produce its flowers two or three  
“ times in a year, and is not regular to any season; but from  
“ March to the beginning of September, the flowers will be  
“ produced, when the roots are in vigour.

“ It is propagated by offsets, which may be taken off every  
“ year; the best time to shift and part these roots is in August,  
“ that they may take good root before winter; in doing of  
“ this, there should be care taken not to break off the fibres  
“ from their roots. They should be planted in pots of a  
“ middling size, filled with light kitchen-garden earth; and, if  
“ they are kept in a moderate degree of warmth, they will  
“ produce their flowers in plenty, and the roots will make  
“ great increase.” *Miller's Gard. Dict.*





NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS. REFLEXED  
DAFFODIL.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARCISSUS *triandrus* spatha sub-biflora, floribus cernuis,  
petalis reflexis, staminibus tribus longioribus.

NARCISSUS *triandrus* spatha sub-uniflora, nectario campanulato crenato dimidio petalis brevioribus, staminibus ternis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 317.*

NARCISSUS *juncifolius*, albo flore reflexo. *Clus. app. alt.*

The yellow turning Junquilia, or Rush Daffodil. *Parkins. Parad. 93. fig. 2, 3.*

The present species of *Narcissus* is considered by the Nurserymen near London as the *triandrus* of LINNÆUS, which it no doubt is, though it does not accord in every particular with his description: his *triandrus* is white, ours is pale yellow, but colour is not in the least to be depended on, for it is found to vary in this as in all the other species; his *triandrus* he describes as having in general only three stamina, whence the name he has given it; ours, so far as we have observed, has constantly six, three of which reach no further than the mouth of the tube, a circumstance so unusual, that LINNÆUS might overlook it without any great impeachment of his discernment; he says, indeed, that it has sometimes six: perhaps, the three lowermost ones may, in some instances, be elongated so as to equal the others; if he had observed the great inequality of their length, he would certainly have mentioned it.

This species is found wild on the Pyrenean mountains; was an inhabitant of our gardens in the time of PARKINSON (who has very accurately described it, noticing even its three stamina) to which, however, it has been a stranger for many years: it has lately been re-introduced, but is as yet very scarce. Our figure was taken from a specimen which flowered in Mr. LEE'S Nursery at Hammersmith.

It grows with as much readiness as any of the others of the genus, and flowers in March and April.



## SOLDANELLA ALPINA. ALPINE SOLDANELLA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* campanulata, lacero-multifida. *Caps.* 1-locularis, apice multidentata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SOLDANELLA *alpina*. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 194.

SOLDANELLA *alpina rotundifolia*. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

Of this genus there is at present only one known species, the *alpina* here figured, which is a native of Germany, and, as its name imports, an alpine plant

Its blossoms are bell-shaped, of a delicate blue colour, sometimes white, and strikingly fringed on the edge.

It flowers usually in March, in the open ground; requires, as most alpine plants do, shade and moisture in the summer, and the shelter of a frame, in lieu of its more natural covering snow, in the winter; hence it is found to succeed best in a northern aspect: will thrive in an open border, but is more commonly kept in pots.

May be increased by parting its roots early in autumn.



## IRIS SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN IRIS.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonymis.*

IRIS *sibirica* imberbis foliis linearibus, scapo subtrifloro tereti, germinibus trigonis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p. 91.*

IRIS *pratensis angustifolia*, non foetida altior. *Baub. Pin. 32.*

IRIS *bicolor.* *Miller's Dict. ed. 6, 4to. ?*

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves. *Parkins. Parad. p. 185. fig. 2.*

This species of Iris is a native of Germany and Siberia, and is distinguished from those usually cultivated in our gardens by the superior height of its stems, and the narrowness of its leaves; from which last character it is often, by mistake, called *graminea*; but the true *graminea* is a very different plant.

The *Iris sibirica* is a hardy perennial, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation; but grows most luxuriantly in a moist one, and flowers in June.

Is propagated most readily, by parting its roots in autumn.



## NARCISSUS MAJOR. GREAT DAFFODIL.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NARCISSUS *major* foliis subtortuosis, spatha uniflora, nectario campanulato patulo crispo æquante petala.

NARCISSUS *major* totus luteus calyce prælongo. *Baubin Pin. 52.*

NARCISSI *sylvestris* alia icon. *Dodon. Stirp. p. 227.*

The great yellow Spanish Bastard Daffodil. *Parkins. Parad. t. 101. fig. 1.*

The present species of Daffodil is the largest of the genus, and bears the most magnificent flowers, but, though it has long been known in this country, it is confined rather to the gardens of the curious.

