SHREWSBURY.
THE BOTANICAL REGISTER:

CONSISTING OF

Coloured Figures

OF

EXOTIC PLANTS,

cultivated in

BRITISH GARDENS;

with their

HISTORY AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

THE DESIGNS BY

Sydenham Edwards,

fellow of the Linnean Society.

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JASMINUM auriculatum,
Eared-leaved Jasmine.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

JASMINUM. Suprà vol. 1. fol. 1.

Div. Foliis compositis.
J. auriculatum, foliis ternatis; ramulorum floriferorum simplicibus, calycibus angulatis ramisque teretibus pubescentibus. Vahl symb. 3. 1.
Kew ed. 2. 1. 17.
Mogorium trifoliatum. Lamarck encyc. 4. 114. illustr. 1. 24.
Yuthica. Asiat. research. 4. 246.


Perhaps the least ornamental species of the genus. The flowers are small and not numerous, and the white appears less clear than in others of the same colour, owing to a cinereous hue imparted to the foliage by the short dense fur that clouds its green; but the fragrance they diffuse seems to us the most grateful of any of the species. Native of the East Indies, where however it is said not to be a

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common plant. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1790. No drawing of it has been published before the present, which was taken in the summer at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. Fulham; where it is treated as a tender greenhouse plant.

A grey furred shrub, in the plant we saw, of straggling growth: stem upright, flexuose, bark cracked, pale brown: branches opposite, round, when not flowerbearers twining and flexile with a ternated foliage, when flowerbearers straight and rather stiff with a simple foliage. Leaves distichly opposite or facing by pairs in two ranks only, widespread; leaflets ovate, nerv ed, the end one many times larger than the two diminutive side ones, largest (seen by us) about an inch and an half long, acuminated at the top and mucronate, in some instances broadly elliptic and nearly round: petioles shaggily furred, general ones about 4 times shorter than the terminal leaflet, partial ones extremely short. Panicles short, terminal, trichotomous, in the gardens of this climate partially abortive: peduncles and pedicles round tomentose or short-woolled. Bractes small, somewhat open. Flowers in each trichotomy crowded and sub sessile, of the smallest size in the genus, white. Calyx narrow, turbinate cylindric al, furred, thick, marked lengthways by five equidistant extremely narrow membranous seams, five-toothed, teeth bluntish, pubescent inside and outside. Limb of the corolla 5-7-parted, stellate, shorter than the tube, segments standing apart, linearly oblong, bluntish with a short point, edges of the sides revolute, about a quarter of an inch in length; tube together with the faux 4 times longer than the calyx, about a third of an inch long, streaklet ted, with a small external embossment on both sides at the point of insertion of each filament: faux almost as long as the tube, narrowly turbinate, compressed. Filaments short, bent abruptly inwards at the base, and projecting from the wall of the faux, so as to meet together at its axis: anthers yellow, linear, three times longer than the filaments, mucronate, below the orifice of the faux. Style even with the faux, green: stigma clavately enlarged, compressed, sub ulately pointed, seamed down the sides. Germin smooth. Berry globular, like that of the Arabian Jasmine.
PANCRATIUM guianense.

Cayenne Sea-Daffodil.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. Jussieu gen. 54. Div. II. Germ. inferum.

AMARYLLIDÆ. Brown prod. 296. Sect. I.

PANCRATIUM. Suprâ vol. 1. fol. 43.


P. guianense, sessili-multiflorum; foliis longe petiolatis ovali-oblongis, abruptâ acuminatis; spatha valvis 4 decussato-oppositis erectis; tubo plurimum longiore limbo, corona angustâ 4-plo breviore laciniiis lineari-rubus, repando-sinuata sinubus integerriuiis.


Fol. saturate viridia, petiolata; lamina elongato-ovalis utrinque atnuata, cuspidata, costa paulo prouoscente, suboctouncialis v. ultras latitudine triunciali, in sicco visa clathrato-venosa: petiolus angustus, 3-4-uncialis, subtriquetra-canalculatus, carinâ obtusi. Scapus ancesp. Spatha 4-valvis, valvis herbaceo-albicantibus, oblongis, longissimâ subtriuâculiâ: umbella sessilis, sub8-flora; floribus candidis, septenis centralibus, in extensum unciales; tubus chloroleucus, semipedalis v. idterius, rectiusculus, teres, obsoletâ angulosus, estratus, crassitulina fêre dupla pennæ corovae, suprâ angustior atque manifestus trigonus; limbus stellatus, patentissimus, laciniiis lineari-bus 4-5 uncii his latitudine 2-3-lineari, longâ acuminatis, acutis, infernâ versiis arctatis et canalculatis, interioribus sublavitoribus, nunc quo margine crisipulis. Corona angusta, diametro vix majore tubi, sexcostata, 4-plo brevior limbo inâque omnino liber, sinubus interstamineis integerrimis, curvo leni ecssis. Fil. virens, gracillima, setacea-filiformia, parte v. circâ breviora limbo: anth. vitellino-flavlices, lineares; angustissimae, obliquo-incumbentes, sigmoideo-flexae. Stylos viridis, æqualis corolâ, 3-plo crassior filaments; stig. capitellatum. Germ. breve, ellipticum, 3-gonum; ovula 8-10 in singulo loculo, oblonga, ascendenti, imo angulo loculi biserria-tim affixa.

A species, which while only known to us through the specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, we had set down in a review of this genus, in the Journal of Science and the Arts, for the same as the undulatum of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, a species known to us solely by description from the dried subject. But the comparison of our plant in a fresh state with this description, has induced us to separate the two, though manifestly very near akin. The crown in undulatum is described with a tooth in each interstaminal
sinus, here each sinus is quite entire and even; the limb is there so far undulated or curled as to have suggested the specific name, but is clearly not so here; the leaves are there of the dimensions of 6 inches in length and 4 in breadth, affording very different proportions to those found in the leaves of the present plant, where they are about 8 inches in length, and scarcely 3 in breadth. Both however have this peculiarity in common, viz. that the dried foliage bears a great resemblance to that of *Hemerocallis japonica*, not merely in point of contour, but also in the appearance of the nerves, which are barred or latticed: a character hardly to be perceived in the fresh state in this species, nor probably in the other.

The plant now represented is the produce of seed received by Mr. Lambert from Demerara; was reared in his hothouse at Boyton, and blossomed in November. The specimen in the Banksian Herbarium (unquestionably of the same species) had been obtained from a bulb that flowered several years ago at Kew; and which came out of a vessel captured in the late war, having on board a collection of plants of Cayenne for the Botanic Garden at Paris.

*Leaves* deep green, petioled; *blade* elongatedly oval, tapered at each end, abruptly pointed; *petiole* 3-4 inches long, channelled, narrow. *Scape* ancipital or two-edged. *Spathe* 4-valved, valves green inclining to white, oblong, the longest about 3 inches high, decussatedly opposite, upright: *umbel* sessile, about 8-flowered; flowers white, 7 surrounding a central one, when extended about 11 inches long; *tube* greenish white, half a foot high or more, round, straightish, faintly angular, streakless, about twice the thickness of a crow-quill, narrowed above and more conspicuously triangular: *limb* radiated, widespread, segments linear, about 2 or 3 lines broad, from 4 to 5 inches long, tapered to a point from far below, at the lower part narrowed and channelled, inner ones broadest, sometimes slightly curled at the lower edges. *Crown* narrow, scarcely wider than the tube, 4 times shorter than the segments of the limb, from which it is entirely detached. *Filaments* extremely slender. *Anthers* orange-yellow, very slender. *Stigma* a small head. *Germen* short, elliptical, triangular: *ovula* 8-10 in each cell, oblong; pointing upwards, attached to the lower angle of the cells in two ranks.
OTHONNA cheirifolia.

Stock-leaved Barbary Ragwort.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMY SUPERFLUA.


Div. Folii diversis dentatis integerrimis.

O. cheirifolia, folii lanceolatis trinerviis integerrimis, caule suffruticoso repente. Linn. sp. pl. 2. 1310.


Othonna folii cuneiformis integerrimis sessilibus, caule fruticoso procumbente, pedunculis longissimis. Mill. dict. ed. 7. n. 6.

Othonna folii cuneiformis integerrimis sessilibus. Mill. ic. 2. 163. tab. 2. 45. fig. 1.

Suffrutex sempervivens glaucus, subbipedalis, caules cheiranthoidi-lignestentes, radicantes, caespitoso-procumbentes, pallidè fuscescentes, ramos herbaeis, crassi, assurgentibus, axillis foliorum proliferis. Fol. altera, disticha, semiamplexicaulia, intervallis brevibus distincta, erecta, carnosula, trinervia, spatulata v. cuneata, elongato-oblonga, 3-uncialia v. ultras, ad maximum latitudine ½ partium uncæ, fine rotundata cum parvo acuminse, margin in aciem cartilagineam tenuem albiam attenuata: floralia sumna lineari-oblonga, quorum unum v. et alterum nunc brevissimum atque subovatum. Pedunculi unijornii, terminales, solitarii, longiores folii, erecti, crassiusculi, teretes, glauces, propé calycem in crescatis. Cal. campanulatus, sub-8-fidus, glaber, glaucus, subsemuncialis, segmentis acuminatis apice, villosis-ciliatis, membranso-marginatis. Cor. aurea, diametro unciam excedente, radiata; flosc. radii fersinei, fertiles, (12-13?) ½ longiores calyce, laminæ latius sigulata, obovato-oblonga, 5-nervi, lateribus involutis, dorso biciplicata, 3-denticulata, glabra, tubo gracili glabro filiformi pallide virente; stig. flavo bifido, longius exserto, lobis linearibus, patulis, lateribus in longum reflexis; germ. albo, duplo brevior pappo, teretiusbinato, glabro; pappo albo plumoso numero, aequante tubum; flosc. radii hermaphroditis steriles, elongato-infundibiformes, glabri lutei, limbo erecto acuminato cum fauce simulæ aequante tubum filiformem: antheris flavis parum exsertis, acutis: stig. clavato, subexserto, erecto, viridiusculo, pubescente: germ. filiformi, longitudine tubi neque crassiori; pappo paucio, raro. Recept. nudum, conicum.

Of the thirty-five species which have been recorded of this genus, the present is the only one that is not indigenous of the Cape of Good Hope; though by an oversight it is stated to be so in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It was found by Dr. Shaw near Tunis, and cultivated by Miller at Chelsea, in 1752. Professor Desfontaines has recently observed it in the same place where it was seen by
Dr. Shaw. At the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. it is treated as a hardy plant, and grows in great luxuriance, forming a close grey-leaved bush of considerable circumference, and about a foot and half high; but flowers too late in the year for the bloom to be seen in perfection any where but in the greenhouse. The specific name has been derived from the likeness of the foliage to that of the common Stock or Gilliflower; though the resemblance appears to us much stronger between the stem and branches of the two plants than between their foliage.

The principal distinction of Othonna, besides the barren disk and fertile ray, is a simple definitely cleft calyx.

Cheirifolia is an evergreen glaucescent thickish leaved undershrub; stems like those of the common Stock, procumbent, rooting; branches assurgent, herbaceous, glaucescent, fleshy, proliferous or shootbearing in the axil of every leaf. Leaves alternate, distich, halfstemclasping, with short intervals, rather fleshy, spatulate or cuneate, elongatedly oblong, about 3 inches in length and 1/2 of an inch at the broadest, round-topped, with a small obsolete point, surrounded by a narrow white cartilaginous roughish edge: floral ones oblong, 1 or 2 sometimes very short and ovate. Peduncles one-flowered, terminal, solitary, upright, round, thickish, longer than the leaves, smooth. Flowers golden yellow, more than an inch in diameter, rayed. Calyx green, of one piece, campanulate, about half an inch deep, 7-8-cleft, smooth, glaucescent, segments acuminate, villous at the point, with a white membranous edge. Florets of the ray fertile, 12-13: one third longer than the calyx, blade broadly ligulate, obovately oblong, 5-nerved, turned in at the sides, twoplaied at the back, 3-toothletted, tube slender, filiform, smooth, greenish; stigma twocleft, deep yellow, frosted, lobes short, linear, oblong, reflex along the sides, protruding; germin white, turbinate, round, twice shorter than the pappus, smooth: pappus white, numerous, feathered, dense, equal to the tube: florets of the disk barren, long-funnelform, smooth, yellow, limb pointed upright together with the faux equal to the tube: anthers deep yellow, protruding but little: stigma clavate, pubescent, greenish, protruding: germin slender or filiform, equal to tube: pappus thin, few-rayed. Receptacle naked, conical.
LIATRIS elegans.

Hairy-cupped Liatris.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIAÆQUALIS.


Div. Spicatae seu racemosæ; bulbosæ.

L. elegans, caule simplici villosō, foliis lineariis subulatis, spica subfoliosa, pedicellis brevibus, calycinis squamis intimis ligulatis coloratis. Pursh amer. sept. 2. 509.

LIATRIS elegans. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 1635. Michaux bor. amer. 2. 91. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 4. 504.

Eupatorium speciosum. Ventenat cels. 79.

Stachelina elegans. Walt. carol. 292.


A species distinguishable amongst its congeners by a coloured ray formed by the interior leaflets of the calyx, by which the flower resembles that of an Elíchrysium and Xeranthemum. Indigenous of Carolina and Virginia, where it grows in sandy places, and flowers from September to November. It is a very ornamental plant, but has as yet
been generally found to dwindle away with us in a very short time, and is far from common in our gardens; in some of which it is sheltered in a garden-pit during winter, while in others it is treated as a hardy plant, and grown in the open border. We are obliged to Mr. Lambert for the specimen which has afforded the present drawing; it came from his seat at Boyton in November last.

Root perennial, bulbous: stem simple, round, fluted, upright, furred, leafy. Leaves sessile, numerous, scattered loosely in all directions, decreasing as they ascend upon the stem, spreading, linear and slightly falcated, about a line and a half broad, rather tapered at each end, midrib simple sunk below the surface on both sides, as are the minute glands with which they are thickly pitted, very shortly pointed, almost smooth or with a few straggling hairs, longer ones three inches in length or more. Spike cylindrically elongated, upright, scattered, simple, numerous, more or less close, somewhat leafy, flowering from the top downwards. Flowers an inch long, subsessile with an extremely short thick furred peduncle, solitary, each from the axil of a smallish linearly tapered mucronated externally furred leaf, which is longer than the calyx. Calyx oblong, narrow, squarrose, furred, green and rose-coloured; leaflets linearly lanceolate, long pointed and somewhat awned, narrow, outer ones many, shorter than the others, entirely green, inner ones (6?) with a green oblong externally furred unguis equal to the florets, and a rose-coloured membranous subscarious lanceolate long pointed spreading blade, even with the stigmas and smooth on both sides. Florets 5, tubulous, funnelform, glitteringly and whitely frosted on the outside, transversely wrinkled, elastic; faux rather inflated; segments of the limb spreading, oblongly lanceolate, sometimes faintly tinged with pink, smooth on the inside, concave, about three times as short as the faux and tube taken together. Anthers blackish purple; pollen white. Style not elastic; stigmas 2, long, rose-coloured, clavately linear patent, externally convex, channelled within and covered with a dewy moisture, not furnished with the brush-like pubescence at the back, by which in most of this order the pollen is carried out of the anther of the florets of the disk, Germen oblong, narrow, villous; pappus white, numerous, feathered.
CLITORIA Plumieri.

*Plumier’s Clitoria.*

**DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.**


CLITORIA. Cal. (campanulatus) aut tubulosus 5-fidus, sēpē basi bibracteatus. Cor. supinata (vel non), vexillo magnō alaś et carinam obumbrantem. Legum longum compressum polyspernum, sēpē lineare. Herba volubiles; folia ternata aut rariūs imparti-pinnata, foliōlis ut in Dolicho articulatis et basi aristatis; stipulae a petilio distinctae; pedunculi axillares 1-2-flori aut spicato-multiflori. An genere distinguendae species ternatifolia. Juss. loc. cit. 357.


Phaseolus ample flore clypeato (peltato in textu), silīquis nigris et anguoso. Plum. amer. 94. tab. 108.

Phaseolus. Aublet guian. 2. suppl. 142; (excluso Rumphio). Synonymon - specimine archetypo Aubletii Insulā Franciae lecto in Herbario Banksiano cum exemplari Dolichi tetragonolobi confuso assīnatur.

Perennis, altē latīque procerescens: caulis infrā crassitudine duālī digitī, suberoso-rugosus rugis profundis flexuosus: rami tieretes glabriusculi. Fol. semi-pedalia v. ultrā, membranacea, nervosa, letē virentia, foliolo terminali subrotund-ovato, infrā cuneato-angustato, longitudine 3-unciaī ultrāve, acumīne brevi, lateralibus duō angustioribus, oblongis, inaequilateris, acumīne brevi: petiolus comm. 3-unciaī, cum ramo articulatus ac partiales cum illo: stipulae comm. 2 opposīta ovato-oblongae acuminatae, partiales petiolorum subulatae. Pedunculi 1-3, inaequalis, axillares, strictī, ascendentes v. nunc directioem foliōrum contrārid reclinato-divaricantes, villosi, plurimumi v. parum breviores petiolo communi, subrudentes, paniculā brevi 5-pluriflorā terminati, bracteis (2?) conformibus cum stipulis sed minoribus ad basin. Flores amphiē do disco intus purpureo peripheriam versus alīcantes, erectī v. nunc resupinati, exīs sericeo-lanuginosi. Cal. brevissimus, tenuis, bracteis 2 lateralibus inclusus, pallide virens, campanulato, subquinquefīdus, bilabiatus, lanuginoso-ciliatus; labio altero brevissimo truncato subdentatō-emarginato, altero plurimum longiore trinervi trifido perrecto, segmentis acuminatis medio lanceolato valde allīore lateraliß humilimis; bracteae partiales utique suo lateri appressae et eo plus quàm duplicō longiores, fermae, erectae, ovato-oblongae, glabrē, tenuissimē lineolatae, subvioloso-marginatae, obtusa apiculo villosō. Vex. subrotundum, emarginato-recurrente diametro subseptuosculis v. ultrā, concoloris striatum, erectō-reflexum, unguis carnosus, longitudine bracteārum partialium, basi curvatis, lamina plicā posticē calcārēa calcareae brevi conico acuto depressa infra medium plicae educuo, intus disco macula amplā purpureā albo-radiāta notata, ceterum albicans: alae cuneato-oblongae, ascendentēs, carinam latiorem longitudinaliter complεctentēs, breviores vexillo, albe, apico-bus oblique rotundatāe et purpurea notate, ultra carinam invicēm contingentēs: carina subrotundulo-falcata, compressa, trans imos alarum margines longius pro-tuberans, apice ascendens, et petalis 2 subitus cohaerentibus, suprā apertis, obtusi,

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A species first observed by Plumier in the Island of St. Domingo; but though figured and described by him as far back as the year 1693, had never been incorporated with any general system of vegetables, until comprised by Persoon in his "Synopsis," where it seems to have been determined from a sample collected at Porto Rico by Monsieur Turpin.