It is a native of Spain, and flowers with us in April. As its roots produce plenty of offsets, it is readily propagated.

It approaches in its general appearance very near to the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, but differs in being a much taller plant, having its leaves more twisted, as well as more glaucous, its flowers (but especially its Nectary) much larger, and its petals more spreading; and these characters are not altered by culture.

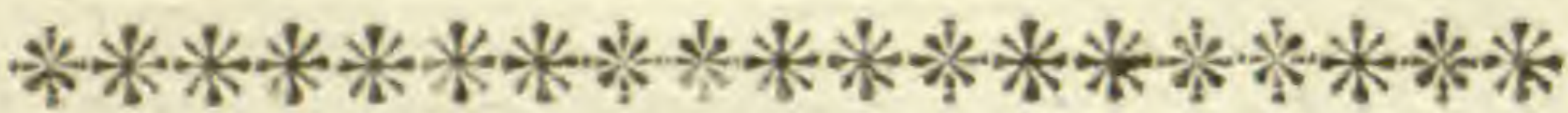
It answers to the *bicolor* of LINNÆUS in every respect but colour, and we should have adopted that name, had not the flowers with us been always of a fine deep yellow; we have therefore taken BAUHIN'S name as the most expressive.

It varies with double flowers.





GENTIANA ACAULIS. LARGE-FLOWERED  
GENTIAN, OR GENTIANELLA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* monopetala. *Capsula* bivalvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis*  
2-longitudinalibus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GENTIANA *acaulis* corolla quinquefida campanulata caulem  
excedente. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 267.*

GENTIANA *alpina latifolia magno flore. Bauh. Pin. 187.*

Small Gentian of the Spring. *Park. Par. p. 352. t. 351. f. 3.*

Plants growing in mountainous situations, where they are constantly exposed to strong-blowing winds, are always dwarfish; in such situations, the present plant has no stalk, whence its name *acaulis*, but cultivated in gardens it acquires one.

Most of the plants of this family are beautiful, and, cultivated in gardens, in brilliancy of colour none exceed the present species.

As most Alpine plants do, this loves a pure air, an elevated situation, and a loamy soil, moderately moist; it is however somewhat capricious, thriving without the least care in some gardens, and not succeeding in others; at any rate it will not prosper very near London.

It flowers usually in May, and sometimes in the autumn.

Is propagated by parting its roots at the close of summer; but MILLER says, the strongest and best plants are produced from seed.



## CINERARIA LANATA. WOOLLY CINERARIA.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* nudum, *Pappus* simplex. *Calyx* simplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CINERARIA *lanata* caule suffruticoso, foliis subquinquelobis, subtus tomentosus; foliolis ad pedunculos lanatis.

In the beauty of its blossoms, this species of *Cineraria*, lately introduced from Africa, by far eclipses all the others cultivated in our gardens; its petals exteriorly are of a most vivid purple, interiorly white; this change of colour adds much to the brilliancy of the flower.

What renders this plant a more valuable acquisition to the green-house, is its hardiness, its readiness to flower, and the facility with which it may be propagated.

It flowers early in the spring, and, by proper management, may be made to flower the whole year through; it is sometimes kept in the stove, and may be made to flower earlier by that means; but it succeeds better in a common green-house, with no more heat than is just necessary to keep out the frost, indeed it may be preserved in a common hot-bed frame through the winter, unless the weather prove very severe.

Certain plants are particularly liable to be infested with *Aphides*, or, in the vulgar phrase, to become lousy, this is one: the only way to have handsome, healthy, strong-flowering plants, is to procure a constant succession by cuttings, for there is no plant strikes more readily; these should be placed in a pot, and plunged into a bed of tan.



ANEMONE SYLVESTRIS. SNOWDROP  
ANEMONY.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx nullus. Petala 6—9. Semina plura.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANEMONE *sylvestris* pedunculo nudo, seminibus subrotundis, hirsutis, muticis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 510.*

ANEMONE *sylvestris alba major.* *Bauh. Pin. p. 176.*

The white wild broad-leaved Wind-Flower. *Park. Par. 202.*

PARKINSON very accurately notices the striking characters of this species of Anemone, which are its creeping roots, its large white flowers standing on the tops of the flower-stalks, which sometimes grow two together, but most commonly singly; the leaves on the stalk, he observes, are more finely divided than those of the root, and its seeds are woolly.

MILLER describes it as having little beauty, and therefore but seldom planted in gardens; it is true, it does not recommend itself by the gaudiness of its colours, but there is in the flowers, especially before they expand, a simple elegance, somewhat like that of the Snowdrop, and which affords a pleasing contrast to the more showy flowers of the garden.

It flowers in May, and ripens its seeds in June.

It will grow in almost any soil or situation, is propagated by offsets from the root, which it puts out most plentifully, so as indeed sometimes to be troublesome. Is a native of Germany.



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## GERANIUM STRIATUM. STRIPED GERANIUM.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogynia. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus 5-coccus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GERANIUM *striatum* pedunculis bifloris, foliis quinquelobis: lobis medio dilatatis, petalis bilobis venosoreticulatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 616.*

GERANIUM *striatum* pedunculis bifloris, foliis caulinis trilobis, obtuse crenatis. *Miller's Diet.*

GERANIUM Romanum versicolor sive striatum.

The variable striped Cranebill. *Park. Parad. p. 229.*

This species is distinguished by having white petals, finely reticulated with red veins, and the corners of the divisions of the leaves marked with a spot of a purplish brown colour, which PARKINSON has long since noticed.

Is said by LINNÆUS to be a native of Italy, is a very hardy plant, flowers in May and June, and may be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by seed; prefers a loamy soil and shady situation.





GERANIUM LANCEOLATUM. SPEAR-LEAVED  
GERANIUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogyna. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus 5-coccus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GERANIUM *glaucum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glaucis, caule erecto suffruticoso. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 614. Supp. Pl. p. 306.*

This elegant and very singular species of *Geranium* appears to have been first cultivated in this country; its introduction was attended with circumstances rather unusual. Mr. LEE, Nurseryman of the Vineyard, Hammersmith, in looking over some dried specimens in the Possession of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, which he had recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, was struck with the singular appearance of this *Geranium*, no species having before been seen in this country with spear-shaped leaves; on examining the specimens attentively, he perceived a few ripe seeds in one of them, those he solicited, and obtained; and to his success in making them vegetate, we are indebted for the present species.

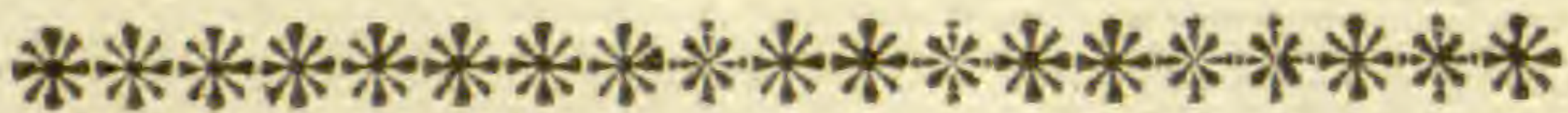
The shape of the leaf readily suggested the name of *lanceolatum*, an epithet by which it has been generally distinguished in this country, and which, from its extreme fitness, we have continued, notwithstanding young Professor LINNÆUS has given it that of *glaucum*, though, at the same time, his illustrious father had distinguished another species by the synonymous term of *glaucophyllum*.

This species rarely ripens its seeds with us, and is therefore to be raised from cuttings, which however are not very free to strike.

It has been usual to keep it in the stove, but we have found by experience, that it succeeds much better in a common greenhouse, in which it will flower during the whole of the summer. Small young plants of this, as well as most other *Geraniums*, make the best appearance, and are therefore to be frequently obtained by cuttings.



## PAPAVER ORIENTALE. EASTERN POPPY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capsula*, 1-locularis sub stigmate persistente poris dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PAPAVER *orientale* capsulis glabris, caulibus unifloris scabris foliosis pinnatis ferratis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 490.

Papaver orientale hirsutissimum, magno flore. *Tournef. cor.* 17. *itin.* 3. p. 127. t. 127.

Most of the plants of this tribe are distinguished by the splendour of their colours, most of them also are annuals, in gaiety of colour none exceed the present species; but it differs in the latter character, in having not only a perennial root, but one of the creeping-kind, whereby it increases very much, and by which it is most readily propagated.

Though a native of the East, as its name imports, it bears the severity of our climate without injury, flowers in May, and as its blossoms are extremely shewy, it gives great brilliancy to the flower-garden or plantation; prefers a dry soil.