At the end of the supplement to the second volume of the History of the plants of Cayenne, by Aublet, that author has inserted a catalogue of the indigenous as well as exotic vegetables which he observed in the Isle of France during a stay he made there. This is indeed no more than a bare list of names, the synonyms from Rumphius's work being in great part, if not throughout, erroneous, and it would have been utterly useless, had not the original samples been preserved in the Banksian Herbarium under corresponding titles. Among these samples is one of the present species, which has however in the arrangement of that invaluable Herbarium been confounded with one of Dolichos tetragonolobus, from the East Indies; a species which may be seen to differ from the present at a glance, by a pod with 4 broad membranous curiously curled wings at the 4 corners, and by leaves where the leaflets are long-pointed and the lateral ones of the same shape as the terminal one. The list being composed indiscriminately of exotic and indigenous plants cannot be relied on as any authority in regard to their origin; and all we derive from this source is, that Aublet observed and collected a plant of the present species in the Isle of France.

The drawing was made from a plant first introduced by Mr. Herbert, and raised in his hothouse at Spofforth, from West Indian seed. Of two samples that gentleman kindly
transmitted to us, one had an upright, the other a resupinate or reversed flower, in both which positions we have shown it in the plate. Persoon having ranked the species in the present genus, of which a resupinate flower has been made an essential characteristic, we are led to suppose that he must have been determined in his decision by observing at least some of the flowers thus disposed on Monsieur Turpin's specimen from Porto Rico, for there are none shown in this way by Plumier's figure. But for that feature, we should think it would have been preferably arranged under *Dolichos*. Perhaps, however, when the two genera have undergone the reform they are known to require, this species will not be allotted to either?

With the samples of the blossom we received also the shell of the pod from which the seed that produced them was taken, and have been thus enabled to identify the plant beyond a doubt. It is among the most ornamental of the tribe. Requires to be kept in the hothouse, where it winds itself to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and produces its bloom at the upper part of the bractes during the months of October and November.

A twining suffrutescent perennial; stem at the lower part twice as thick as a finger, deeply furrowed, with flexuose corky ridges; branches round, and nearly smooth. Leaves about half a foot long, membranous, nerved, bright green; terminal leaflet roundishly ovate, rhomboidal at the lower part, shortly and abruptly pointed, three inches in length, side-ones twice narrower, oblong, shortly acuminate, with unequal sides: general petiole about three inches long, jointed where it joins the branch, as are the partial ones where they join with it: general stipules opposite ovately oblong sharp-pointed, partial ones subulate. Peduncles axillary, 1-2-3, but of unequal lengths, ascendent or divaricate and reclining, stiff, villous, much, or but little, shorter than the common petiole, reddish, terminated by a short panicle of 5 or more flowers, with two? bractes at the base of the same form as the stipules but smaller. Flowers large, purple and white, upright or reversed, downy on the outside. Calyx shallow, thin, pale green, campanulate, bilabiately 5-cleft or nearly so, with a downy fringed edge; one lip very short, repand with 3 faint indentations, the middle tooth nearly obsolete: the other lip much the longest, 3-nerved 3-cleft, with acuminate segments, of which the middle one is much longer than the two very
short side-ones: the whole concealed by two partial bractes that press closely on each of the sides, and are more than twice its length, herbaceous, subcartilaginous, smooth, ovately oblong, obtuse, with a villous edge and small villous point. Standard nearly round, emarginately recurved, an inch and an half across or more, streaked, reflexly upright; unguis or petal-stalk fleshy, narrow and cuneate, concave, as long as the bractes, curved at the base; lamina or blade spurred below the middle of the plait at the back by a short sharply conic deflectent spur, a broad whitely radiated purple spot spreading over the disk within, white at the circumference: wings cuneately oblong, bending towards the standard but rather shorter than that, embracing the keel lengthways, white, meeting altogether at the ends, where they are purple and obliquely rounded: keel bowed towards the standard, at the under side roundly falcate compressed, the curve protruding much below the lower edges of the wings, of two petals cohering underneath, open above, the length of the wings, white, purple at the top and obtuse. Stamens diadelphous, reflexly ascendent; filaments: one compressedly tubular 9-cleft for about one fourth of its length, reddish, the other simple and revolute: anthers short, incumbent or balanced, brownish, with deep yellow pollen. Germe linear, squarish with rounded corners, and a deeply engraven line along each side, twice longer than the calyx or more: style about the length of the germe longer, round, ending in a narrowly cuneate transversely flattened stigma with a downy edged truncated top, rather concave at the under side. Pod about half a foot long, smooth, brown, linearly elongated, compressedly squared, not much broader at the sides that at the upper and under parts, with corners fining off to an even shallowly projecting undulated coriaceo-cartilaginous edge, the sides flat and even, end acuminate and pointed by a part of the persistent style, many-celled and entirely smooth on the inside, divided into one-seeded compartments by partitions of a membrano-cellular substance. Seeds 13, according to Plumier and Mr. Herbert, not much bigger than a common pea, and of a brownish yellow or tawny hue.

a The standard or vexillum. b One of the two wings or ala. c The simple stamen. d The 9-cleft stamen. e The two partial bractes which enclose and conceal the calyx. f The calyx. g The germe and part of the style. h The stigma.
GALACTIA pendula.
Browne's Galactia.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


GALACTIA. Cal. 4-dentatus, 2-bracteatus. Cor. 5-petala, petalis omnibus oblongis; vexillo ceteris latiore, incumbente. Stigma obtusum. Legum. teres. Sem. subrotunda. Michaux bor. Amer. 2. 61.

G. pendula, foliis ternatis, racemo erecto, floribus pendulis. Persoon syn. 2. 302.

Clitoria Galactia. Linn. sp. pl. 2. 1026. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 1070. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 4. 301.

Galactia foliis ovatis glabris pinnato-ternatis, spicis elongatis terminalibus. Browne jam. 298. t. 32. fig. 2.

Phaseolus minor lactescens, flore purpureo. Sloane jam. 1. 188. t. 114. fig. 4.


This shrub has been described by Sloane and Browne in their natural histories of Jamaica, of which island it is a native, growing on inferior hills, where it is said to wind itself for the length of from 6 to 9 feet round the nearest support. By the latter writer the species was made the
subject of a separate genus, under the name of Galactia, suggested by the milky juice said to pervade every part of the plant. The genus was reduced by Linnaeus to Clitoria; has been since revived by Michaux; and we find our species restored to its original place by Persoon, in his Synopsis Plantarum.

The drawing was made from a plant raised by Mr. Herbert at Spoofforth, from imported seed. It flowered in October, when specimens were obligingly forwarded to us. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1794.

Branches slender, round, woody, tawny green, covered by a short close-pressed fur. Leaves alternate, distant, ternate, often reflexent, villous underneath and at the petiole, quite smooth above and deep green; leaflets ovately oblong, firm and thickish, nettedly veined, end-one about an inch long or more, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, pointless, side-ones a little smaller and mucronate; petiole about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long; general stipules 2, opposite, subulate, partial ones awnshaped. Racemes spiked, axillary, solitary, upright, loosely many-flowered, undivided, 3 or 4 times longer than the leaves, composed of distinct 3-or more-flowered pendulous fascicles tending to a same front; peduncle straight and upright, filiform, villous, scarcely diverging from the branch, furnished at the base by 3 brown villous bractes subutately narrowed from a broad base; pedicles capillary, shorter than the calyx, aggregated, villous, flexile, bowed downwards, each with a short subulate bractelet at the base. Flowers reversed, nearly an inch long, straight, oblong, pendulous, in the bud of a vivid pinkish red, fading as they expand from paler to dirty white. Calyx membranous, pale, villous, 3 or 4 lines long, tubularly campanulate, bilabiate, 4-cleft, upper lip of one ovately lanceolate lobe larger than the rest, lower of 3 distinct lanceolate lobes, middle one recurved and larger than its side-ones: traversed at the base by two lanceolate minute villous close-pressed deciduous bractes. Petals of one length, tender: vexillum cuneately oblong, nearly 3 times broader than the wings, accumbent: alae straight, elongatedly oblong, narrow, obtuse, confining the keel between them; carina bifid, straight, obtuse, of 2 petals exactly like the wings: ungues all short. Filaments diadelphous, straight, reddish at top Pistil straight: germin many-seeded, silky, linear: style capillary, smooth: stigma a minute head. Pod about 2 inches long, narrow, with several seeds.
It may certainly be imputed to the distinctions which have been of late adhered to in deciding between *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus*, that their adoption has been arbitrary and empirical; and that generic marks have been assumed independently of their control over the habit of either group. But besides answering in point of convenience, we find them in fact at least so far consequent, as that they are seen to determine the exclusion of the former genus from within the boundaries of Europe, where the latter ranges throughout by various species.

Among the unnamed specimens of *Convolvulus* in the Banksian Herbarium, we find two of the present species,
gathered in the East Indies by Koenig. The one from which the drawing is made, was raised by Mr. Herbert at Spoffforth, from seed which that gentleman informs us came from China, under the vernacular name we have quoted. It is not to be traced in any recorded species, and most probably has been now first introduced into our European gardens. The plant is twining and perennial; blossoms plentifully and in long succession during the winter, rarely and sparingly during the summer.

Stem slender, round; branches filiform, spirally streaked, in some parts roughish to the touch, owing to a minute warty or granular efflorescence. Leaves nearly in one rank, wide-set, smooth, oblong, cordate, angularly acuminated, generally undivided, at times faintly three-lobed below the middle, often repand and more or less denticulated, about an inch and one third in length, nearly 1/4 of one broad at the widest part, middle nerve branching each way horizontally: petiole sometimes nearly equal to the leaf, often much shorter, slender, grooved on the upper side, groove minutely villous. Peduncles solitary, axillary, round, nearly upright, firm, thicker than the petiole; upper ones shorter than the leaf, terminated by a short trichotomously three-flowered cyme (having generally only one flower with us from the failure of the two of the sides before they expand); lower ones 3-4-times longer than the leaves, generally with a 7-flowered cyme, and usually with one flower sessile in the fork of the trichotomy; pedicles 5-6 times shorter than the peduncle. Calyx campanulate, thickish, of a subcartilaginous hardness, green, very smooth, shot or rayed longitudinally with numerous dark streaks, which are slightly divergent near the top, leaflets broadly cuneate, straight, truncatedly retruse with a mucro or point in the centre of the sinus; two? slightly fringed at the upper edge. Corolla yellow, hypocrateriform, on the outside of the tube and of the plaits of the limb of a reddish tawny colour, streaked with paler lines: tube higher than the calyx, pubescent near the bottom on the inside: limb rotate, about half an inch in diameter, rounded without the appearance of any angle, lobes exceedingly shallow emarginated or notched. Anthers ovately oblong. Stigma granulated, globular, elevated much above the anthers.
GOODYERA discolor

Brasil Goodyera.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Nat. ord. ORCHIDÆ. Jussieu gen. 64. Brown prod. 309.


Div. II. Petalis exterioribus anticis horizontali-patentibus.

G. discolor, rhizomate horizontali, caudescente, foliis discoloribus ovalibus crassiusculis, spica multiflora, ungue labelli ad basin bullato-didymo adnatoque laminæ transversè oblongà.


VOL. IV.
An unrecorded orchideous species, recently introduced from the Brasils by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, of the Hammersmith Nursery, where the drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in the hothouse in January last. We have enrolled it under Goodyera, notwithstanding the disagreement in regard to a characteristic that has been proposed as essential to that genus; viz. the convergence of the two exterior front segments of the corolla under the label, which two segments are here widely divergent, and extended like wings. In general resemblance, however, the plant approaches too near to Goodyera to suggest the expediency of originating a new generic group from it, especially as that genus is still sparingly stocked with species. A very slight modification of the present generic character will make room for our plant.

Rootstock fleshy horizontal, cylindrical, about the thickness of a man's finger, scored in circles by the scars of the fallen leaves, blackish red or liver-coloured, caudescent and radicant upwards, unbranched, leafy at the top. Leaves scattered all round, two-coloured, sheathing petioled, sheaths red, blade thickish, oval, tapered both ways, acuminate, about 3 inches long, finely and shiningly chagreened, blackish green on the upper side, on the under smooth, and crimson-coloured, longitudinally nerved, flexuOsely veined in the intervals of the nerves. Scape terminal, upright, stiff, about a foot long, of the thickness of a pen or thicker, round, covered by a white fur, furnished here and there with barren close-pressed bractes larger than those of the inflorescence. Spike simple, upright, cylindrical loosely manyflowered, about 3 inches long. Bractes membranous, red, glitteringly frosted, lanceolately acuminate, convolute, longer than the germin, 3-nerved, upright, sharp-pointed, slightly fringed. Flowers reversed, nodding, sessile, white, crucially ringent, about ¼ of an inch across: germin twisted half an inch long, bent at the top, rather longer than the corolla, white-furred. Corolla appearing as of 4 segments only; segments of one length, outer opaquely frosted, inner shiningly frosted; casque ovately elliptic, upright, obtuse gibbous at the back, formed of 2 lateral narrow parabolically lanceolate interior segments that lap over and adhere by their inmost edge to each side of a middle oval one of twice their own breadth; 2 exterior lateral segments oblongly ovate with a rounded point, horizontally spread, intersecting the picture of the flower transversely, slanting
downwards, narrower than the casque, disk convex, edge depressed, with a small cinnamon spot at the top on the outside: label all white, biformed, undivided, unguiculated, unguis 3 times as long as the blade or more, oblong and straight-sided, subtubularly convolute, affixed to the foot of the front of the column by a very shallow didymous pouch, resembling the heads of two very small studs; blade, shallow transversely oblong, entire, with a scarcely perceptible point, shallowly cordate at the base, smooth. Column white, almost twice shorter than the corolla, quite detached, nearly upright, cylindrical at the lower part, upwards at the back enlarged by a double protuberance, yellowish, polished, depressed at the summit: anther lidshaped, permanent, of two cells, with an oblong acuminated receptacle, the point of which rests upon the beakshaped process that overhangs the parallel slanted stigma: pollen-masses 2, pale-yellow, pedicled, clavate, composed of obversely oblong angularly pressed lobules collected round an elastic glutinous axis.
PYRETHRUM fœniculaceum.

Fennel-leaved Feverfew.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.


P. fœniculaceum, foliis pinnatifidis, carnosis, laciniosis linearibus integerrimis, pedunculis elongatis subcorymbosis, caule fruticoso. Willd. enum. 903; pede pag. in notā.

Chrysanthemum fœniculaceum. Broussonet ined.

Caulis fruticosus, ramosus; rami teretes, subangulosi, ascendentes, corymbose-fustigiantes, supernē herbacei, foliosi. Fol. numerosa, ambientia, sparsa, proxima, laza, erecto-patentia, glauca, carnosa, linearia, pinnatifida, suprā plana nervo medio conspicuo, 3-4-uncialia, segmentis oppositis v. subalternis, distantissimis, integerrimis, mucronato-acutis, imis 2 medio axili simulibus subaequalibusque, summis 2 triplo brevioribus ultrāve; supra media renata vel simplicissima. Flores plures (4-6), in summis foliis axillares, distantē corymbosī; pedunculi solitarii, uniflorī, graciles, angulosō-striati, longiores foliī, erectī. Flos sesquīunciam transversum, inodorum, radio albus: cal. brevis, hemisphaericus, glaber, arctissimē imbricatus, foliosis internē versīs gradatīm majoribus, margine scariosī, intimīs cum laminā scariosā fuscā rotundatī, extímīs minimīs subulato-ovatis convescis glauciī; radius duplo ultrāve latior disco; flosc. lineari-oblongi, angusti, bisulci, binervēs, disco convesco-prominentes, obtusi, tridentatī, marginibus reflexī, tubo brevi virente glandulosō-pubescentē; stigmata 2 exserta, lutea, brevia, linearia, revoluta, apicē non pubescentia, intūs canaliculatā: discus flavus; flosc. breves, vel aequales tubis radiī nicantēr pruinisis, tubo crassisculo curvo, fucose cylindraceo-campamulatā, lacinii limbi angulari-ovatis recurvo-patentibus duplo brevioribus fucose; stigmata 2 flava, revolut-o-replicata, brevia, linearia, intūs canaliculatē, apicē dilatata atque pubescentē. Germē. radiī elliptica, glaberrimā, extūs convexa, intūs concava, tricostata costis membranoso-alatis denticulatīs, 2 late-ralibus, alterā mediā introrsum prominentē; pappus margo brevis membranōsus dentato-inaequalis oblīcuitās; germē. disci oblonga, deorsūm attenuata, tetraquetra angulis membranoso-alatis at obsoletīs radīi; pappus radiī ferē similis. Receptac. viride, nudum, elevatum, conicum.

A shrubby species, native of the Island of Teneriffe, where it was observed by M. Broussonet, and first published by Willdenow, in the Catalogue of the plants in the Berlin Garden. The drawing was made at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milnes, at Fulham. The plant has recently introduced from Berlin. Not to be found in any general system of vegetables.
Stem shrubby, branching; branches round, slightly angular, ascendent, somewhat corymbose, herbaceous at the upper part, leafy. Leaves numerous, scattered round, near, uprightly spreading; glaucous, fleshy, linear, pinnatifid, flat above with a faintly raised middle nerve, 3 or 4 inches long, segments opposite or sometimes alternate, very distant, quite entire with a sharp point, the two lowermost about equal to and exactly like the main or middle part, the 2 uppermost three times shorter than the other or more; leaves next the flowers ternate or sometimes quite simple. Flowers several (4-6) in the axils of the top leaves, disposed in a widest set corymb; peduncles solitary, one-flowered, slender, fluted, longer than the leaves, upright. Flower about an inch and an half across, scentless, with a white ray: calyx shallow, hemispherical, smooth, closely imbricant, leaflets increasing gradually in size in the inner ranks, scariosed at the edge, the inmost of all rounded with a brown scariosed blade, outermost very small, subulate, convex, glaucous: ray twice broader than the disk or more; florets linearly oblong, narrow, two-furrowed, two-nerved, convex along the middle, obtuse, three-toothed, bent back at the edges, tube short, green, glandularly pubescent; stigmas 2 protruded, yellow, short, linear, revolute, not pubescent at the top, channelled on the inside; disk deep yellow, florets short, about even with the tubes of the ray, glitteringly frosted, tube curved thickish, faux campanulate, segments of the limb angularly ovate spreading, recurved, twice shorter than the faux; stigmas 2, deep yellow, revolu- lutely divergent, short, linear, channelled on the inside, widened and pubescent at the tips. Germens of the ray elliptic, quite smooth, convex on the outside, concave on the inside, three-ribbed, rib membranously winged and toothed, 2 at the sides, one along the middle fronting inwards: pappus a short membranous unequally toothed slanting border: germens of the disk tapering downwards 4 cornered with membranous angles, but shallower than in the germens of the ray; pappus very like that in the ray. Receptacle green, naked, raised, conical.

A greenhouse plant of easy culture and propagation.
ASTER grandiflorus.

Catesby's Star-wort.

SYNGENESIS POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Nat. ord. COREMBIFERÆ. Jussieu gen. 177.
Div. II. Receptaculum nudum. Šemen papposum. Flores radiati;
(in Tussilagine et Senecione flores partim flusculos.)
ASTER. Supra vol. 3. fol. 183.

Div. Herbacei foliis linearibus lanceolatis integerrimis.


Aster caule corymbose, foliis lanceolatis reflexis, floribus solitariis, calycibus patulis. Mill. ic. 188. t. 282.

Aster grandiflorus asper: squamis reflexis. Dill. elth. 41. t. 36. fig. 41.
Aster virginianus pyramidatus, buglossi foliis asperis, calycis squamulis foliaceis. Mart. cent. 19. t. 19; (male).


Native of North America; first cultivated with us in 1720, having been introduced from Virginia by Mr. Mark Catesby. It is a hardy perennial, and flowers in our gardens in November; but from the lateness of the season the flowers seldom appear in perfection, unless the stems have been cut.
off and placed in the house in water, when they will expand completely, and last for a long time in beauty. We have taken the above technical description chiefly from a paper in Hoffmann's "Phytographische Blätter," published at Göttingen. The drawing was made at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. Fulham.

*Stem* herbaceous, upright, straight, two feet or more in height, round, hispid, brownish red, paniculately branched; branches numerous, fluted, hispid, axillary, spreading, leafy, simple or divided, stiff, terminated by one flower each. *Leaves* scattered, numerous, sessile, linearly lanceolate and generally somewhat spatulate, reflex, sharp-pointed, hispid, whitish underneath. *Flowers* of a deep purplish blue, about an inch and an half across. *Calyx* roundish, squarrose, *leaflets* linearly lanceolate, narrow, glandularly ciliate, red at the tips, pointed, with a nerve along the middle, inner ones thinner and narrower: *florets of the ray* pistil-bearing, obversely lanceolate, slightly concave, 2-3-toothed plaitedly streaked, *tube* short, slightly pubescent, greenish: *florets of the disk* with stamens and pistil, greenish yellow, clavate, *limb* uprightly spreading, with short pointed segments slightly pubescent on the outside, *tube* slender, short, nearly the width of the *faux*. *Anthers* deep yellow with brownish purple streaks and pointed tops of the same colour. *Stigmas in the ray* greenish yellow, linear, grooved, upright, forked, slanting, very slightly pubescent; *in the disk* yellow, converging, spatulate, pubescent. *Germens* oblong, with thick hair: *pappus* shorter than the florets of the disk, when magnified somewhat feathery. *Receptacle* naked, flattish, pitted, the pits bordered by a sharply toothed membrane.
EUPHORBIA rigida.

Tartarian Spurge.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.


EUPHORBIA. Supra vol. S. Fl. 190.


A species observed by M. Marschall von Bieberstein in Southern Tartary, growing in dry spots on the cliffs of the Black Sea. A specimen, found by Dr. Patrick Russell on the mountains of Syria, had however been long ago deposited in the Banksian Herbarium, by the name we have cited; but the species was not published until it appeared in the “Flora Taurico-Caucasica,” and has not been even yet inserted in any general enumeration of vegetables. It resembles Euphorbia Myrsinites in many respects, but
differs by upright taller stems, longer narrower leaves, even at the edge and not cartilaginously serrated as in that, by a straight prickle at the end of these instead of a slantlying hooked one, nor are the general and partial involucres finely serrated at the edge as there; the segments of the calyx also are here more conspicuously uneven at the edge.

The plant has been very recently raised by Mr. Knight, nurseryman in the King's Road, Chelsea, from seed received from Moscow.

Mr. Marschall has denominated "calycine segments" the parts that have been termed "petals" by others, and vice versa.

A stiff glaucous perennial plant. Stems aggregated, simple, from a foot to a foot and half high, round, about as thick as a common pen, greenish white, here and there stained with purple. Leaves elongatedly oblong, lanceolate, tapered and pointed by a small prickle, thickish, leathery, veinless, glaucous, even at the edge, longer ones about 2 inches long, broadest half an inch wide, spreading, scattered all round, numerous, loosishly set, diminishing in size as they ascend the stem. Umbel generally 8-rayed, about an inch and an half long, terminal, greenish yellow, here and there shaded with tawny brown. General involucre of many leaflets, widespread, shorter than the umbel, leaflets cuneately oblong, with a small soft prickle. Partial umbels 3-rayed, middle flower stamenbearing shortly pedicled, side-ones with both stamens and pistil, subsessile. Partial involucres two-leafletted, rhomboidally cordate, tender. Flowers about the size of those of the common currant, of an unpleasant smell. Calyx turbinate, pale, 5-cleft, segments uprightly convergent, short, roundish, crenulate and downy at the edge, about equal to the petals in depth. Petals 4, glandularly thickened, rotately expanded on the outside of the segments of the calyx, transversely oblong or very faintly reniform, deep yellow, entire, wet and clammy at the inner surface, two-horned, horns clavate, issuing from under the corners of their front edge, sometimes doubly, sometimes triply headed. Stamens 12 in the primary flowers: anthers twin, with globular cells: pollen yellow. Germen somewhat oblong, smooth, roundedly 3-cornered: styles 3, fascicled, green, rather longer than the germen, with short two-cleft stigmas, the lobes of which are of a deep green colour, flattish and roundish.
GLYCINE caribæa.

Trailing Glycine.

DIADELPHIA DECAANDRA.

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. Jussieu gen. 345. Div. V.


G. caribæa, foliis ternatis ovato-rhombeis subtus resinoso-punctatis, rracenis folio longioribus, leguminibus acinaciformibus dispermis hirsutis, caule volubili. Willd. pl. 3. 1064.

Glycine caribæa. Jacq. f. var. 1. t. 146. Collect. 1. 66. Hort. Kew. 3. 34. ed. 2. 4. 298.


Leg. compressum, viscoso-hirsutum, oblongum, mucronato-acinuminatum.

A West Indian species, introduced by Lord Petre about the year 1742. The plant from which the drawing has been taken, was raised from Jamaica seed, at Mr. Herbert's.
Spofforth; where it grows in the bark-bed of the stove, and flowers principally in the winter-season.

A twining shrub; *stems* woody, ash-coloured, about the thickness of a pen and smooth; all the rest of the plant covered with a viscous fur: *branches* green, shaggily villous, round. *Leaves* wide apart, alternate, scarcely exceeding two inches, of a lively green, thinly haired, each hair standing on a small glandular base, spotted underneath by a resinous efflorescence; *leaflet* roundishly rhomboidal, angularly and longishly acuminate with a blunt tip, branchingly nerved, reticulately veined, the terminal one about an inch long, lateral ones nearly twice smaller, inequilateral, very shortly petioled: *common petiole* longer than the terminal leaflet, stiffish, roughly villous, channelled above, jointed at the base and with all its leaflets; *stipules* 2, opposite, ovately lanceolate, short, green, uprightly patent, glandularly haired on the outside and streaked; *partial ones*, none. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, generally undivided, longer than the leaves, upright, from several to many (4-20-)flowered, 3-5 inches long; *peduncle* slender, villous, flexuose; *flowers* about half an inch long, deep yellow, very shortly pedicled; *pedicles* furnished at the base with a small ovate pointed herbaceous pubescent caducous *bracte*. *Calyx* 4-parted, pale-green, glandularly pubescent, twice shorter than the corolla, bilabiate, slightly compressed; *upper lip* shortest, ovately tapered deeply convex at the back, bifid at the tip, the lobules acute; *lower lip* straight, trifid with lanceolately subulate segments, the middle one of which is twice as long as the side ones. *Petals* of the *corolla* equal in length: *vexillum* streaked, reflex, obcordately round, villous on the outside and marked with incomplete purple streaks, furred at the base of the front of the blade with a green semicircular fleshy ridge, and convoluted eared on each side: *ungues* of the length of the calyx, convex: *wings* oblong, doubly unguiculated, 3 times as narrow as the vexillum, enclosing the keel, tawnyish, obtuse: *keel* pointing straight forwards, slightly falcate, veined, pale, somewhat ventricose, very obtuse, each petal stained with purple at the top. *Filaments* equal: *anthers* oblong, short, yellow, upright. *Germen* two-seeded, oblong, slightly falcate, shorter than the style, furred: *style* white, smooth, swollen in the middle: *stigma* a slantingly depressed simple point.
IPOMŒA caerulea.

Roxburgh's Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

IPOMŒA. Suprâ vol. 1. fol. 9.

I. caerulea, annua, volubilis, pilosa; foliis cordatis, trilobis, villosis; pedunculis 2-3-floris, margine corollæ subintegra; stigmatibus 3-lobis; capsulis trilocularibus. Roxburgh corom. ined. cum tab. pict.


The present plant will be seen at once to be very closely allied to the Convolvulus Nil of Linnaeus, excellently figured in the 188th plate of Curtis's Botanical Magazine. The principal mark which appears to distinguish it, is that here the segments of the limb of the corolla are circular and very shallow, while in Nil they are deep and tapered into a point; the colour is likewise much paler in our plant and the foliage more deeply divided. Slight as these differences may appear, they have been found by Dr. Roxburgh, after a continued cultivation of the two in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, to be constant, and one plant has never been perceived to make the least advance towards the other by any variation in these respects; so that we have not hesitated to keep the two distinct, after the example of Dr. Roxburgh.

Native of the East Indies, where however it is said to be a rare plant, growing principally in hedges and on old walls. The seed is sold by the native apothecaries at Calcutta, under the name of Kalladenha, and used medicinally. With us it is treated as a tender annual, and blossoms late in the
summer. The flowers are among the handsomest of the genus. We are not aware that the species has been ever introduced into this country, before it was lately sent from Madras by Mrs. Clarke to Messrs. Whitley and Co. of the Fulham nursery, where it was raised last summer. The seed had been procured from the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

The whole plant, except the corolla, furred. Stem round, from six to twelve feet high, about as thick as a crow-quill at the base. Leaves alternate, distant, broadly cordate, three-lobed, 2-4 inches long, lobes pointed, middle one larger and farther tapered. Peduncles axillary, solitary, about the length of the petioles, 2-3-flowered. Bractes linear. Calyx more roughly furred than any other part of the plant, 3 times shorter than the corolla or more, leaflets upright, lanceolate with a long narrow subulate point, of one length, two inner ones narrower than the rest. Flowers large, of a bright pale blue colour. Corolla nearly funnelform; tube equal to the calyx, more than twice shorter than the faux, which is white; limb subrotately expanded, twice shorter than the tube reckoned together with the faux, segments rounded mucronately notched or emarginate. Stamens whitish, even with the faux, of unequal lengths; filaments furred below; anthers cream-coloured. Stigma a granulated head, slightly and obscurely three-lobed. Cells of the capsule two-seeded.
ALBUCA fastigiata.

Level-topped Albuca.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Differt Ornithogalum lacinii corollae alternis apice fornicato-incurvus atque incrassatissi; stylus triquetro quasi ex tribus condunatis; stigmati glanduloso-pubescente; Antherico ob radicem solido-bulbosam. Nob. in Curt. Magaz. foll. 871 et 1016.


A genus confining with Ornithogalum, from which it differs in technical character by having the ends of the alternate segments of the corolla arched inwards, a prismatically 3-sided style, and a glandularly pubescent stigma; differences that are combined with others in the general habit, the bulb being nearly solid, and formed of much thicker fleshier laminae than in that of Ornithogalum, and the foliage is less succulent than there. At other points it approaches Drimia and Anthericum. All the recorded species belong to the Cape of Good Hope, except perhaps that which has obtained the name of abyssinica, the true country of which seems doubtful. The present was introduced by Mr.
Masson in 1774. The drawing was taken from a plant which flowered in the greenhouse at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham.

The following is the version of Mr. Dryander's description of the species. "Leaves linear, first channelled, afterwards nearly flat, a foot and half long, an inch broad. Scape half the length of the leaves, about as thick as a goose-quill. Raceme level-topped, as long as the scape. Peduncles spreading while the plant is in flower, afterwards upright, from three to four inches long. Bracte mem branous, transparent, reddish at the back, about half an inch long. Flowers white. Outer petals linearly oblong, thickened at the top, less than an inch in length, inner ones ovaly oblong, arched at the top, a little shorter than the outer ones. Filaments all fertile, three alternate ones rather the shortest, convex on the outside, channelled on the inside. Style prism-shaped, furrowed, a little longer than the germen, a little higher than the stamens, covered over with very small shreds, especially near the top, green with yellow furrows, terminated by a stigma formed of the angles of the style rounded at the top."

NOTE.

In the 20th line of the second leaf of the 268th article of this work, for "bractes" read "branches."

At the 3d line of the English text of the first page of the 260th article of this work, instead of; "Only one species has a station in Europe, and that at an extreme part, viz. the shores of Naples." read; "The nearest station taken by any of the species to this part of Europe, is on the coast of the Kingdom of Naples."
SEMPERVIVUM glutinosum.

Clammy Houseleek.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Native of the Island of Madeira, where it was observed by Mr. Masson, the king's late botanical collector, and introduced in 1777. Its blossom makes a lively appearance in the greenhouse, where it continues in beauty for two or three months together. The foliage is suffused with a transparent viscous confluent excretion, and looks as if newly varnished. Small insects are ensnared in this limy surface. The species was first represented by a figure in the Hortus Schœnbrunnensis of Jacquin, one of the most splendid works in this department of Natural History.

Stem shrubby, nearly an inch in diameter, smooth, short, putting out a greater or less number of weak thickly limed flower-stalks, from 2 to 4 feet in length, dividing upwards into alternate wideset leafy subdivided panicles, with loosely flowered spikelets. Leaves scattered, spreading, approaching each other in the form of an expanded rose at the top of the stem, cuneately oblong, bright, limy, 3 to 4 inches long, thick, fleshy, cartilaginously fringed at the edge with the fringe generally close-pressed, rounded at the top with a small point, gradually diminishing to small fleshy concave bractes as they ascend on the flower-stalk: pedicles not so long as the flower is wide. Calyx 9-10-cleft, green, limy.
Petals equal in number to the calycine segments and alternating with them, deep yellow, lanceolate, stellately expanded. Stamens doubling the number of the petals. Germens as many as petals, each with a small notched scalelike membranous gland at the base, the nectary of Linnaeus.

NOTE.

In the English text of the article Acrostichum alcicorne (262, 263) in the third volume of this publication, we have explained erroneously the term Gyratae, used by Dr. Swartz in his celebrated Synopsis as the denomination of one of his divisions of the Order Filices, by referring its meaning to the involution of the nascent fronds; while in truth it is intended by that ingenious author to designate a division of this natural family, the species of which are furnished with capsules that are encircled by an articulated ring or sphincter, by the curious elastic nitency of which these are enabled, when ripe, to evacuate and project their fine dustlike seeds. We are obliged to Mr. Brown for pointing out to us our blunder.
IPOMŒA Turpethum.

Square-stemmed East Indian Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


IPOMŒA. Suprâ vol. 1. fol. 9.

I. Turpethum, foliis cordatis angulatis, caule membranaceo-quadrangulari, pedunculis multifiioris. Linn. sp. pl. 1. 221; (sub CONVOLVULO).


Convovulus indicus alatus maximus, foliis Ibsico nonnullis simplicibus angulosis. Herm. ljudgb. 177. tabb. 178. 179.

Turpetum repens, foliis althæae vel indicum. Bauh. pin. 149.

(2) Planta Novæ Hollandiæ caule angustius alato.

Ipomœa Turpethum, pubescens, foliis cordatis acutis integris; inferioribus nunc angulis, pedunculis inferioribus multifiioribus; superioribus 1-2-floris; bracteis membranaceis ovatis caducis, calycibus sericeis, capsulis didyminis tenuissimis inclusis, seminibus glabris, caule angulato. Brown prod. 1. 485.


Though the species is known to have been cultivated in this country, at the Chelsea Garden, by Miller, as far back as 1752, yet it proves still to be a very rare plant in our collections, where, as we are told, it had never blossomed. Mr. Herbert, to whom this publication owes many rare and curious plants, and who has paid peculiar attention to the study and collection of the species of the present genus, raised the plant in his hothouse at Spofforth, and succeeded in bringing it to flower. The specimen from which the drawing has been made, was sent by his directions in February last; but the large bractes which belong to it, and are naturally destined to fall as soon as the flower is
completely expanded, had dropped off in the way to town, and could not be represented in the present figure.

The species is native of the East Indies. There is likewise a specimen of it in the Banksian Herbarium, from Otaheite. Mr. Brown having noticed a slight difference in the New Holland plant he has ranked under the present title, we have subjoined it in the synonymy, as the variety β. until experience, or comparison between the living plants, has proved their identity.

A perennial plant, except at the corolla loosely furred with a soft whitish pubescence. Leaves soft, green, mucronate, upper ones oftenest oblongly cordate, angular, on each side of the lower part repandly indented, lower ones ovately or broadly cordate, with horizontally branched nerves, two or three times longer than the petiole. Peduncles several-flowered, more roughly villous than any other part of the plant, shorter than the leaf. Calyx large, membranous, sericeously downy, whitish, sprinkled over in our specimen with dots; leaflets elliptic, pointed, two outer ones largest, about three fourths of an inch, or thereabout, high. Bractes large, of the same colour and substance as the leaflets of the calyx, caducous, placed below the flowers or at the base of the peduncles. Corolla white; segments rounded. Stigma capitate.