N<sup>o</sup> 57



*Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.*

## IRIS SPURIA. SPURIOUS IRIS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Conf. Thunb. Diss. de Iride.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *spuria* imberbis foliis linearibus, scapo subtrifloro tereti, germinibus hexagonis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 91. Jacq. Fl. austr. tab. 4.*

IRIS *pratensis angustifolia*, folio foetido. *Baub. Pin. 32.*

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves. *Park. Parad. p. 184.*

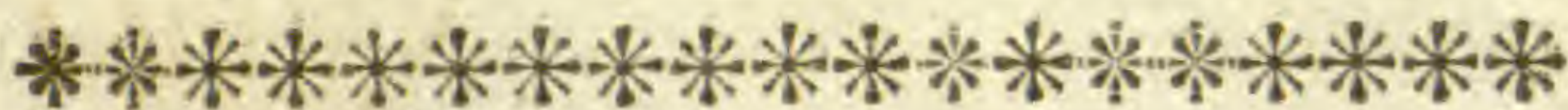
Some plants afford so little diversity of character, that an expressive name can scarcely be assigned them; such is the present plant, or LINNÆUS would not have given it the inexpressive name of *spuria*, nor we have adopted it.

This species is distinguished by the narrowness of its leaves, which emit a disagreeable smell when bruised, by the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine rich purple inclining to blue, and by its hexangular germen.

It is a native of Germany, where, as Professor JACQUIN informs us, it grows in wet meadows; is a hardy perennial, thrives in our gardens in almost any soil or situation, flowers in June, and is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BICOLORUM. TWO-  
COLOURED FIG-MARIGOLD.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *bicolorum* foliis subulatis punctatis lævibus distinctis, caule frutescente, corollis bicoloribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 470.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *tenuifolium* frutescens, flore croceo. *Dill. Elth. 267. t. 202. f. 258.*

Contrary to the *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*, lately figured in this work, this species expands its flowers in the daytime, and that only when the sun shines powerfully on them; on such occasions, the blossoms on the top of the branches being very numerous, exhibit a most splendid appearance.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, flowers in July, and is most readily propagated by cuttings.

Like most of the Cape plants, it requires the shelter of a green-house during the winter.





LATHYRUS ODORATUS. SWEET PEA, OR  
VETCHLING.



*Class and Order,*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA,

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LATHYRUS *odoratus* pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis ovato-oblongis, leguminibus hirsutis, *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 663.*

LATHYRUS *distoplatyphyllos hirsutus mollis, magno et peramæno flore odoro. Comm. hort. 2. p. 219. t. 80.*

There is scarcely a plant more generally cultivated than the *Sweet Pea*, and no wonder, since with the most delicate blossoms it unites an agreeable fragrance.

Several varieties of this plant are enumerated by authors, but general cultivation extends to two only, the one with blossoms perfectly white, the other white and rose-coloured, commonly called the *Painted Lady Pea*.

The *Sweet Pea* is described as a native of Sicily, the *Painted Lady Variety* as an inhabitant of Ceylon; they have both been introduced since the time of PARKINSON and EVELYN.

It is an annual, and not a very tender one; seedling plants sown in Autumn frequently surviving our winters.

As it is desirable to have this plant in flower for as great a length of time as possible, to have them early, we must sow them in the Autumn, either in pots or in the open border; if sown in pots, they can the more readily be secured from any severe weather, by placing them in a hot-bed frame, a common practice with gardeners who raise them for the London markets, in which they are in great request: others again should be sown early in the spring, and the sowings repeated every month; they grow readily in almost any soil or situation, and by this means may be had to flower most of the year through.

If sown in pots, care must be taken to water them frequently.



## IRIS OCHROLEUCA. TALL IRIS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *ochroleuca* imberbis foliis ensiformibus, scapo subtereti germinibus hexagonis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 90.*

Of the several species of Iris cultivated in our gardens, this excels in point of height; we have taken our English name therefore from this character, and not from the term *ochroleuca*, which, if translated, would be too expressive of the colour of the blossoms of the *Iris Pseudacorus*, with which the *ochroleuca* has some affinity in point of size as well as colour.

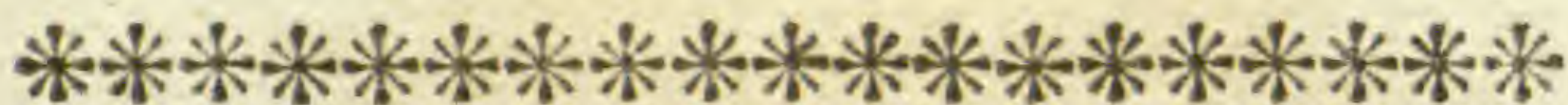
Notwithstanding Mr. MILLER's description of his *orientalis* accords very badly with that of LINNÆUS's *ochroleuca*, they have been generally considered in this country as one and the same plant, distinguished by the name of POCOCKE's Iris, Dr. POCOCKE being the person who, according to MILLER, in his time first introduced it from *Carniola* (by inadvertence spelt *Carolina*, in the 6th 4to edition of the Dictionary). There are grounds, however, for suspecting some error in the habitat of this plant, for had it grown spontaneously in *Carniola*, it is not probable that SCOPOLI would have omitted it in his *Flora Carniolica*.