Hermann speaks of the roots as woody, and as being of the thickness of the thumb, and says that they descend to the depth of three or four yards into the ground. He found the plant abundantly in wet shady places, at the sides of ditches, behind garden hedges and such-like places at some distance from the sea, both in the Island of Ceylon and on the coast of Malabar; and describes the flowers as of the size of the common Bind-weed.
Hovea, as far as the genus is yet known, is confined to New Holland. Four species have been recorded, two in the late edition of the Hortus Kewensis, one in Curtis’s Magazine, and the present in the work we have quoted. The last was introduced into France by the naturalists of the celebrated French expedition to New Holland, under

Hovea Celsi.  

Cels’s Hovea.  

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


H. Celsi, ramulis teretibus, foliis lanceolatis subrhombeis, apice obtusis, mucronatis; pedunculis axillaribus multifloris; calyce bracteisque pilosis. Bonpland nov. & malmais. 125. tab. 51.

the command of Captain Baudin. It was unknown in this country until imported last year, from the nursery of Monsieur Cels at Paris, by Mr. Allen, nurseryman, in the King's Road. The parent plant is said to be six feet high, and much branched; those we have seen are yet small, and have not divided into branches. The bloom is abundant, of a fine deep violet blue, rendering it a very desirable shrub to the greenhouse and conservatory, where it flowers about March.

An upright branching shrub; stem about the thickness of the little finger, beginning to divide into branches about the middle. Leaves coriaceously stiffened, scattered, widishly set, uprightly spreading; rhombooidally or ventricosely lanceolate, 1-2 inches long, 8-10 lines broad with finely netted veins, blunted at each end, with a small terminal point, varicosely nerved underneath and villous; petiole several times shorter than the blade, round, villous, brownish. Peduncles numerous, disposed on the branches in the form of a raceme, axillary, solitary, loosely several-(2-4?) flowered, upright, brown, villous, round, several times longer than the petiole, shorter than the leaf: two small opposite close-pressed side-bractes at the base of each flower. Flowers scentless, veined, scarcely half an inch deep, somewhat nodding: calyx ⅓ shorter than the vexillum, 4-cleft to about one third of its length, brownish, subsericeously villous, 2-lipped; upper lip the longest, very broadly cuneate or turbinate with a broad rounded margin slightly notched at the top, by the folding inwards of the sides bluntly keeled at the back; lower lip three-pronged, equal, straight, sharp-pointed. Vexillum upright, spreading, smooth, obcordately round, much larger than the aë and keel, with a deep incision at the upper margin and a large double white spot at the base; unguis short; wings spatulately oblong, enclosing the keel which is smaller, about the length of the white mark at the base of the vexillum; keel obtuse, compressed, of the same colour as the wings. Stamens monadelphous (according to Mr. Edwards sometimes diadelphous), with a dorsal fissure, equal: anthers small, yellow; pollen grumous. Germen pedicled, short, compressed, 2-seeded, smooth, whitish; style several times longer, smooth: stigma a small pubescent head. Seeds strophiolated, having a fungous accretion at the ventral region.
LEONOTIS nepetifolia.
Catmint-leaved Leonotis.

**DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.**


Phlomis nepetifolia. *Linn. sp. pl. 2. 820. Hort. Kew. 2. 309. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 126.*

Cardiaca americana annua, nepetæ folio, floribus brevibus phœnecis villosis. *Hern. lugd. 115. tab. 117.*


**LEONOTIS** is one of three genera into which the Phlomis of Linnaeus has been divided by Messrs. Persoon and Brown, in their respective works. It is distinguished from the two others, principally by the very short nearly evenly trifid quickly withering nether lip of the corolla; and from Leonurus, by having the upper lobe of the stigma greatly shorter than the under.

We owe the specimen from which the drawing has been made to the kindness of Sir. Abraham Hume, by whom the plant was raised at Wormleybury, from seeds brought home by an officer who survived the melancholy enterprise of
exploring the river Congo. There is however no sample of the species in the Herbarium of Dr. Smith, the botanist of that expedition, nor any seeds of it among the collection brought home for the Kew Gardens; nor have we indeed any direct notice where the seed that produced the plant was collected, nor if indigenous of the place where it was found. We have been unable to detect in it any difference whatever from the East Indian plant, under the name of which it is now given, except that the upper part of the calyx has rather a longer fur in the indigenous samples than in ours. In some samples of the species all the whorls of the inflorescence are separately subtended by a pair of opposite leaves below the involucre, in others only the lower whorls are so, in others none. Specimens having been formerly brought from Surinam, of which country however it seems to be ascertained that it is not an aboriginal plant, Hermann has been led to apply to it the epithet of "americana." It is an annual species. Requires to be kept constantly in the hothouse, where it grows to the height of from 4 to 6 feet. It bears a great resemblance to the fine Cape species (L. Leonurus) well known in our gardens by the name of "Lion's Tail;" but the foliage is here much broader, and the corolla three or four times smaller. Introduced from the East Indies by Sir Joseph Banks in 1778.

**Stem** simple, upright, quadrangular, obtusely cornered, furred with a close white extremely short down, like that on the skin of a Peach, with 4 deep broad furrows. **Leaves** cordate, obtusely and deeply serrated, subtomentose, green. **Petioles** the length of the leaves. **Whorls** distant, many-flowered, towards the top of the spike globular. **Calyx** slightly hairy, 10-nerved, cucullately cylindrical, with a sharply toothed spiny border: the upper tooth being more than twice larger than the others, which are from 4 to 9, and small. **Corolla** villous, about an inch long, of a deep shining orange-scarlet, casque or upper lip projecting far beyond the nether lip, shaggily and brightly bearded on the outside, notched, **lower lip** quite smooth, sharp pointed. **Involucre** numerous leafletted, concealed by the flowers of the whorl, reflectent, pubescent, **leaflets** lanceolately linear, prickly pointed. **Anthers** two-lobed, lobes vertically divaricated.

Not having had an opportunity of seeing the plant while fresh, we have added but little to the sketch given by Linnaeus.
HIBBERTIA dentata. α.
Toothed-leaved Hibbertia.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Dillenææ.

HIBBERTIA. Foliola calycina 5 persistentia. Pet. 5. Stam. indefinita, libera, inter se subequalia; anthis. ovales aut oblongæ terminales; germ. 1-15, sæpius 2-5; styl filiformes, divergentes aut incurvi; capsulæ membranaceæ dehiscentes, sæpius 1-2-spermae; rariùs polyspermae; sem. exarillata.

Suffrutes ramosi sæpius erecti, rariùs procumbentes aut volubiles; folia alterna, subcoriacea, integra aut dentata, brevissimè petiolata. Flores flavi terminales solitarii aut pedunculati. Decand. loc. cit. 425.

Div. II. Germinibus 1-8 glabris.

H. dentata, foliis oblongis acuminatibus glabris aristulato-serratis, floribus pedunculatis trigynis, caule volubili. Decand. l. c. 426.


Of the Dilleniaceæ, the ordinal head under which we find the present genus in the volume by which the arduous enterprize of arranging and describing the members of the vegetable creation according to affinity has just been opened, we find no species was known in the time of Gasper Bauhin, probably not even in that of Tournefort; Linnaeus was ac-
quainted with 3, Willdenow has recorded 21, and 96 have been now discovered. Of these, 51 belong to Australasia, 21 to the East Indies and neighbouring regions, 3 to the equatorial parts of Africa, 21 to the equatorial parts of America, but none are indigenous within the temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere.

The complement of *Hibbertia* consists at present of 19 species, all natives of New Holland. The one before us has been introduced subsequently to the appearance of the last edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*; and has not been till now represented by any published figure. The drawing was made at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. at Fulham, where it is cultivated in the greenhouse, and flowers usually about March.

A suffrutescent plant, with a round sarmentose stem. *Leaves* petioled, subovately or elongatedly oblong, 2-3 inches in length, acuminate, mucronate, roughly ciliated, remotely indented, some of the teeth having an elongated mucroniform termination, shortly but roughly furred on the under side, the villi of the nap being crooked and set all one way, occasioning a burrly feel when the hand is drawn against the grain. *Peduncle* at first terminal, axillary from the growth of the branch, one-flowered, solitary, hispid, shorter than the leaf; *bractes* small, ciliated, linearly subulate, membranous. *Calyx* rotately expanded, as short again as the corolla, persistent, *leaflets* cordately elliptical, mucronate, slightly unequal, furred on the outside, ciliate, as well as the peduncle and bractes of a reddish green. *Corolla* reminding us of that of a single-flowered yellow Rose, about two inches in diameter, *petals* oblongly obcordate. *Stamens* twice shorter than the calyx, yellow, numerous, slightly connected at the base: *anthers* continuously terminal, compressedly oval, recurved, discharging the pollen by a marginal fissure. *Germens* 3, white, smooth, ovate, surmounted by a caudately continuous *style* equalling the stamens, and terminated by a simple stigmatose point. We have seen no specimen much above a foot high, nor with more than one flower on a stem.

a Calyx and stamens. b The three pistils.
LIMODORUM falcatum.
Sickle-leaved Limodorum

GYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. Jussieu gen. 64.


LIMODORUM. Cor. hexapetala, plerunque patens, rarius resupinata: pet. 3 extioria, 2 interiora sæpe minora: labellum (ex interioribus unum) basi concavum, posticè in calcar varie figure et longitudinis promi-
nens: lamina patula, indivisa s. lobata. Genitalia et Capsula ut in Cymbi-
dio et Epidendro, à quibus differt labio cornuto. Ab ORCHIDE corollà
non ringente et structura columnae genitalium. Swartz in Schrader's journ.
1799. 2. 228. Id. in ejusdem neues journ. 1. 85.

L. falcatum, foliis subradicalibus ensiformi-canaliculatis falcatis, scapis pau-
cifloris, cornu filiformi longissimo. Swartz in nov. act. Ups. 6. 79.

1799. 2. 291. Id. in ejusd. neues journ. 1. 83. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 125.


Herba perennis, rigida, stolonifera, subtruncialis, terestris. Radix
fibris horizontalibus crassis subsimplicibusque. Fol. radicale, subquina, fal-
cato-disticha, equitantia, crassiùcula, angustius lorata, acuminata, arctius
complicato-canaliculata, opaco-ciridia: stipulae plures radicales arido-mem-
branacea lanceolato-vaginose. Scapus radicale, brevior foliis, rigidus, 
viridis, angulosus, flexuosus, subquadiriflorus. Flores resupinati, erecto-spica-
tri alternè approximati, corymbum simulantes, albi, sesquionicales v. circlier, ful-
vido-emarcesentes; singuli basi bracteà arido-membranacea fuscà triplò breviore
lanceolato-complicatà trinervi stipati. Germ. uncian cum ½ alterius longum,
chloroleucum, gracile, subelavatum, subsigmaleo-flesuosum, angulosó-striatum,
tortum. Cor. unicolor, subunatus, radicato-patens, ½ v. circlier unciae transversa,
subaequalis: pet. 5 similia, distincta, sumnum medium versus subascendentia,
linearì-oblonga, acuminata, angusta, plana; 3 exteriora revoluta; 2 latéralia
inferiora inferiorè labeli lateribus à facie interiore applicata, indeque revolu-
tioné diversitentia: labellum recurvo-porrectum, oblongatum, difforme, non longius
religius petalis víxve laius, ungue cuneato-oblongo, convolute-concavo, libero,
lóbó dentiformi acute suprà ad utrumque latus, cum plícà transversà ubi abit
in laminam; lamina víx longior ungue, angústior, oblonga, subdilatata,
truncato-retusà, subdeflexa: calcar liberum, filiforme, æquéle vel longius
germí, gyro antrorsum ascendens modo ut finis ejus æquè vel supermineat
reliquam corollam, apice lutescens, obtusulum. Columna alba, oblonga, sub-
triplo brevior corollà, libera, tota antice in longum cavata cavitate incumbente
sulco parallelo ungus labelì. Anthera hemisphærica, bilocularis, deci-
dua; massæ pollinis 2 Iuteæ, pruinoso-opacæ, solidae, cartilagineo-durae
depressius hemisphærica v. subpatelliformes, horizontalis, utrinque pedicello
membranaceo subsagittatique dilatato apicio columnae antice agglutinato à mar-
ginibus suis interioribus in situ horizontali collaterali-annexe, subtus planus
cula ibique intra periphræam laterum foramine caco obliquo compresso trian-
gulari ad centrum ducente pro dimidio suo circíer pertusæ. Stigma anticum,
album, subtibicolle, sursum spectans, basi columna intra cavitätatem ad pedem
unguis labelì positum.
If we regard the present plant as of the type that is to determine the genus *Limodorum*, it is clear that in conformity with the standard now used in restricting the degrees of generic affinity, many species included by Dr. Swartz as congeneres of the group, must fall to be considered as too widely anomalous to remain together within the same generic pale. Accordingly we find that several of the species have been already removed, and formed into other genera. Among these, the fine one by which the genus had been till of late the most familiarly exemplified in our gardens, viz. the *Limodorum* (now *Bletia*) *Tankervilliae*. We are not aware that any species, which would be now deemed a suitable generic associate for the subject of this article, has been ever introduced into our European collections before the present specimen, which was received about four years ago through Dr. Roxburgh, from the East Indies, by Sir Abraham Hume, and cultivated in the hothouse at Wormleybury, a source from which many rare and curious vegetables have been liberally distributed among the gardens of this country. The specimen which afforded our drawing, was sent to Mr. Edwards from thence, by the direction of the owner, in March last, and had bloomed at the same period the three preceding years. The species was first observed by Thunberg in Japan, near the port of Nagasaki, growing on hills among the bushes; and is probably likewise a native of China. At some points it comes near to *Aerides*, of which a species has been given in a foregoing number of this publication.

A stiff-leaved herbaceous stoloniferous perennial, about three inches high, growing on the ground, not on trees as many of its kindred do. *Root* with thick horizontal undivided fibres. *Leaves* radical, about five, falcately distich, equitant, thickish, narrowly lorate, acuminate, folded into a deep closish channel, of an opaque green colour: *stipules* radical, several, membranous, withered, lanceolate, sheathing. *Scape* radical, shorter than the leaves, stiff, green, angular, flexuose, about four-flowered. *Flowers* reversed, uprightly spiked, but being set at small distances from each other, owing to their length, they afford rather the appearance of a corymb than a spike, white, but as they fade turning to a tawny yellow colour, about an inch and a half long, each with a space-lately membranous brown three-nerved folding lanceolate
thrice shorter bracte at the base. Germin more than an inch long, greenish white, slender, slightly clavate, shallowly bent somewhat in the form of an S, angularly fluted, twisted. Corolla of one colour, very slightly nutant, radiately spread, about \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch across, nearly equal: 5 petals of the same shape, standing asunder, ascending slightly towards the upper middle one, linearly oblong, acuminate, narrow, flat; 3 exterior ones revolute; 2 lower lateral ones with the lower part applied broadways to the sides of the label, diverging upwards revolutely: label pointing forwards and recurved, oblong, biformed, not longer and scarcely broader than the other five petals; unguis detached, cuneately oblong, convolutely concave, with a pointed toothlike lobe on each side at the top, marked where it joins the lamina with a transverse plait; lamina or blade narrower, scarcely longer than the unguis, oblong, slightly tapered, truncately retuse, subdeflectent; spur detached, filiform, equal to or rather longer than the germin, turned up frontways with a circular bend, so that the point becomes even with or higher than the rest of the corolla, yellow and blunish at the end. Column white, oblong, about thrice shorter than the corolla, detached, hollowed its whole length in front, the cavity incumbent upon the parallel one of the unguis of the label. Anther hemispherical, terminal, moveable, deciduous, bilocular; pollen-masses two, yellow, opaquely frosted, solid, of a cartilaginous consistence, depressedly hemispherical, something of the shape of the knee-pan in miniature, horizontal, fixed side by side at their inner margins in a horizontal direction to a membranous subsagittately dilated pedicle, which adheres to the front edge of the apex of the column, flattish underneath, where within the edge of the periphery of their outer sides they are pierced for about half their diameter obliquely with a compressed triangular puncture which points towards their centre. Stigma placed in front at the base and within the hollow of the column, looking upwards, white, resembling two small studs or bosses, opposite the foot of the label.

\( a \) The two pollen-masses with their pedicle, removed from the receptacle of the anther, in the state they appear when they have left the summit of the column to apply themselves to the stigma at the foot.
BEGONIA humilis.
Small-flowered Begonia.

MONOECIA POLYANDRIA.


BEGONIACEÆ. Bonpland nav. & malm. 151.


Div. II. Caulescentes, foliis semicordatis. B. humilis caulescens erecta, foliis hispidis semicordatis duplicato-serratis, capsule æris rotundatis parum inaequalibus. Dryander loc. cit. 166. t. 15.

Begonia humilis. Hort. Kew. 3. 333. ed. 2. 5. 285. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 417. Jacq. fragm. 19. n. 67; absque iconæ; (vix tamen hic referenda Begonia humilis Bonpland nav. et malm. 151. tab. 62. quæ vel B. hirsuta aut species ei propinquiæ.)

Begonia suaveolens. Lodigies bot. cabinet. 69.


The figure of the species and Mr. Dryander’s masterly description in the Linnean transactions, are both taken from a dried plant, a circumstance that will account for some slight difference in the appearance it makes in the figure here given, especially when it is recollected that the whole vegetable is succulent and tender. Our specimen, when we
obtained it for description, was not in a state to induce us to attempt to add any further particulars to Mr. Dryander’s account; the small bractes had all fallen off; and the flowers withered. We observed that the upper stipules were near an inch in length, oblong, with a longish subulate point, membranous or less succulent than the leaves, the lower ones smaller and more tapered.

This extensive genus, or natural order, as it is made by some botanists, is among the many whose affinity with other vegetable groups has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated; it has therefore no settled place in any of the natural systems. The species are truly monoicous, having flowers of two different configurations mixed together in the same bunch, those of one kind destined to bear the stamens alone, those of the other placed on a germen supporting the pistils only. The latter are of five petals instead of four, and had not expanded in our specimen.

The title of *humilis* was applied under a false impression, the species having been described and determined from a yearling plant, before it was known that it would survive another season; and grow up to the height of two feet.

The whole genus is tropical, and belongs chiefly to Asia and America. No species has been found on the continent of Africa, though three are native of the adjacent islands. The present comes from the West Indies, where it was observed by Mr. Alex. Anderson. It was first cultivated in this country in 1788, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, of the Hammersmith nursery.

Jussieu, in a summary of the general habit of the species, characterizes them as plants that belong naturally to lakes, some few suffrutescent, but the greater portion herbaceous with a leafy stem or else a naked scape. The whole genus has something both of the habit and taste of the Sorrels.

We have omitted in our synonymy the *Begonia humilis* of Bonpland, the stem being roughly furred in that, and the foliage deeply indented; it seems to be either the *hirsuta* of this genus, or a species more nearly allied to that than to the present. The inflorescence differs also in some respects.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, Hackney, the only place in which we have ever met with it.

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*a* A stamen-bearing flower.  *b* A pistil-bearing flower.  *c* The same with the petals removed; showing the germen, style, and stigmas.
PASSIFLORA racemosa.
Bunch-flowered Passionflower.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREÆ. Jussieu in annales du muséum. 6. 102.
PASSIFLORE. Supra vol. 1. fol. 13.


Perennis. Caulis teres, glaber, gracilli-ramosus, allè scandens, rami floriferis filiformibus, lentissimis, pro longo spatio sub racemis loco foliorum cìrrhoṣ atque stipulas tantummodo præferentibus. Fol. 3-4-uncialia, subcoriaceae, glabra, saturâ virdia, inferiora et superiora nonnulla sepiûs integra, ceterum trilobata lobis acuminatis sinuis obtusius interstîntis, laterum divergentibus, medio longiore; petiolum subduplo brevior laminâ, glandulis parvis ovatis apice conâvis, basi articulis; stipulae caduceae, erectae, ovate, acuminatae, venose, et uncie plius minus longae, glabrae, mucronatae, basi inacu- lateri-obliqua, florales subrubentes: cirrhi spirales, simplices, axillares. Flores pendulo-racemosi, hypocrateriformes, stipulaceae, ovate, receae, 4-5-uncialia, inodorî, ephemeri; racemi remoiûs multi-(5-13?) florì, simplices, stipulaceae, partim cìrhrös, 7-9-unciales; pedunculi inferioriis geminati unûs suprà alterum postmus, superiûs solidarii, subunciales, teretes, patentès, paulò infra calycem articolati: involucre triphilla, parûm infra Florem posita, tûnum floris subadæquantia, caduceae, foliis subhispidis, ovatis acuminatis, venosis, subuncialibus, mucronatis, stipularum subhispidibus. Cal. (clausus clavato-oblongus molendinaceus) tubo cylindraceo, carnûslo, longitudine fere ½ limbî, diametro fere dimidia longitudinis sua, obsoletâ 10-striatâ, infernâ viscentes, gibbus 5 annulatâ-contugus paulò protuberantibus, fìndu intruso; segmentis distantiis, tenuibus, navicularibus, angustis, apice transversâ dentato-emarginatis dentículo uno cuticulae exterioris altero interioris continuo, ala tenuissîma profundissimâ surfûm ventricosâ vel de inferior angustâ sursum arcuatam latescente carinatis. Cor. pet. summa calycis tubo imposita, segmentis calycinis ½ circiter minoræ, lanceolate, planiscula. Corona radiata, triplex, pluriès brevior calyce; exterior alternè biseriatâ, divaricata, pede petalorum insita radiis extinis filiformibus carnosis obtusis purpurâ et albo variegatis, intimis nantis tuberculiformibus; interior paulò infra os tubi (cujus cutis intima continua) posita, uniseriata, convicens, radiis membranaceo-filiformibus, chloroleucis, clavato-capitatis, apice sanguineis. Operculum chloroleucum, duplex, inclusum; superius extîs inferioriis ponente marginem intérieum insidens, erectum, cylindricum, formâ et mensurâ fere tubi calycinis, membranosis, phctico-striatâ, dentato-fissum dentibus glandulosamarginatis à facie interiori oblique truncâtis et stipti columnae circumcinctae accumbentibus; inferior crassum, carnosum, breve, horizontale, repando-dentatum, nectario oblique incumbens; nectarium septo incompleto parietali intûs transversâ concameratum. Columna parum brevior florì: stipes sessu-
This fine species blossomed, we believe, for the first time in our country, at the nursery of Messrs. Loddelges, Hackney, and has been already figured in the "Botanical Cabinet," a work edited by those ingenious and industrious horticulturists to record the rare and curious plants which flower in that extensive collection. It was there that we had the opportunity of taking the present drawing from a sample cultivated in a hothouse where the use of tan has been discontinued, and its agency supplied by the introduction of steam.

The plant is indigenous of the Brasils, and was observed by the late Mr. E. J. A. Woodford growing wild in the shade of the woods, near the shore, at the distance of about a league from the city of Rio Janeiro. By this gentleman it was brought to Lisbon, cultivated there, and through his means communicated to Professor Brotero, by whom a drawing and description of it were transmitted to the Linnean Society of London, both of which appear in the twelfth volume of the Transactions of that body. The species is distinguishable among the others by the long leafless racemes, that terminate the branches, and which have procured it the name of Martyriu cachudo (bunch-flowered Passionflower) among the Brasilian colonists. At some points it approaches to Passiflora adiantifolia, of the 233d article of this publication. In its own country it blossoms in November and December, producing usually two stems from the same stock, one of which proves fertile, and is without leaves while so; the other remains barren and in leaf, becoming fertile in its turn the ensuing season.

Perennial. Stem round, smooth, dividing into slender high-climbing branches, flower-bearing ones pendulous and deprived of leaves for some distance below the inflorescence, having in their places only stipules and tendrils. Leaves 3-4 inches long, substantial and subcoriaceous, smooth, deep green, some of the lowermost and uppermost entire and oblongly ovate, the rest oblately cordate and three-lobed, lobes
acuminated, parted by obtusely cornered sinuses, side-ones divergent, middle one the largest: petiole about twice shorter, jointed at the base, usually bearing 4 small ovate glands, hollowed at the top: stipules caducous, upright, ovate, acuminated, veined, \( \frac{3}{4} \) of an inch long more or less, smooth, mucronate, slanting and uneven-sided at the base, floral ones reddish: tendrils simple, spiral, axillary. Flowers in pendulous racemes at the ends of the branches, hypocra-teriformly stellate, of a rosy crimson colour, 4-5 inches in diameter, without scent: each raceme remotely many (9-13)-flowered, simple, having stipules in the place of leaves, and partially tendrils, 7-9 inches long; lower peduncles two together, one above the other, upper ones single, about an inch long, round, spreading, with a joint not far below the calyx: involucres three-leafletted, at the joint below the flower, about even with the tube of the flower, caducous, leaflets subsessile, ovate, acuminated, veined, &c. in fine very like those of the stipules. Calyx (while closed clavately oblong, 5-cornered and deeply winged): tube cylindrical, fleshy and firm, about \( \frac{2}{3} \) of the length of the limb, with a diameter of about half its own length, obsoletely 10-streaked, greenish below, with a slightly protuberant circle of 5 contiguous bosses at the circumference of the bottom, dinted underneath; segments far asunder, thin, navicular or boat-shaped, narrow, transversely bidentate at the end; one tooth-let being the continuation of the outer cuticle, the other of the inner, with a broad thin ventricosely deepened wing at the keel. Petals of the corolla placed at the edge of the tube of the calyx, and \( \frac{1}{2} \) smaller than its segments, lanceolate, flattish. Crown radiated, triple, several times shorter than the calyx; outer one of two ranks, with alternating outspread radii placed at the foot of the petals, outer rank of filiform fleshy blunted rays, particoloured purple and white, inner of small stumps resembling tubercles; inner one situated within and a little below the mouth of the tube of the calyx, of the lining of which it is the continuation, of only a single row, convergent, rays membranous, filiform, greenish white, clavately capitate, blood-red at the top. Operculum (or lid of the nectary) greenish white, double; the upper one placed on the outside of the lower one a little behind its margin, upright, cylindrical, of nearly the shape and dimensions of the cavity of the tube of the calyx, membranous, plaitedly streaked, dentately cleft, teeth convergent, glandularly edged and obliquely truncated inwards,
whence they face together round the shaft of the column; lower one thick, fleshy, short, obliquely incumbent, repandly indented: nectary divided transversely by an incomplete circular ledgelike partition. Column scarcely shorter than the flower: shaft about 1½ inch high, green, marked with irregular red spots, pentagonal below, round upwards. Filaments separated to the length of the anthers, recurvedly spreading, greenish, ligulate, with an inwardly prominent midrib: anthers linearly oblong, greenish yellow. Germsn oblong, faintly 3-lobed, greenish, opaque, smooth: styles greenish, clavate, recurved, at first rather longer than the germsn: stigmas pulvinately orbicular. According to Brotero the fruit is an oblong pale green smooth 3-furrowed berry, about 2 inches in length. This appears to have ripened at Lisbon.

o The tube of the calyx. a The long rays of the outer crown. b The short rays, or rather rudiments of rays. c The inner convergent crown. d The upper operculum or ruffle. e The lower operculum or ruffle. f The incomplete partition of the nectary.
BLANDFORDIA nobilis.
Scarlet Blandfordia.

**HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**


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*B. nobilis,* bracteis pedunculo florifero duplò brevioribus, foliis angusto-linearibus. *Brown l. c. 296.*

*Blandfordia nobilis.* Smith exot. bot. 1. 5. t. 4. *Aiton’s Epitome.* 36;* in add.*

Rhizoma *horizontale,* carnosum. *Folia* *radicalia* *plura,* ambientia, à plano obversa, erecto-patentia, vix duas lineas latitudine excedentia, canaliculato-explicata, carinata, tandem margine revoluta.

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One of the few ornamental liliaceous plants yet found in New Holland, and adopted by Sir James Edward Smith, in his Exotic Botany, as the basis of a separate genus. Another species, belonging, like this, to the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, has been subsequently observed by Mr. Brown, and recorded in his Prodromus of the Flora of those regions; where it is ranked in an ordinal group, first embodied in that work under the title of *Hemerocallideæ,* the co-ordinates of which scarcely differ from those of the *Lilia* of Jussieu, except in having the lower part of the corolla tubular, and not divided to the base. The *Aletris punicea* of Labillardière is considered by Mr. Brown rather as the synonym of his *B. grandiflora* than of the present species.

The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in April last, in the greenhouse of Messrs Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, and had been imported from Botany Bay. We are told that it is the first sample which has
bloomed in this country. Not having had an opportunity of dissecting the flower, we shall not attempt to make any addition to the very correct outline of it by Mr. Brown.

A perennial herbaceous plant. Rootstock fleshy. Radical leaves several, surrounding the stem, the flat side facing inwards, narrowly linear, elongated, scarcely exceeding two lines in breadth, channelled, keeled, ultimately revolute along the edges, membranously enlarged and half-sheathing at the base; cauline ones distant, short. Stem round, simple. Raceme terminal, undivided. Peduncles while flowerbearing recurved, when fruitbearing upright; bractes at their base double, twice as short, one interior and shorter than the one at the side. Corolla tubular, six-lobed at the orifice, withering. Stamens placed on the tube. Anthers fixed on at the conical aperture of the base. Germin pedicled. Style subulate. Stigma simple. Capsule prism-shaped, partable into three, each of which opens at the interior angle. Seeds in two rows, inserted at the edges of the seam or suture, testa or outer coat loose, pubescent.

The germin begins to protrude from the mouth of the flower, soon after the flower expands.
LACHENALIA pallida. β.  
Straw-coloured pale-flowered Lachenalia.  

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Lachenalia mediana. Jacq. ic. var. 2. t. 392. coll. 3. 2:2. (α) flore pallido subcaeruleo.  
(β) flore pallido sublutescente.  

A genus closely akin to Scilla: differing chiefly in having the three alternate outer segments of the corolla shorter than the three inner, which last have also a dilated blade, and by the stamens and style being slightly bowed, as in Aloe. About 30 species are known, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Some of them are very ornamental: indeed we do not know a handsomer plant than the spotted leaved variety of Lachenalia quadricolor, which, when
grown in large patches, as we have seen it at Mr. Griffin's, makes even a gayer and more showy appearance than the Hyacinth or Tulip planted in the same way. All seem of easy culture, and are propagated abundantly by offsets from their bulbs. A conservatory or greenhouse is the situation that suits them best, and a mixture of loam and peat-earth the fittest mould for them.

We take our plant to be a mere seminal variety of *pallida*, the prototype sample of which has pale blue colour in those parts of the corolla where the present has pale yellow; and we see nothing to determine their distinction as species. The drawing was made last March at Mr. Griffin's, at South Lambeth, from a plant imported from the Cape of Good Hope.

Bulb tunicated. *Leaves* two, uprightly recurved, linearly oblong; smooth, shining, from 9 inches to about a foot high, half an inch broad or more, convolutely sheathing at the lower part. *Scape* somewhat shorter than the leaves, glaucous. *Raceme* many-flowered; *flowers* rather loosely arranged, horizontal; *pedicles* several times shorter than the corolla; *bractes* broadly ovate, short, pointed. *Corolla* scarcely exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length, oblong, cylindrically campanulate, slightly urceolate; 3 *outer segments* about $\frac{3}{4}$ shorter than the others, very obtuse with a greenish subtriangular caruncle on the back a little below the top, one rather longer than the rest, and more conspicuously keeled, 3 *inner ones* spatulately obovate, pale, thinner, with an obsolete green streak at the upper part of the keel, one of them rather narrower than the rest, with a deep notch at the end. *Stamens* converging, nearly equal to the corolla: *pollen* yellow. *Gerum* green, oblong, slightly conical rounded hexagonal six-furrowed, with three of the furrows deeper than the others.

*Lachenalia viridis* and *Scilla serotina*, have both been removed from their former places, and transferred to the genus *Uropetalon*, of which a species has been represented in the 156th article of this publication.
BORAGO orientalis.

Oriental Borage.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


BORAGO. Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. hypogyna rotata 5-fida, plerumque patens; (faux instructa 5 squamis calcarum instar cavis, intra corollam prominulis in ejusdem laciniarum basi; exträ hiulcis: ) squamulae obtuse emarginatae. Stigma 1: (fructus gymno-tetraspermus:) sem. rugosa, calyce connivente tecta. Herbae plerumque asperifoliae. Juss. l. c. 191.

B. orientalis, calycibus tubo corollæ brevioribus, foliis cordatis. Linn. sp. pl. 1. 197.


Smith prod. fl. græc. 122. Fl. græcæ 63. tab. 175. Willd. sp. pl. 1. 778.

Borago constantinopolitanæ. Mill. ic. 1. 43. t. 68.


Smith Flor. Græcæ. l. c.

Indica, zeylanica, and africana, three former species of this genus, have been lately withdrawn by Mr. Brown, and combined into a separate group by the title of Trichosdesma, distinguished from Borago by a considerable difference in the structures of the anther and fruit, as well as by not having the remarkable appendices which crown the mouth of the tube of the corolla in that. A reform by which Borago is reduced to five or six recorded species, all, we believe, belonging exclusively to the Levant and the Coast of Vol. IV.
Barbary, except officinalis, which is common to our own country as well as many other parts of Europe.

Orientalis is found wild in Turkey; was received by Miller from the Botanic Garden at Paris, and cultivated at Chelsea in 1752. Flowering here in the open ground as early as March, the blossom is very liable to be defaced by the cold winds of that month, and is not often seen in perfection with us. Miller recommends the planting of it in old rubbish or on walls, where it grows less rankly, and is of course not so subject to be injured by the effects of early frosts, which sometimes destroy it in other situations.

Rootstock perennial, fleshy, 4 or 5 inches long, rather smaller than the finger, blackish without, white within. Root-leaves petiolar, large, cordate, acuminate, undulated, reticulately veined, of a dingy green, thinly hispid on both sides, from 3 to 5 inches broad, sometimes nearly 6 long: petiolar channelled, nearly of the same length as the blades, thickly and subreversely hispid, sheathing at the base; stem-leaves small, alternate, more shortly petioled, uppermost ovately lanceolate, nearly sessile, tapering at the base. Stem herbaceous, upright, from a foot to a foot and a half high, angularly round, hispid, purplish; upwards paniculately branched, and leafy. Racemes at the top of the branches, twin, short, furrowed, nutant, bracteate. Bractes ovate, obtuse, furrowed, shorter than the pedicles. Flowers numerous, light-purplish-blue, cernuous. Segments of the calyx obovately oblong, furrowed, upright. Tube of the corolla nearly twice as long as the calyx, white, enlarged upwards; faux furrowed within, encircled at the top by short rounded emarginate pubescent white valvules (hollow like the spur of a flower, with the orifice opening on the outside); limb longer than the tube, segments linear, furrowed underneath, horizontal at the bottom, revolute at the top. Stamens inserted into the faux, shorter than the limb when expanded, upright, connivent, subulate, furrowed within, pinkish. Anthers incumbent, oblong, black. Germinem small, 4-cleft. Style filiform, rose-coloured, smooth, but little higher than the stamens. Stigma obtuse, black.

The principal part of the above specific description is a version of Sir J. E. Smith's, in the Flora Græca.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. Fulham.
CALENDULA graminifolia.
Grass-leaved Cape Marygold.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.


CALENDULA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 23.

C. graminifolia, folii linearibus subintegerrimis, caule subbuodo (unifloro, seminibus obcordato-orniculatis levibus). Linn. sp. pl. 2. 1305.


Calendula folii linearibus denticulatis et integerrimis. Mill. ic. 1. 51. t. 76. f. 1.

Calendula africana surrecta, rosmarini folio. Pluk. mant. 35. t. 370. f. 7.

Calla africana, folii croci angustis, florum petalis externè purpurascantibus, interne albis. Boerh. lugdb. 1. 118.

Dimorphotheca statices folio. Vaill. in act. paris. 1720. 280.

Bells africana, florum pediculis foliosis, folii angustis et integris. Comm. hort. 2. 67. t. 34.