Leaving its place of growth to be more accurately ascertained hereafter, we shall observe, that it appears perfectly naturalized to this country, growing luxuriantly in a moist rich soil, and increasing, like most of the genus, very fast by its roots. It flowers later than most of the others.



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CENTAUREA GLASTIFOLIA. WOAD-LEAVED  
CENTAUREA.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CENTAUREA *glastifolia* calycibus scariosis, foliis indivisis integerrimis decurrentibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* p. 787. *Gmelin Sib.* 2. p. 83.

CENTAURIUM majus orientale erectum, glasti folio, flore luteo. *Comm. rar.* 39. t. 39.

Assumes the name of *glastifolia* from the similitude which the leaves bear to those of the *Isatis tinctoria*, or *Woad*, *Glastum* of the old Botanists.

In this plant we have an excellent example of the *Folium decurrens* and *Calyx scariosus* of LINNÆUS; the leaves also exhibit a curious phenomenon, having veins prominent on both their sides; the scales of the calyx are moreover distinguished by a beautiful silvery appearance, which it is difficult to represent in colours.

It is a native of the East, as well as of Siberia; flowers with us in July, in the open border, and is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, which are of the creeping kind: requires no particular treatment.

MILLER, in the last 4to edition of his Dictionary, enumerates a *Cent. glastifolia*; but his description in detail, by no means accords with the plant.



Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

FRAGARIA MONOPHYLLA. ONE-LEAVED STRAWBERRY, OR STRAWBERRY OF VERSAILLES.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Receptaculum* feminum ovatum, baccatum. deciduum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FRAGARIA *monophylla* foliis simplicibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p. 476.*  
Le Fraïsier de Versailles. *Duchesne Hist. nat. des Frais, p. 124.*

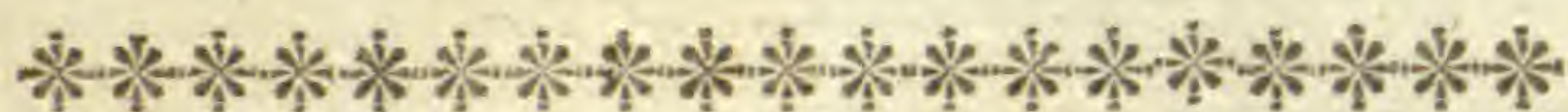
The first mention made of this Strawberry, we find in DUCHESNE'S *Histoire naturelle des Fraïsiers*, where we have its complete history, and from which we learn, that it was originally raised by him at Versailles, in the Year 1761, from seeds of the Wood Strawberry.

From France this plant has been conveyed to most parts of Europe; how it has happened we know not, but it is certainly very little known in this country: in the 14th edit. of the *Syst. Veg.* of LINNÆUS, it appears as a species under the name of *monophylla*, originally imposed on it by DUCHESNE; LINNÆUS, however, has his doubts as to its being a species distinct from the *vesca*, and, in our humble opinion, not without reason; for it can certainly be regarded as a very singular variety only; its origin indeed is a proof of this; in addition to which we may observe, that plants raised from the runners will sometimes, though very rarely indeed, have three leaves instead of one: and it is observed by the very intelligent author of the *Hist. nat.* above mentioned, that seedling plants sometimes produced leaves with three divisions, like those of the Wood Strawberry. Besides the remarkable difference in the number of the leaves in this plant, the leaves themselves are observed to be much smaller in the winter season, and their ribs less branched; the runners also are slenderer and more productive, and the fruit in general more oblong or pyramidal. As an object of curiosity, this plant is deserving a place in every garden of any extent; nor is its singularity its only recommendation, its fruit being equal to that of the finest Wood Strawberry, with which it agrees in the time of its flowering, fruiting, and mode of treatment.





## HEMEROCALLIS FULVA. TAWNY DAY-LILY.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* campanulata: tubo cylindrico. *Stamina* declinata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HEMEROCALLIS *fulva* foliis lineari-fubulatis carinatis, corollis fulvis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 339.*

LILIUM rubrum asphodeli radice. *Baub. Pin. 80.*

The gold red Day-Lily. *Park. Parad. p. 148. t. 149. f. 5.*

According to LINNÆUS, this species is a native of China.

It has long been inured to our climate, and few plants thrive better in any soil or situation, but a moist soil suits it best; its leaves on their first emerging from the ground, and for a considerable time afterwards, are of the most delicate green imaginable; the appearance which the plant assumes at this period of its growth is, indeed, so pleasing, that it may be said to constitute one half of its beauty; its blossoms which appear in July and August, are twice the size of those of the *flava*, of a tawny orange colour, without gloss or smell, the Petals waved on the edge, the flowers are rarely or never succeeded by ripe Capsules as in the *flava*, which is a circumstance that has been noticed by PARKINSON; when these several characters, in which the *fulva* differs so essentially from the *flava*, are attentively considered, we shall wonder that LINNÆUS could entertain an idea of their being varieties of each other.

The *Hemerocallis fulva*, from its size, and from the great multiplication of its roots, is best adapted to large gardens and plantations.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.



CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED  
CLEMATIS, OR VIRGINS-BOWER.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Petala* 4. rarius 5.—vel 6. *Sem.* caudata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLEMATIS *integrifolia* foliis simplicibus ovato-lanceolatis,  
floribus cernuis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 512.*

CLEMATITIS cœrulea erecta. *Baub. Pin. 300.*

CLEMATIS cœrulea Pannonica. The Hungarian Climer.  
*Park. Parad. p. 393.*

The *Clematis integrifolia* is not an uncommon plant in the nurseries about London, and is deserving a place in gardens, if not for the beauty of its flowers, at least for their singularity.

It is a native of Germany, flowers in July, and is one of those hardy perennials which suit most people, requiring little more than an introduction.

Is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.



PASSIFLORA ALATA. WINGED PASSION-  
FLOWER.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Trigyna. Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala 5. Nectarium corona. Bacca pedicellata.

*Specific Character.*

PASSIFLORA *alata* foliis indivisis cordatis integerrimis, petiolis quadriglandulosis, cauli membranaceo tetragono.

This species of Passion-flower is one of those which have been introduced into the English gardens since the time of MILLER; if it does not equal the *cærulea* in elegance, it excels it in magnificence, in brilliancy of colour, and in fragrance, the blossoms being highly odoriferous: as yet, it is by no means so general in this country, as its extraordinary beauty merits, we have seen it flower this year, both Summer and Autumn, in great perfection in the stove of our very worthy friend JAMES VERE, Esq. Kensington-Gore; at the Physic Garden, Chelsea; and at Mr. MALCOLM'S, Kennington; at Chelsea, in particular, it afforded the richest assemblage of foliage and flowers we ever saw.

It appears to the greatest advantage, when trained up an upright pole, nearly to the height of the back of the stove, and then suffered to run along horizontally.

By some it has been considered as a variety only of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, others, with whom we agree in opinion, have no doubt of its being a very distinct species; it differs from the *quadrangularis*, in having leaves more perfectly heart-shaped, and less veiny; in having four glands on the footstalks of the leaves, instead of six; and in not producing fruit with us, which the *quadrangularis* has been known frequently to do.

The Nurserymen report, that this species was first raised in this country, by a gentleman in Hertfordshire, from West-India seeds.

The usual mode of propagating it here, is by cuttings.



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PINNATIFIDUM. JAG-  
GED-LEAVED FIG-MARIGOLD.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Caps.* carnosae inferae polyspermae.

*Specific Character.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *pinnatifidum* foliis pinnatifidis.  
*Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 470. *Suppl.*  
p. 260.

This species of *Mesembryanthemum*, so different in the shape of its foliage from all the others hitherto introduced into this country, is first described in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger LINNÆUS, from which we learn that it grew in the Upsal Garden, into which it was most probably introduced by professor THUNBERG, as on his authority it is mentioned as a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. ZAIR, Apothecary, of Castle-Street, was so obliging as to present me this summer with the seeds of this curious plant, I sowed them in a pot of earth, plunged in a tan pit, whose heat was nearly exhausted; they quickly vegetated, and though the summer was far advanced, they proceeded rapidly into flower, and bid fair to produce ripe seeds, as the Capsules have long since been formed.

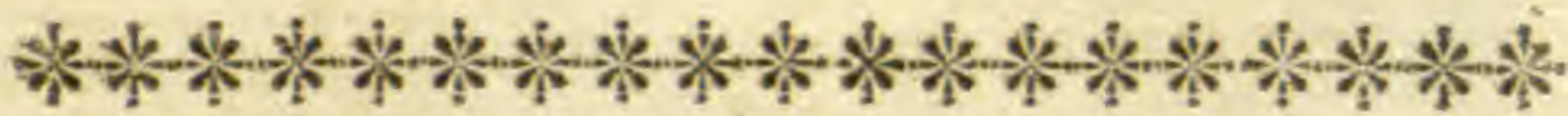
The whole plant is sprinkled over with glittering particles like the ice plant, to which it bears some affinity in its duration, being an annual and requiring the same treatment.