A genus belonging to an order of the syngenesious class, where the florets of the circumference of the flower are provided with fertile pistils, but have no stamens; while those of the centre have both stamens and pistils, the latter of which however are sterile, and act merely as auxiliaries to the stamens in dispensing the pollen to the otherwise unprovided stigmas of the ray.
The species is native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was cultivated at Chelsea in 1731; but had been known in Holland as far back as 1698. At present a very rare plant in our collections. The specimen from which the drawing was made grew in the greenhouse of the Comtesse de Vandes at Bayswater, and was produced from imported seed.

Perennial. *Rootstock* rising into a short thickly leaved branching *stem (caudex)*. *Leaves* very narrow, linear, not very unlike those of the *Crocus*, in Vaillant’s view, like those of the Cushion Pink, roughly villous, ciliated, entire or sometimes with the margin broken by a few distant short teeth, tapered downwards, keeled underneath by a thick prominent midrib, stemclasping, broader and channelled at the lower part, *those of the stem* numerous, set round at all points, imbricately crowded below, about 3 inches long, *those of the flowerstalks* scattered loosely and growing gradually shorter. *Flowerstalks* continuously terminal of the arms of the stem, often reclined, from 6 inches to a foot long, one-flowered, roughly pubescent, angularly round, leafless to a great distance below the flower, dark green. *Calyx* herbaceous, roughly pubescent, leaflets lanceolately linear sides membranous. *Corolla* about an inch and a half in diameter; *disk* blackish; *ray* white on the inside and purple at the foot, on the outside of a purplish tawny brown: *florets of the ray* twice the length of the calyx, marked with 4 dark lines at their backs, tridenticulate, with a short purple glandularly woolled tube: *florets of the disk* subpubescent, segments of the limb pointed and black-topped: *anthers* with 5 blackish membranous points: *pollen* orange-yellow: *stigmas* clavately obtuse, black: *germens of the ray* obovately oblong, trigonal, rough: *of the disk* obcordate and flatly compressed.
IPOMŒA bona nox. & purpuraseens.
Purple afternoon flowering Ipomoea.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


IPOMŒA. Suprà vol. 1. fol. 9.

I. bona nox, glaberrima: caule sarmentoso, passim scabrato (radicante?):
foliis lato-cordatis, integris s. diversè angulosæ; pedunculis 1-3-floris:
calyce aristato: corolla maxima, alba; tubo angustè longissimo, virente,
centro, fasciis limbi concoloribus. Michaux bot. amer. 1. 140.
Ipomoea bona nox. Linn. sp. pl. 1. 228. Wildl. sp. pl. 1. 882. Gærtn.
I. sylvestris, foliis et floribus amplissimis: tubis florum suberetibus. Browne
jam. 155.

Convolvulus maximus, caule spinulis obtusis obsito. Sloane jam. 1. 151. t.
96. f. 1.

(3) minor, flore purpuraseense, calyce vix aristato, genitalibus fauce tubi
inclusis.

Caulis volubilis v. sarmentosus, radicans, subrubescens. Fol. sinù pro-
fundó ad basin excisa, acuminata acumine angusto producto mucronato, 3-5-an-
cialia; petiolo ipsi parum breviore firma. Pedunculi axillares, grassi, breves,
pedicellis carnosis, augecente germine clavatum extumescentibus, infra unicum
longis, basi sepiús bracteolâ apressâ munitis, cum fructû refractim mutanti-
bus. Cal. convívios, mutlitès brevier tubo, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis medio
carnosis cum carinâ acutâ, lateribus membranosis, acuminatis, acumínibus in-
terdìm aristato-productis. Cor. hypocrateriformis; tubo 2-4-unciali cylin-
drico in faucem breviorem parùm latiorem abeunt, cum eâ simul limbo duplo
longiore, virente v. purpurasecente: limbo 2-4-unciali, planiusculo, brevissimi
quinquelobo albo, v. purpurasecente, lobis lato-acuminatis, mucronatis. Stam.
vé nae cænæ parùm exsuperantia v. infra hanc inclusâ; fl. basi subpubescentia;
biloc.; sem. 2 in quilibet loculamento, glabra.

In our judgment the present plant can be regarded only as a variety of the species of this name. It expands
its flowers like the other plants of that in the evening, and
has all their features, except in as far as regards the colour
of the corolla, the smaller size of the parts (where however
the same proportions are preserved), a calyx in which the
leaflets can scarcely be said to be either so far or so slenderly
prolonged as to be called awned, as they are in the other,
and the shortness of the floral organs, which do not emerge
from the mouth of the faux as there. The excrescences which
are seen on the stem, especially near the knots where the
leaves issue, and which have been usually held to be spines,
seem to us in both varieties mere sprouting radicles, such as
are met with in other plants that grow along the ground as
this sometimes does. In the Banksian Herbarium there is a
specimen of our variety, which had flowered in some collec-
tion in this country many years ago.

A smooth annual plant. Stem sometimes twining, some-
times sarmentose, reddish. Leaves broadly cordate or
sometimes variously angular, acuminated, with longishly
tapered mucronate points, from 3 to 5 inches long; petiole
nearly of the same length, firm. Peduncles axillary, thick,
short, 1-3-flowered; pedicels fleshy clavately thickened,
thickening with the growth fruit, and ultimately refracted
together with that, bearing generally a small close-pressed
bracte at the base. Calyx many times shorter than the
tube; leaflets ovately lanceolate, converging, fleshy along
the middle with a sharp keel, sides widish, membranous,
acuminate. Corolla hypocrateriform; tube 2-4 inches long,
ending in a shorter rather wider faux, together with which it
is as long again as the limb; limb from 2 to 4 inches in
diameter, nearly flat, very shallowly 5-lobed, lobes broadly
tapered mucronate. Stamens either rising a little above the
mouth of the faux, or remaining within it. Stigma capitate,
granular, slightly 4-cleft. Capsule bilocular, 4-seeded.

The drawing was taken from a sample which flowered in
Mr. Herbert's hothouse at Spofforth. Both varieties are
natives of the West Indies. The white one, of Carolina and
Georgia as well as the West Indies,
CEANOTHUS azureus.

Azure-flowered Ceanothus.

FENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


C. azureus, pubescens; foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis, scabro-serratis, subtus ramisque tomentosis, paniculis thyrsoides: partialibus et simplicibus brevibus ex fasciculis plurifloris in pedunculo crasso tomentoso a basi ad apicem dispositis.

Ceanothus azureus. Desfont. tabl. 292; (ed. 1816).

Ceanothus caeruleus. Lodiges’s botan. cabinet. 110.


Mr. Brown, while visiting the garden of La Malmaison near Paris the year before last, saw this rare, and then unrecorded, shrub, in one of the garden-frames of that establishment, and was much struck by its beauty, the plant being at that time loaded with clusters of fragrant azure blossom. It has been since imported into this country.
from Mr. Parmentier's collection, at Enghien, by Messrs. Loddiges; and our drawing was made from a sample which flowered in their nursery at Hackney in April last. It is said to be very difficult to propagate, consequently likely to continue rare. Probably native of Mexico, certainly of America, but not of New Holland, as has been stated elsewhere. It ranks in the same natural order as the Buckthorns of our own country; but the group to which it has been generically restricted, is not represented in Europe by any indigenous species, though it is in each of the other quarters of the world.

Branches round, tomentose, slightly tawny. Leaves about 3 inches long, about one and a half broad, ovately oblong, pubescent, soft, acuminated, serrated with teeth headed by a minute cartilaginous spinous point, green above and transparently pubescent, tomentose underneath and slightly tawny, somewhat wrinkly veined above, nervé, the three principal nerves prominent on the under, depressed on the upper side. Panicles produced on opposite axillary branchlets, short, thyrselike, axillary and terminal, the former simple, the latter compound, the partial ones separated by thin dry bractes in the place of leaves; pedicles one-flowered filiform simple equal hairy disposed in fascicles separated by bractes from the base to the top of a short tomentose peduncle. Flowers blue, when unopened nearly of the diameter of a Coriander seed. Calyx corollabearing, of rather a more opaque blue than the petals, oblately campanulate, slightly pentagonal, segments ovately angular, membranous, convergent. Corolla uprightly spread; petals 5, vaultedly spatulate, situated in the intervals of the segments of the calyx, radiately distinct, equal; unguis linearly narrow, convolutely channelled, tapered downwards; lamina helmetshaped, with the sides deeper than the upper part, serving as the cradle of an anther. Stamens equal to the petals; filaments inserted into the bottom of the calyx, upright; anthers yellow, round-ovate, 4-lobed. Germen bright green, smooth, oblate, triangular, surrounded by the thick glandular ring of the disk of the calyx: style 3-parted, blue, divisions filiform, fascicled, divergently recurved at the top, equal to the calyx, terminating in simple stigmatose points.
DIRCA palustris.

Leatherwood.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Native of North America, from New York to Virginia, growing in shady boggy woods. Known by the name of "Leatherwood," from the nature of its stem and branches. Introduced by the Duke of Argyll in 1750. Though perfectly hardy, by no means common in our shrubberies, owing to the greediness of the Snails for the young plants, which it is difficult to defend from the attacks of this enemy. The blossom, produced long before the leaves are completely evolved, is small, but rendered conspicuous by the whitish yellow durable scales of the buds, which sur-
round it in the manner of an involucre till it decays. The species, the only one of the genus, is of the same natural order as the Common Mezereon and the Spurge-Laurel of our own country; of which the co-ordinates seem universally distinguished by the toughness of the wood. The present plant requires to be cultivated in bog-earth, and flowers about March or April.

A deciduous upright corymbose branching shrub, seldom exceeding the height of four or five feet, branches numerous with a pale brown very smooth bark, somewhat tumid at their insertion, and looking as if one was let into the socket of the other. **Buds** floral, terminal and lateral; **scales** whitish yellow, a little more than half an inch long, equal to or even longer than the inflorescence, membranous, oblong, obtuse, veined, smooth within, sericeously furred without by a brownish pubescence. **Flowers** ternately fascicled, a fascicle dependent from the side of every bud, whitish yellow; **peduncles** very short, round, thickish, dividing into three one-flowered **pedicles** connected with the flower by a joint. **Calyx** none. **Corolla** membranous, inferior, less than one third of an inch in length, funnel-form; **faux** campanulate; **limb** nearly obsolete, somewhat slanted, indentedly lobed, lobes rounded. **Stamens** protruding beyond the corolla, inserted at the mouth of the tube, which is about the length of the faux and limb together: **anthers** upright, terminal, short, adnately equitant at the apex of the filament: **pollen** granular, grumous, sometimes sulphur-coloured, sometimes of as deep a yellow as that of the yolk of an egg. **Germen** green, smooth, ovately elliptical, one-celled, one-seeded: **style** longer than the stamens, setiform, white like the filaments, assurgent and variously inflectent towards the top: **stigma** a simple point. **Leaves** lanceolately oval, rather tender, pointed, villous underneath, narrowed further downwards than upwards.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whit-ley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham.
VELLA Pseudo-Cytisus.

Shrubby Cress-rocket.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.


V. Pseudo-Cytisus, foliis integris obovatis ciliatis, siliculis erectis. Lin. sp. pl. 2. 895.

Vella Pseudo-Cytisus. Mill. dict. ed. 8. n. 2. Hort. Kew. 2. 370. ed. 2. 4. 79. Cavanill. loc. cit. 1. 32. t. 42. Lamarck ill. t. 555. f. 2. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 422.


The parts commonly selected to distinguish the charac-
ters of generic groups, owing to a great degree of equa-
bility in the transitions of the species of the natural or-
der to which our plant belongs, having been found to afford only faint and equivocal distinctions; it has occurred to Mr. Brown to avail himself of the seminal viscera, called cotyle-
dons or seed-lobes, in aid of the former inefficient means. The account to which he has turned the expedient will be seen by referring to the characters in his reform of the genera of this class in the late edition of the Hortus Kewensis.
The essential marks of the present genus, are; a short ventricose pod or silicle, a broad flat oblong style, duplicate seed-lobes and a close calyx. It consists as yet only of three species, all native of Europe. The present belongs to Spain, and is not often met with in our collections, though cultivated by Miller in 1759. Usually preserved in a pit or frame.

An upright suffrutescent plant from two to three feet high, very much branched, with a short hardish haired fur, and pale brown rind. Leaves loosely scattered, generally with two smaller ones in their axils, giving the appearance of their being ternate and sessile, like those of Cytisus sessilifolius, whence we are told the specific name was suggested, thickish hard and fleshy, spatulate with an elliptical or an obovate blade, roughly furred with the pubescence inclined forwards, ciliate. Racemes terminal, manyflowered, loosely and scatteredly disposed, oblong, cylindrical, upright, spreading, simple. Pedicles one-flowered, very short, bracteless. Flowers yellow, ascendent, before they decay generally turning to brownish purple below the blade of the petals, odorous, \( \frac{3}{4} \) of an inch long. Calyx \( \frac{3}{4} \) of an inch long, roughly furred, tubular, leaflets cohering slightly by their membranous edges, oblong, obtuse. Petals obcordately spatulate; unguis filiform, nearly 3 times longer than the lamina, convolute above the calyx; lamina of one colour, veiny, small, obcordate. Stamens all fertile (not with the two connate pairs antherless, as described by Linnaeus), coming above the calyx: anthers recurved at the top. Germin oval, smooth, compressed, ancipital, subsessile: style laminar, oblong, in a cross direction with the germen, nearly of the same dimensions, flatly ancipital, palely green, headed by a small round somewhat bilobed frosted deep green stigma.

The drawing was taken in May, at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham.
VERBENA Aubletia.

Rose Vervain.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.


Verbena Aubletia. Lin. suppl. 86. Jacq. hort. vindob. 2. 82. t. 176.


119. Pursh amer. sept. 2. 415.

Verbena Oblatiea. Retz in act. stockholm. 1773. 144. t. 5.

Verbena Oblatiea. Medicus in act. palat. 3. 194. t. 7.

Verbena longiflora. Lamarcq illustr. 1. 57.

Obletia. Hoczer journ. 1. 367. t. 2.

Glandularia caroliniensis. Gmel. syst. nat. 2. 920.

Anonymos caroliniensis. Wall. carol. 164.

Buchnera canadensis. Curtis' s magaz. 308? Wull. sp. pl. 2. 878.

Lychnidea verbena tenuifoliae folio. Feuillée l. 3. 35. t. 25.


The stock of this sample was imported from Carolina about seven years ago by Mr. Lyon, and has been considered in our gardens as specifically distinct from the plant of the above name, introduced from North America by Monsieur Richard in 1774, by some called perennial, by others bi-
ennial. The one before us is clearly perennial when cultivated in the conservatory, and we suspect the other will be found so under the same circumstances. We have examined the descriptions and figures, as well as indigenous and cultivated samples of *Aubletia*, and confess ourselves unable to discover such marks as in our view would justify a speculative separation in the species of the two plants. The samples vary in height, in the deeper or shallower incisions of the leaves, in the greater or less elongation of the same, as well as of the petioles. Nor can we distinguish the Chili plant of Feuillé from either. A comparison of the living subjects deemed distinct, or the difference of their duration being established by experience, may enable others to form a different opinion. We are obliged to Mr. Lambert for the opportunity of making the drawing.

*Root* fibrous spreading; *stem* herbaceous, 1-2 feet high or more, 4-cornered, hirsute, branching at the bottom, the branches procumbent for some distance, and often rooting at the joints. *Leaves* longly or shortly petioled, opposite, spreading, hirsute, ovately oblong, lobedly and lacinately dissected, acuminated, at most about 3 inches long, depressedly nerved and veined, very shallowly decurrent along the sides of the channelled *petiole*. *Spike* solitary, terminal, numerous, scattered, imbricated, extending itself gradually, the lower part, by the quick fall of the corolla becoming squarrose, upper part corymbosefylastigiate, the long flowers shooting up in succession round the central unopened ones. *Bractes* linearly lanceolate, hirsute, rather shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* glandularly hirsute, about ½ shorter than the tube of the corolla, linearly tubular, plaitedly 5-cornered, teeth subulate, one much smaller than the rest. *Corolla* about an inch long hypocratiform: *tube* twice deeper than the limb, pubescent, pale, with a slightly enlarged 4 times shorter *faux*: *limb* obliquely rotate; *one lip* 3-cleft to below the middle, segments cuneately obcordate, divergent, the middle somewhat larger, *the other lip* about ½ smaller 2-cleft, segments collaterally convergent. *Faux* bearded within, and at the orifice. *Germin* oblong, 4-furrowed, 4-cornered with rounded corners, green: *style* clavately filiform, flattened and widened above: *stigma* short, bifornly 2-lobed, one lobe pointed and upright, the other thick obtuse glandular and bent down.
MALVA capensis.
Cape Mallow.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ. Jussieu gen. 271. Div. II. Stam. in tubum corolliferum connata, indefinita. Fructus multicapsularis; capss. verticillate, in orbem dispositae aut in unam compactae.


Div. foliis angulosis.
M. capensis, caule fruticoso, foliiis quinquelongibus, superioribus trilobis crenato-dentatis glutinosis, floribus binis cernuis, pedunculis fruticeferis erectis petiolo longioribus. Cavan. diss. 2. 71. t. 24. f. 3.
Malva africana frutescens, flore parvo carneo unguiculis atorubentibus. Pluk. amalth. 140. t. 451. f. 5.


Native of the Cape of Good Hope. According to the Philosophical Transactions cultivated in the Chelsea garden as long ago as 1713. Till now unrepresented by any published figure except the unsatisfactory ones we have cited from the works of Cavanilles and Pluknet. A greenhouse plant of easy culture and propagation; flowering most part of the year; seldom exceeding the height of 4 or 5 feet. More than sixty species, from humble herbs to tall shrubs,
are included in the last enumeration of this genus; the type of which is pretty generally distributed throughout the four quarters of the globe. In the tribe or order are comprised trees of the largest size, of some of which the trunk is said to be 20 or 30 feet in diameter.