The blossoms are small and yellow, and if the weather be fine, open about two or three o'clock in the afternoon, the stalks are of a bright red colour, and the foliage yellowish green.





SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM. COBWEB  
HOUSELEEK.



*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Caps.* 12. polyspermæ.

*Specific Character.*

SEMPERVIVUM *arachnoideum* foliis pilis intertextis, paginibus globosis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 456.

SEDUM *montanum tomentosum.* *Baub. Pin.* 284.

By the old Botanists, this plant was considered as a *Sedum*; and to this day it is generally known in the gardens by the name of the *Cobweb Sedum*, though its habit or general appearance, independent of its fructification, loudly proclaims it a *Houseleek*.

In this species the tops of the leaves are woolly; as they expand they carry this woolly substance with them, which being thus extended, assumes the appearance of a cobweb, whence the name of the plant.

Like most of the *Houseleeks* it is best kept in a pot, or it will grow well and appear to great advantage on a wall or piece of rock-work; the more it is exposed to the sun, the more colour will enliven its stalks and foliage, and the more brilliant will be its flowers; the latter make their appearance in July.

It is propagated by offsets which it sends forth in abundance.

It is no uncommon practice to treat this beautiful species of *Houseleek*, as a native of a warm climate; under such an idea we have seen it nursed up in stoves, while the plant spontaneously braves the cold of the Switzerland Alps.



## ROSA MUSCOSA. MOSS ROSE.

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus.  
*Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ROSA *muscosa* caule petiolisque aculeatis, pedunculis calycibusque pilosissimis. *Mill. Dict.*

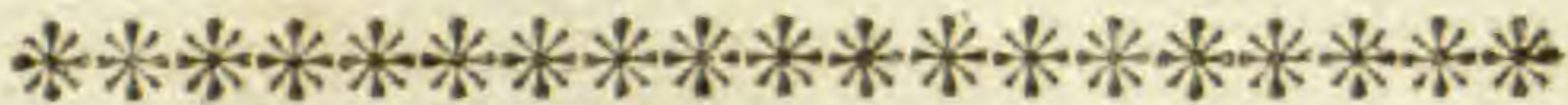
If there be any one genus of plants more universally admired than the others, it is that of the Rose—where is the Poet that has not celebrated it? where the Painter that has not made it an object of his imitative art?

In the opinion of MILLER, the Moss Rose, or Moss Province, as it is frequently called, is a perfectly distinct species; LINNÆUS considers it as a variety only of the *centifolia*: as it is found in our Nurseries in a double state only, and as we are ignorant of what country it is the produce, the decision of this matter must be left to future observation and inquiry.

Though it may not increase so fast by suckers, nor be increased so readily by layers, as the *centifolia*, there is no difficulty in propagating it either way; the latter mode is usually adopted.



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BARBATUM. BEARDED  
FIG-MARIGOLD.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

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

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *barbatum*, foliis subovatis papulosis distinctis, apice barbatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 469.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *radiatum*, ramulis prolixis recumbentibus. *Dillen. Hort. Elth. 245. t.* 190. *f.* 234.

The leaves of this species have small hairs, issuing like rays from their points, whence the name of *barbatum*; there are two others figured by DILLENIUS, whose leaves have a great similarity of structure, and which are considered by LINNÆUS as varieties of this species; our plant is the *Stellatum* of MILLER'S *Diët.* ed. 6. 4to.

Like most of this tribe it inhabits the Cape, flowers in July, and is readily propagated by cuttings.



STATICE SINUATA. PURPLE-CUP'T STATICE,  
OR THRIFT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, scariosus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 1. superum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STATICE *sinuata* caule herbaceo, foliis radicalibus alternatim pinnato-sinuatis: caulinis ternis triquetris subulatis decurrentibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 301.

LIMONIUM peregrinum foliis asplenii. *Baub. Pin.* 192.

LIMONIUM Rauwolfii. *Marsh Buglosse. Parkins. Parad.* p. 250.

That this singular species of *Statice* was long since an inhabitant of our gardens, appears from PARKINSON, who in his *Garden of Pleasant Flowers*, gives an accurate description of it, accompanied with an expressive figure; since his time it appears to have been confined to few gardens: the nurserymen have lately considered it as a newly-introduced species, and sold it accordingly.

It is one of those few plants whose calyx is of a more beautiful colour than the corolla (and which it does not lose in drying); it therefore affords an excellent example of the *calyx coloratus*, as also of *scariosus*, it being sonorous to the touch.