*Stem* of the present species round, upright, roughly furred, numerous and roddedly branched. *Leaves* alternate, distant, green, roughly and viscidly furred, veined, slightly wrinkled, nearly round, subcordate at the base, upper ones 3-lobed, lower 5-lobed, crenately toothed, the largest about an inch and a half long, slightly undulated, lobes round at the point, lateral ones divergent, middle one oblong and further extended; *petiole* two or three times shorter spreading: *stipules* 2, small, herbaceous, ovately acuminate, ciliated. *Peduncles* axillary, in pairs, sometimes solitary, rarely 2-flowered, filiform, twice longer than the petioles or more, bent in an obtuse angle a little below the flower, otherwise quite straight, uprightly spreading. *Flowers* nutant, nearly an inch in diameter, of a pale flesh colour, marked above the base with 5 radiant crimson spots. *Outer calyx* ½ shorter than the inner, 3-4-leaved, stellately campanulate, leaflets narrow linearly subulate slightly channelled furred; *inner one* half five-cleft, stellately furred, twice shallower or more than the corolla, segments ovately acuminate. *Corolla* campanulately rotate, *petals* cuneately obcordate, not touching at the sides, *unguis* very shortly furred within. *Stamens* tubed furred below with stellate or pencilled hairs, branching and antherbearing above: *anthers* small, reniform, with shagreened black-red cases. *Styles* 12? crimson towards the stigmas; *stigmas* so many terminal glandular whitish papillae not much wider than the style.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whit-ley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham.
MALVA fragrans.

Sweet-scented Mallow.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Nat. ord. MALVACEAE. Jussieu gen. 271. Div. II. Stam. in tubum corollærum connata, indefinita. Fructus multicapsularis; capss. verticillatae, in orbem dispositae aut in unam compactæ.

MALVA. Supra fol. 295.

Div. foliiis angulosis.


The whole of this shrub diffuses a very grateful balsamic odour, perfuming the hand for some time after it has been drawn over the plant, and rendering it one of the most desirable species of the genus for the conservatory. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by Miller, at Chelsea, in 1759. In bloom from April to July, and longer.
An upright leafy shrub, growing to the height of 10 or 12 feet, hirsutely and viscidly furled, green, axillarily branched. Leaves soft, alternate, from an inch and a half to three inches long, roughly furled, veined and slightly wrinkled, about as broad as long, sharply crenated, cordate, 5-7-lobed, lobes obtuse shallowly sinuated, the middle one ovate and longer: petiole 3 times shorter than the blade or more. Stipules 2, ovately acuminated, short; entire, spread horizontally. Peduncles axillary, generally double, one-flowered, outspread, straight, filiform, roughly furled, rather shorter than the leaf, 2 or 3 times longer than the petiole, generally furnished with a leaflet or bracte at the base. Flowers of a purplish pink, less than an inch in diameter, rotately campanulate. Outer calyx three-leaved, as short again as the inner one, leaflets linearly lanceolate, flat: inner one half-falcate hirsute, segments ovately acuminated. Petals not much longer than the calyx, touching each other by their sides without lapping over; lamina or broad part obliquely round, veined, subcrenately eroded at the upper margin, of a deeper red at the base; unguis short, whitish, slightly villous, ciliate. Column of stamens about ¼ shorter than the corolla, whitish, nearly naked, having only a few pencilled or stellated hairs, marked with 5 crimson stains between the petals at the base, bearing the anthers in a tuft at the upper part: anthers reniform, blackish purple, shagreened; pollen of smooth ash-coloured globular grains, clotted. Styles 12: rosy-crimson, filiform, protruded beyond the stamens; stigma a pale terminal glandular papilla but little wider than the style.

The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whit-ley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham.
MALVA calycina.

Broad-cupped Mallow.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.


Div. Foliis subindividiiis.

M. calycina, foliis cordatis crenatis solitariis, longè pedunculatis, calyce exteriori maximo. Cavan. diss. 2. 81. t. 22. f. 4.

Malva calycina. Thunb. prod. 118. Wildl. sp. pl. 3. 777.

Frutex interdìum subbiorygialis, Ramosus, subviscoso-hirsutus, cortice scaberuloso, velutino, parum longior, quam latiore, subsesquiuncialia, subviscoso-hirsutus, coriaceo-rugosa, subtus varicoso-venosa, umbellato-patens, segmentis lato-ovatis acuminatis; petelio brevi brevior corolla, basi ma-terieram capsum pungitum, in orbem dispositae, aut in unam compactae. We suspect the reason, why we do not find this shrub among the rest of the genus recorded in the Hortus Kewensis, to be, that it has been overlooked as a variety of some of the Cape species. Plants of it from 15 to 16 feet high, with the appearance of age, are met with in our collections, and show that it is one of no very recent date in them. There is a spontaneous sample of it in the Banksian Herbarium, from the Cape of Good Hope. The specific name was suggested to Cavanilles by the leaves of the outer calyx being proportionately the broadest of any of the con-geners known to him. It has never been represented by any published coloured figure before the present.
A branching subviscidly furred shrub; bark generally more or less red. Leaves scattered on all sides, standing widishly apart, cordate, green, roughly furred, but little longer than broad, an inch and a half in length or upwards, wrinkled, prominently veined underneath, crenately toothed, obsoletely sinuated, sublobate before they are full grown; petiole several times shorter than the blade. Stipules double, short, ovate, bluntish, convex on the upper side. Peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered, rough-furred, longer than the petiole, with a leaflet near their foot. Flowers oblately campanulate, flesh-coloured, about an inch and one third in diameter, marked below with radiated crimson streaks. Outer calyx equal to the inner, 3-leaved, leaflets very broad, elliptically ovate, acuminiated, shortly and roughly pubescent; inner one half-cleft, subangularly turbinate at the lower part, at the upper spreadingly campanulate with broadly ovate sharp-pointed segments. Petals roundly obcordate, lamina oblate with a wide shallow subrepand nearly obsolete sinus at the top, lapping over each other at their sides, minutely ciliated below; unguis short, white. Staminate tube about \( \frac{1}{2} \) shorter than the corolla, marked at the base of the petals, with 5 alternate crimson spots, smooth at the lower part, bearded by a few short pencils or stellated villi near the anthers: anthers black, reniform; pollen cinereous, clotted, grains sphærical smooth. Styles 12? crimson; stigma a pale glandular slightly broader papilla.

The drawing was taken from a sample in the greenhouse of Messrs. Whitley and Co. at Fulham, where it flowers for a long time in succession during the summer months.
GLYCINE comptoniana.

Lady Northamton’s Glycine.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. Jussieu gen. 345. Div. V.
GLYCINE. Supræ vol. 3. fol. 261.


In the nurseries the resemblance of the blossom of this species to that of Kennedia monophylla has raised the opinion, that it belongs to the same genus. But Mr. Brown, ever liberally communicative of his accurate and extensive information, tells us that our plant is not comprehended within the character by which that group has been defined. We have therefore left it to the genus in which it stands in the work we have cited, where it was first published. When Glycine undergoes a revisal, our species will probably be generically separated from it.
Native of New Holland, and, as Mr. Brown believes, of the neighbourhood of Port Jackson. Introduced some years back by Lady Northampton. The drawing was taken from a specimen kindly sent to us by Mr. Herbert, from his collection at Spofforth, near Wetherby. The plant is one that does not flower freely till of some years standing; when it is very ornamental. It does best planted in the border of a conservatory, and climbs to a considerable height.

A smooth woody twining branched shrub, branches brownish green, round, shallowly 4-cornered. *Leaves* terminal, distant, dark green, nettedly veined, about 3 inches long, leaflets oblongly ovate rounded at the top and mucronate, lateral ones fixed to the petiole by a thick flexible joint, the middle one a little the largest, about 1½ inch long; *petiole* stiff, striated, channelled, with a thick fleshy joint at the base. *Common stipules* two, semiovate, awnedly acuminate, reddish, *partial ones* minute linearly subulate, red. *Racemes* simple, axillary, manyflowered, longer than the petiole, upright, two inches or more in length, *peduncle* flexuose, striated, green, with 2 bractes at the base, *pedicles* in alternate pairs, rather shorter than the corolla, about equal to the intervals between the pairs, angular, connected by a joint with the calyx. *Flowers* violet purple, about half an inch long. *Calyx* coloured, more than twice shorter than the corolla, tubularly campanulate, 2-lipped, gibbous at the back, slightly villous at the edge, *upper lip* shortly 2-cleft, with acute straight lobules, *lower one* 3-cleft, with stellately spread equal acuminate mucronate segments. *Vexillum* obcordately orbicular, reflectent, with a white double green-figured spot in the middle, obsoletely unguiculate: *wings* equal in length to this, of one colour, pointing forwards, pressed to the keel by their inner flat surface, hatchet-shaped, with a short bifurcated unguis: *keel* diverging from the vexillum, pale, twice smaller than the wings, of two falcate obtuse petals, with white unequally two-pronged ungues. *Filaments* diadelphous, not much longer than the calyx, turned up with a sharpish angle: *anthers* greenish yellow, ovately round; *pollen* granular and clotted. *Germen* smooth, compressedly linear, sessile, the length of the calyx, terminated by a short continuous *style* of nearly the same thickness; *stigma* an obtuse slightly pubescent point.
VESTIA lycioides.

**Box-thornlike Vestia.**

**PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**


VESTIA lycioides. *Willd. enum. 208.*


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A genus instituted by Willdenow from the present species, which he suspects to be the same with the PERIPHRAGMOS *feetidus* of the Flora Peruviana. The two plants plainly coincide in some remarkable characteristics; but still, if we are to put faith in figures and descriptions, they can scarcely be the same species. The plant of the Flora Peruviana has 3-flowered peduncles, which terminate branchlets that issue from a separate fascicle of small leaves, in our plant these proceed nakedly from the side of the main branches out of the line of and above the axil of the proximate leaf, and have generally only one flower. The calyx is there described as of a black violet colour, and the limb of the corolla as pale violet, neither of which circumstances applies to this plant. The seed-vessel shown in the plate of the above work would remove all perplexity, for that never could belong to our species; but then it is questioned by Willdenow whether this
is not a wrong one, introduced there by mistake. We confess our persuasion of their being distinct. On Mr. Brown's suggestion we have placed the genus in the order Solanew. It comes very close to Lyceium.

We are obliged to Mr. Lambert for the opportunity of taking the drawing, from a sample that came from the hot-house at Boyton, his seat in Wiltshire.

Native of South America. Very lately introduced into the Physic Garden at Chelsea, from Berlin; where it had most probably been raised from seed brought home by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland.

An upright branching rank-smelling shrub; branches copiously leaved, round, villous. Leaves scattered, near, oblongly oval, smooth, entire, subsessile or very shortly subpetioled, outspread, longer ones 1½ or 2 inches in length, rather glossy at the upper side. Peduncles lateral, placed above and out of the direction of the axil of the leaf, ascendent, 1-2-flowered, round, villous, ½ of an inch long, jointed a little below the calyx. Calyx inferior, 3 times shorter than the corolla, tubularly cupshaped, 5-nerved, with a sinuated 5-toothed downy edge. Corolla of one piece, pale yellow, elongatedly tubular, more than an inch long; tube equal to the calyx; faux cylindrical, rather wider than the tube, obsoletely pentagonal below; limb 3 times shorter than the faux, even, stellated, tomentosely villous, without segments, angularly ovate, acute. Filaments longly protruded, nearly equal, connivent above, capillary, inserted below the faux at the mouth of the tube, widened at the base and bearded with a white wool: anthers brown, sagittately cordate, didymously locular, fixed at the notch in their base to the point of the filament, loculaments, when the pollen has been voided, of a round peltate form. Style as long as the filaments, 3 times thicker, greenish, inserted at the umbilicated summit of the germen; stigma deep green, obtuse obsoletely indented. Germen round, marked above with 4 seams, green, many-seeded, bilocular, with two placentiform receptacles, one grown to each side of the dissepiment; ovula globular.
This pretty species does not seem to have been recognised of late in our collections for the *Indigofera amœna*, which it clearly is. In all the gardens where we have met with it, it has been known by the appellation of *Indigofera purpurea*. Belongs to the Cape of Good Hope; and was introduced in 1774 by Mr. Masson. A free-flowering greenhouse plant.

A grey branching upright shrub, with a short hispid flat-pressed silvery fur, in the samples we have seen, seldom

**INDIGOFERA amœna.**

*Long-bunched Indigo.*

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**DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.**

*Ind. ord. Leguminosæ. Jussieu gen. 345. Div. V.*

**INDIGOFERA.** Suprà in notis appendicis vol. 3.


exceeding a yard in height; branches flexuose, 4-ridged; the small bristles that form the fur are decumbent and fixed down at their middle with the two ends pointed and detached, as we see them on a larger scale in Malpighia. Leaves alternate, wideset, widespread, with a thicker fur underneath; leaflets oblongly oval, scarcely an inch long, nearly equal, with a small recurved point, nerves, excepting the main one, very faintly marked: petiole usually shorter than the leaflets, fixed to the branch by a joint, as the leaflets are to that: stipules 2, herbaceous, subulate, awned, caducous. Peduncles axillary, solitary, upright, several times longer than the leaves; flowers numerous, in a spike-like raceme, scattered, near together, widespread, about half an inch long, purplish red; pedicles very short; bractes caducous, about equal to the calyx, coloured in part, spotted, formed of a compressedly vaulted awned lamina and a short green unguis. Calyx hispid, coloured, oblately campanulate, about 3 times shorter than the corolla, half 5-cleft; limb bilabiate, segments unequal, linearly subulate, ciliate, in the upper lip divaricate and slanted downwards, in the lower placed parallelly like the teeth of a comb, the middle one largest. Petals all of the same colour, veined, nearly of one length: vexillum oblong, rhomboidally ovate, slightly acuminate, refracted from below the middle, unguis red, broad, concave, gibbous at the back, not covered by the calyx, lamina with a double white and violet streaked spot at the base: wings falcately lanceolate, divaricate, downy at the point, unguis simple: keel deflected, lanceolately navicular, with a short-pointed spur at each side: unguis simple, oblong, divergent, red. Stamens diadelphous: the tube of the filaments very shallowly 9-cleft, reddish and incurved at the top: anthers upright, ovate, with a small crested point at the back, tomentosely bearded at the base. Germin round, villous, straight: style as short again as that, subulate, reddish, incurved: stigma a white compressed glandular head.

The drawing was taken at Messrs. Whitley and Co.'s, Fulham.
VINCA herbacea.
Hungarian Periwinkle.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


V. herbacea, caulibus herbaceis prostratis; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis glabris, floribus pedunculatis, calyce ciliato. Willd. Enum. 274.


Radix perennis. Caules herbacei procumbentes, in solo arenoso prostrati, lineâ rectâ ad 1-2 pedes pretendendi, nec nisi in graminosaur à rectâ directione deflectendi, atque apice erigendi, idem floriferi et radicantes (nec ut in VINCA majo re et minore florentes erecti, non florentes procumbentes), simplicissimi, rarâ ramosi raminis oppositis altero brevire, nudi, laves, nidi; et velut atomis quiusdam sub epidermide aspersi, non rârâ purpurascentes, subquadranguli angulis à petiolorum marginem utrinque decrementibus, lateribus 2 majoribus convexit, minoribus subcanaliculatis. Fol. subsessilia, opposita, oblonga, super obscurè viridia, nuda, subiús pallidiora, utrinque nuda, marginibus tamen subrevolutis ciliata setulis brevissimis rigidi-usulis, infima nonnuquam subrotunda, proxima ovata, oblongo-ovata, tándem lanceolata, omnìa hyeme emontientia. Flores 4-5 in codem caule, sustentati pedunculis erectis axillariibus, rarâ oppositis, folia aquantibus v. superantibus, tertibus v. subcompressis, post florescentiam recurvandis. Cal. (subcoloratus) 5-partitis, erectus, persistentis, lac. (distantibus) acutis, subciliatis, basi utrinque glandulâ dentatis. Cor. congenerum, violaceæ-ceruleæ (subsesquianunciam transversa), nonnuquam candida, tubi parte angustiore sulcis 5 profundioribus insculpita, fauce hirsutâ, pilis albis clausâ. Fil. uhi corollæ adnascantur hirsuta, hinc prominentia, glabra, albida, versus antheras dilatata. Anth. luteæ, extâs versus apicem hirsute, medio utrinque laminâ membranaceâ aucta. Germ. 2 ovata, interjectâ utrinque glandulâ melliferâ ovata viridio-luteâ. Styli albi. Stig. (albo-lanatum). Folliculi 2 subcylindrici, medio nonnuquam angustati, subangulati, versus apicem tenuiores, alter secpè abortienès. Sem. oblonga, hinc convexa, indê foveâ longitudinali excavata. Wald. & Kitaib. l. c.

The species is native of Hungary, and was first recorded by Messrs. Waldstein and Kitaibel in their splendid work on the rarer plants of that kingdom. It differs in several points from its well-known congeners major and minor; most decisively however in not having a suffrutescent evergreen stem, but one that dies in the winter. The drawing
was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. Fulham, where it has been very recently received from the Botanic Garden of Berlin. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers in May and June.

*Root* perennial. *Stems* herbaceous, procumbent, radicant, from a foot and a half to two feet long, quite simple, seldom branched, smooth, frequently purplish, slightly 4-cornered. *Leaves* subsessile, opposite, obtuse, dark green above, subrevolute at the edge, very shortly and bristly ciliate, the lowermost nearly round, the next ovate, then oblongly ovate, and lastly lanceolate. *Flowers* 4-5 upon a stem; *peduncles* solitary, axillary, seldom opposite, upright, equal to the leaves or longer, round or slightly compressed, recurved after the flower has faded. *Calyx* slightly coloured, 5-parted, upright, persistent, *segments* wideset, acute, minutely ciliate, toothed on each side the base by a small gland. *Corolla* like that of the congers, about an inch and half across, varying from a deep violet purple to white, deepishly five-furrowed at the narrow part of the tube, half closed by a white pubescence. *Filaments* hirsute where they join to the corolla, prominent on one side, smooth, white, dilated towards the anthers. *Anthers* yellow hirsutely furred at the top without, having a membranous lamina on each side their middle. *Germens* 2, ovate, intercepted on each side by a yellow green melliferous gland. *Styles* white. *Stigmas* white-woolled. *Follicles* 2, sometimes narrowed in the middle, subangular, narrower towards the top, one of them often miscarrying. *Seeds* oblong, convex on one side, with a longitudinal cavity on the other.
VACCINIUM fuscatum.
Cluster-flowered Whortle-berry.

OCTANDRIA (DECANDRIA. Pursh.) MONOGYNA.

Nat. ord. ERICÆ. Jussieu gen. 159. Div. II. German inferum aut seminferum.

ERICÆ. Brown prod. 557.


Vaccinium fuscatum. Hort. Kew. 2. 11. ed. 2. 2. 356. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 351.

Vaccinium formosum. Andrews's reposit. 97.