Being a native of Sicily, Palestine, and Africa, it is of course liable to be killed with us in severe seasons, the common practice is therefore to treat it as a green-house plant, and indeed it appears to the greatest advantage in a pot; it is much disposed to throw up new flowering stems; hence, by having several pots of it, some plants will be in blossom throughout the summer; the dried flowers are a pretty ornament for the mantle-piece in winter.

Though a kind of biennial, it is often increased by parting its roots, but more advantageously by seed; the latter, however, are but sparingly produced with us, probably for the want, as PARKINSON expresses it, "of sufficient heate of the Sunne."





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

HELLEBORUS LIVIDUS. LIVID OR PURPLE  
HELLEBORE.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Gal.* nullus. *Petala*-5. five plura. *Nectaria* bilabiata, tubulata.  
*Caps.* polyspermæ, erectiusculæ.

*Specific Character.*

HELLEBORUS *lividus* caule multifloro folioso, foliis ternatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ined. 2. p. 272.*

It is not a little extraordinary that this plant, which has for many years been cultivated in this country, should have escaped the notice of LINNÆUS; it is equally wonderful that we should at this moment be strangers to its place of growth.

Having three leaves growing together, it has been considered by many as the *trifoliatum* of LINNÆUS, but his *trifoliatum* is a very different plant, a native of Canada, producing small yellow flowers.

It has been usual to treat this species as a green-house plant, or at least to shelter it under a frame in the winter; probably it is more hardy than we imagine.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and by seeds, though few of the latter in general ripen, nor do the roots make much increase—to these causes we must doubtless attribute its present comparative scarcity.

It flowers as early as February; on which account, as well as that of its singularity, it is a very desirable plant in collections.





# I N D E X.

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

*Pl.*

- 47 *Amaryllis formosissima.*
- 54 *Anemone sylvestris.*
- 41 *Calceolaria pinnata.*
- 42 *Camellia japonica.*
- 62 *Centaurea glastifolia.*
- 37 *Chironia frutescens.*
- 53 *Cineraria lanata.*
- 43 *Cistus incanus.*
- 65 *Clematis integrifolia.*
- 45 *Crocus vernus.*
- 44 *Cyclamen persicum.*
- 39 *Dianthus Caryophyllus, var.*
- 63 *Fragaria monophylla.*
- 52 *Gentiana acaulis.*
- 55 *Geranium striatum.*
- 56 ——— lanceolatum.
- 72 *Helleborus lividus.*
- 64 *Hemerocallis fulva.*
- 61 *Iris ochroleuca.*
- 50 — sibirica.
- 58 — spuria.
- 60 *Lathyrus odoratus.*
- 46 *Leucojum vernal.*
- 70 *Mesembryanthemum barbatum.*
- 59 ——— bicolorum.
- 67 ——— pinnatifidum.
- 51 *Narcissus major.*
- 48 ——— triandrus.
- 57 *Papaver orientale.*
- 66 *Passiflora alata.*
- 69 *Rosa muscosa.*
- 49 *Soldanella alpina.*
- 68 *Sempervivum arachnoideum.*
- 71 *Statice sinuata.*
- 40 *Trillium sessile.*
- 38 *Viburnum Tinus.*

# I N D E X.

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

*Pl.*

- 47 *Amaryllis Jacobean.*
- 54 *Anemone Snow-drop.*
- 42 *Camellia Rose.*
- 43 *Centaurea woad-leaved.*
- 37 *Chironia shrubby.*
- 53 *Cineraria woolly.*
- 43 *Cistus, hoary or rose.*
- 65 *Clematis, or Virgin's-bower entire-leaved.*
- 45 *Crocus spring.*
- 44 *Cyclamen Persian.*
- 51 *Daffodil great.*
- 48 ——— reflexed.
- 64 *Day-lily tawny.*
- 39 *Franklin's Tartar.*
- 70 *Fig-marigold bearded.*
- 67 ——— jagged-leaved.
- 59 ——— two-coloured.
- 52 *Gentian large-flowered, or Gentianella.*
- 56 *Geranium spear-leaved.*
- 55 ——— striped.
- 68 *Houseleek cobweb.*
- 72 *Hellebore, livid or purple.*
- 50 *Iris Siberian.*
- 58 — spurious.
- 61 — tall.
- 38 *Laurustinus common.*
- 66 *Passion-flower winged.*
- 60 *Pea, or Vetchling sweet.*
- 57 *Poppy eastern.*
- 69 *Rose moss.*
- 41 *Slipperwort pinnated.*
- 46 *Snow-flake spring.*
- 49 *Soldanella alpine.*
- 63 *Strawberry one-leav'd.*
- 40 *Trillium sessile.*
- 71 *Thrift purple-cup't.*