Twenty-five North-American species of this genus have been recorded by Mr. Pursh in the work we have cited; among which the present little shrub is the most ornamental in point of blossom. It is said to grow naturally in the swamps of Lower Carolina and Georgia. Was first introduced in 1770 by Mr. William Young. The specific name of fus-
*Catum* refers to the colour of the calyx. The drawing was made at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. at Fulham, where the plant is cultivated in the open ground in bog-earth. It flowers in May and June.

A flexuosely branching deciduous shrub, seldom exceeding 2 or 3 feet in height. *Leaves* oblong, elliptical, sublanceolate, pointed, very finely serrate, about an inch and half long, about the half of one broad or more, slightly villous underneath along the veins. *Racemes* compound, in oblong flexuose subleafless panicles; *partial ones* several-flowered, lateral and terminal, alternate, contracted to nearly a corymbose form; *peduncle* straight, stiff, not much longer than the pedicles, generally with a scale or two of the floral bud remaining at the base; *pedicles* reddish, shining, deflected, nearly of the length of the corolla, furnished above the base with red membranous lanceolate downy-edged caducous *bractes*. *Flowers* white and red, smelling like honey. *Calyx* continuous with the germen, short, oblately campanulate, 5-cleft, lobules pointedly ovate, slightly ciliate, recurved at the tip. *Corolla* ovately cylindrical, the diameter three times less than the length or more, plaitedly angular at the upper part, *mouth* narrow, 5-cleft, *segments* minute, somewhat pointed, slightly villous at the edge. *Stamens* 10, a third shorter than the corolla, upright: *filaments* cylindrically contiguous, white, flat, linear, furred, the length of the anthers: *anthers* of the colour of rust, without any appendage at the base, headed by two awns longer than the cells. *Style* green, round, straight, nearly protruded from the mouth of the corolla; *stigma* capitate, papulous.

The principal distinctions between *Vaccinium* (which varies with 8 and 10 stamens) and *Andromeda*, are the berry of the first, and the capsule of the latter.
AMARYLLIS longifolia; γ. longiflora.

Tall-flowered long-leaved Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. NARCISSEI. Jussieu gen. 54. Div. II.

AMARYLLIDÆ. Brown prod. 296. Sect. I.

AMARYLLIS. Suprà vol. 3, fìl. 226.


A. longifolia, umbella multiflora, brevité et obesè pedicellata; foliiis lorato-attenuatis margine scabris; limbo suberecto subduplo breviore tubo. Nobis in journ. of science and the arts. 2. 366.


Amaryllis bulbisperma. Burn. prod. 9.


(α) minor; bulbo angusto cylindrico; foliis glaucis; germine subrotund-elliptico colorato.

Amaryllis riparia. Burchell MSS.

(β) major; foliis glaucis; germine oblongo, viridi, rotundatè 3-lobo. Curtis's magaz. loc. cit.

(γ) maxima; foliis non glaucis, strictioribus, germine oblongo lucido absque omni sulco v. gibbositate.


The plant which has afforded our drawing was received by Mr. Griffin from a garden in Jamaica, without notice of its being or not being indigenous of that Island. Were it native of those parts, we should have had no hesitation in deeming it distinct from the Cape species, under the name of which it is here published. It differs in having a firmer more upright and in no way glaucous foliage, a full third longer flowers, and a bright green furrowless germen.
Mr. Griffin thinks that the bulbs of the two are different. But as the distinctions we observed, were such as we conceive to be within the scope of both seminal variation and exotic culture, we think it safer to record the plant as a distinguished variety of the present species, than to separate it by a new name, before either the permanence of the differences has been proved, or its original abode ascertained.

The drawing was taken in May last, at Mr. Griffin's, at South Lambeth, where the plant flowered in the hothouse. There are other specimens of it both in the Cambridge and Liverpool botanic gardens.

Bulb oblong, with dark brown membranous integuments. Leaves several, in different directions, recurved, convolutely sheathing below, longer than the flower-stem, inner ones narrower, more upright, sharply channelled. Flower-stem from a foot and a half to two feet high or more, round, very faintly and bluntly two-edged, glaucous, solid. Spathe two-valved, dry, acuminate, twice shorter than the umbel. Flowers 6-8, from 6 to 9 inches long, rose-coloured and white, sweet-scented: peduncles very short, nearly as thick as the germen. Tube of the corolla linear, obtusely 3-cornered, sometimes curved, resembling a peduncle, smooth at the orifice: limb turbinately campanulate, slightly semiringent, sixparted quite to the base, nearly twice shorter than the tube, segments ovaly oblong, three outer ones the broadest, with a hooked point. Filaments crimson, inclined, about a third shorter than the limb: anthers balanced, when the pollen is evacuated curved like a crescent: pollen sulphur-coloured. Style very slender, crimson: stigma depressedly headed, slightly triangular, subpubescent, Capsule bulbispermous,
CACTUS speciosus.

Rose-flowered Indian-Fig.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. CACTI. Jussieu gen. 310. Div. II.

CACTUS. Suprâ vol. 2. fol. 137.

Div. Phyllanthi.

C. speciosus, caulibus articulatis, compressis, foliaceis, serrato-repandis; floribus magnis tubo inermi, squamulosâ. Bonpland nav. et malmais. 8. t. 3; (non verò Wildenovii in suppl. enum. hort. berol., cujus planta est Cactus speciosissimus. Mém. du muséum. 3. 190. t. 9.)

Cactus speciosus. Desfont. tabl. 191.

Frutescens. Caulis articulatus, ramosus, lacte violaceus, subnudus, carnosus, marginibus crenato-excisus, ex cyllindraceo seteque subanguli cum crassitudine penne scriptoria in laminam foliacem oblongam latitudine sesquialbi longitudine plus minus sesunciali extenuatus, nervo medio alios paralcludos utrigine emittente percursum, ino crenarum sinâ armatus fasciculis spinularum minutâs lanae albecante cinctus, cujusplanta est Cactus speciosissimus. Mem. du museum. 3. 190. t. 9.

This beautifully blossomed and curious plant was first observed by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland during their memorable travels in South America. They met with it, in 1801, growing wild near the village of Turbaco, situated a few leagues to the south of Carthagena, at the elevation of 126 fathoms. The species belongs to a section distinguished in the genus by a thinner flesh, less substantial yet succulent stems, the articulations of which are extended into the form of flat elongated leaves, are nearly free from the thorny pencils that beset the surface of the rest and largely indented at the margin. It differs in its own section of the genus, from alatus in not having a small greenish white flower, and from Phyllanthus in not having a long slender white one.

The drawing was taken last June, in the conservatory of Mrs. Gilbert, at Earl's Court, where the plant had been received from France the year before. The first time it...
bloomed in Europe was in 1811, near Paris, in the garden of La Malmaison, then belonging to the Empress Josephine. It was supposed to have been raised from seed brought home by the celebrated travellers, by whom we have already said the species was first observed.

*Stem* shrubby, jointed, branching, of a clear soft green colour, nearly smooth, fleshy, largely and crenately indented at the edge, from cylindrical and often sub-angular with the thickness of a common pen, dilated into an oblong foliaceous lamina, from an inch and a half to two inches in breadth and about six in length, traversed longitudinally by a midrib branching into parallel side-nerves, armed at the angles of the indentations with pencils of minute prickles scarcely visible to the naked eye and imbedded in short white wool. *Flowers* in the indentations of the branches, solitary, 4 inches long, funnelform, slightly curved, squarrosely patent without, within converging cylindrical. *Germen* oblong, several times shorter than the tube of the calyx. *Calyx* oblong, cylindrical, with a pale green tube beset with blackish purple reflected scales and shorter than the segments of the limb. *Corolla* of a fine rose-colour, a little longer than the calyx; *petals* elongatedly oblong, with a small point at the end, inner ones tubularly campanulate. *Stamens* numerous, equal to the corolla; *filaments* of an almost capillary fineness, tender, white, *Style* equal to the stamens, filiform. *Stigmas* 5 or 7.
ORNITHOGALUM thysoides; \( \beta \). flavescens.  
Pale yellow thyrse-flowering Star-of-Bethlehem.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYXIA.

Nat. ord. ASPHODEL. Jussieu gen. 53.  
ASPHODELLEE. Brown prod. 274.  
ORNITHOGALUM. Supra vol. 2, fol. 158.

Ornithogalum arabicum. Redoulté lilic. 63; (nec aliorum licet male pro eo in edit. secundâ Hort. Kew. citatum sit).  
(\( \beta \)) floribus nondum apertis aurantis, inde albo-lavescensibus.  
Ornithogalum aureum. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 124.  
Ornithogalum flavescens. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 437. coll. 3. 233.

sum; stylus conticus, brevis, crassiusculus, triqueter: stigma trilobo-capi-
tatum, puberulum, brevius stylo.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Differs from aureum in having segments of the corolla that lap over each other at the sides, and with ends more shortly pointed; from revolu-
tum in having the same not diversely outspread, and with sides which do not become revolute; from lacteum by hav-
ing a corymbose fastigiate inflorescence. The white variety was received by Clusius out of a Dutch ship from the Cape; and was cultivated by that learned naturalist, in the Low Countries, as long ago as 1605. The present va-
riety was originally introduced by Mr. Masson. The speci-
men which afforded our drawing was imported by Mr. Griff-
in; and flowered in his conservatory at South Lambeth in
June last. The white one has been frequently mistaken for *arabicum*, a very distinct species, and remarkable for its black-green shining and nearly globular germs, faithfully represented by the figure in Curtis's Magazine.

*Bulb* tunicate, nearly round. *Leaves* several, in different directions, lorately tapered, recurved and usually recumbent, flattish, shining, edged with a fine short down, about 5 inches long, embracing each other convolutely at the base. *Scape* round, glaucous, a foot and a half high, flexuously upright. *Raceme* many-flowered, corymbose fastigiate, about half a foot long; at first of an orange-yellow, afterwards strawcoloured. *Bractes* single, convolutely ovate, with a long point, twice shorter than the pedicles or more, these last being about an inch and a half in length. *Corolla* rotately campanulate, about an inch and a half across, converging over the germs soon after expansion, at no time completely and flatly expanded, segments elliptically oblong, nearly equal, concave, lapping over each other by the edges of the sides. *Stamens* 3 times shorter than the corolla, from upright spreading, bent inwards at the top, ash-coloured; *filaments* subulate, winged at the lower part, the wings of the alternate ones broader and deeper than those of the others, and furnished at the top with two blunt-topped convergent teeth. *Germen* ash-coloured, oblong, obtusely three-cornered, slightly 6-furrowed; *style* continuous, short, thickish, three-cornered: *stigma* 3-lobed, slightly pubescent, shorter than the style.

An ornamental greenhouse plant of easy culture. Propagated by offsets from the bulb.
BOSSIÆA cinerea.
Sharp-leaved Bossiæa.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSE. Jussieu gen. 345. Div. V.


B. cinerea, ramis foliosis teretibus, caule erecto ramosissimo, foliis ovatolanceolatis; supra scabris; subtus pubescentibus; marginibus recurvis. Brown in loc. cit. 268.

Fruticulus erectus, strictus, paniculato-ramosus, ramis subalternis, simplicibus, lanato-villosis. Fol. numerosa, prozima, alterna v. nunc in summis ramis opposita, patentissima, brevissimè petiolata, senuncialia v. ultrà, longè acuminata macrone spiniforme, margine deflexo denticulato-serrata, subtus corrugato-serrata, sub fusca, petiolum acuminatum et glandulo-cinereum, pedicellos et petiolum albis, calycis sub apice hirsutis et pubescentibus. Flores numerosi, solitarii, axillares, stipulatis. Cal. turbinato-campanulato, bicipites, limbos inaequalissimè bilabiato; labio summo conduplicato, valde majore, subtruncato-rotundo, emarginato; ino 3-partito, lobulis subula-tis æqualibus collateralibus recurvis. Cor. ½ partem unciae paulo exsuperans, purpureo-flavescens, duplo longior calyce; pro describendâ verò non habuimus præter emarcidam.

A very rare species in our collections, and till now unfigured; first observed by Mr. Brown in Van Diemen's Island, and introduced in 1803. The drawing was made from a specimen which flowered in Mr. Herbert's garden at Spofforth, near Wetherby, a source from which we have been liberally and munificently supplied for the use of the present publication. It is cultivated in the greenhouse, and flowers from May to July.

A small bushy shrub; stem upright, straight, numerousely branched; branches subalternate, round, leafy, simple, with a short woolly fur. Leaves numerous, near to each other, alternate or sometimes opposite at the upper part of the branches, widespread, ovately lanceolate, about
half an inch long, far acuminate with a point resembling a small prickle, recurved at the margin, denticulately and roughly edged, wrinkly veined and shagreened on the upper side, thinly and caducously pubescent, villous and grey at the underside, where the veins are varicose, very shortly petioled: petioles glandular, thick, wrinkled, stipulate: stipules 2, opposite, membranous, purple, linearly elongated, extremely narrow, pointed, recurved and divaricate. Flowers numerous, solitary, axillary, about the length of the leaves, representing as they are placed along the branches long spikelike leafy racemes: peduncles filiform, dark-red, slightly villous, shorter than the flower, with two minute opposite bractes near the calyx. Calyx turbinately campanulate 5-cleft, with a very unequally bilabiate limb; upper lip folded, greatly the largest, subtruncately round, notched in the middle of the margin; lower lip 3-parted with small equal subulate parallel recurved segments. Corolla about half an inch long, purple and yellow, twice the length of the calyx; but we had no opportunity of observing it before it was decayed.

The genus has been named after Boissieu-Lamartinière, a French naturalist.
**RUTA pinnata.**  
*Canary Rue.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNI.


Juss. l. c. 297.

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*Ruta pinnata. Linn. suppl. 232. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 544. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 3. 35.*

Frutex erectus, glaucus, tritus digitis resinam redolens; rami teretes, punctis minutis scabri. Fol. 4-uncialia v. magis, ab omni parte puncticulata, alterna, distantiæ, impari-pinnata, bi-trijuga, patensissima, subtus albidantia, suprema simplicia, seminæ in meras bracteas decurrentia; foliola crenato-dentata, deorsum attenuata, petiolata, subiunctatoria, lateralia, elongata-oblonga, sublanceolata, opposita, distantiæ, terminale latius, subovato-lanceolata: petiolus communis 3-uncialis, teres, stricciusculus, articulo flexili pallido subtumido ramo annexus. Flores flavos, in summis ramis corymbosos, parvis pedunculis axillares et terminales, supra foliaceo-camosi, subdichotomii, pluriflori, ascendentes: pedicelli teretes, 1-flori, subaequalis corollæ. Cal. 4- (floris primarii 5-?) partitus, subcoriaceo-herbacæ, persistens, segmentis 3 acuminatis appressis, uno majore ligulato-oblongo recurvo patente, Cor. 4- (floris primarii 5-?) petala, caduca. Germ. subglobosum, virens, supra pulvinato-4-5-lobum, umbilicatum, insidens disco crasso durissi carasso extus lutescente, inferne portis 10 circumcircitur pertuso, 4-5-loculare; praeficium stylo setiformi erecto persistentente.

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Nine of the ten species which have been recorded of this genus belong either to the south of Europe, the Levant, Coast of Barbary, Egypt, or Arabia. The present is indigenous of the Canary Islands, and was introduced by Mr. Francis Masson in 1780. It has not been represented by any published figure; and was by no means a common plant in our collections. We were favoured with the specimen by Mr. Biggs, the Curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge.

The type of this genus does not seem to have been observed in any part of the New World.
An upright slightly glaucous shrub, when bruised emitting a resinous odour, the flavour of which however is not rank and nauseous, like that of the common Garden Rue; branches round, roughened at the surface by minute projecting specks. Leaves about 4 inches long or more, covered with small dots on both sides, alternate, distant, unequally pinnate, of from two to three pairs of leaflets, widespread, whitish underneath, uppermost simple, and diminishing at last into mere bractes; leaflets lanceolate, crenately toothed, tapered downwards, petioled, about 2 inches long, side ones elongatedly oblong, sublanceolate, opposite, wideset, terminal one broadest, subovately lanceolate: common petiole about 3 inches long, round, stiffish, fixed to the branch by a pale glandular flexile somewhat enlarged joint. Flowers deep yellow, forming a corymbose panicle at the tops of the branches: peduncles axillary and terminal leafily cymose at the upper part, subdichotomous, several-flowered, ascendent: pedicles round, one-flowered, about equal to the corolla. Calyx 4- (perhaps in the primary flowers of the panicle 5-?) parted, subcoriaceous herbaceous, persistent with 3 acuminate and close-pressed segments, the fourth larger ligulately oblong spreading and recurved. Corolla 4- (primary flowers 5-?) petalled, caduceous. Germin subglobular, green, pulvinately 4-5-lobed at the upper part, umbilicated, 4-celled, seated upon a thick hardish fleshed circular basement (disk) which is yellowish without and perforated at the lower part of its circumference by ten oozing pores: style bristleshaped, upright, persistent.
CYTISUS biflorus.

Hungarian Cytisus.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


CYTISUS. Supra vol. 2. fol. 121.

C. biflorus, pedunculis subpinatis, calycibus oblongis vilosis bilabiatis, labio superiore bifido, foliolis oblongo-ellipticis. Hort. Kew. 3. 52.


Native of Hungary. Introduced by Mr. James Gordon about 1760. We are obliged to Mr. Biggs, the Curator of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, for the sample from which the drawing has been made. The species comes very near to supinus; but differs from that in having assurgent, and not decumbent branches, leaves that are smooth above and silky pubescent underneath, not slightly pubescent above and hirsutely furred underneath, bud-scales that are dry and caduceous, not herbaceous round and persistent, a pale silky furred calyx with a tridenticate under lip, not a roughly furred calyx with a quite entire under lip, and lastly, by a corolla which does not turn to a deep purple-red colour before it decays, as it does in supinus, which is also a much commoner plant in our gardens than the present.
A virgately branching shrub; branches loosely and scatteredly leaved, smooth, silkily furred, older ones with a dark brown bark, when flowerbearing beset like a spike on all sides by numerous very short and sometimes nearly obsolete verticillately 4-leaved generally 2-flowered branchlets issuing from their proper buds. Leaves ternate, about an inch long, silkily furred underneath; leaflets elliptically oblong, rather pointed, nearly of the same length as the petiole, with a small mucro or distinct sharp point; petiole silkily furred. Flowers yellow, oblong, about an inch and a quarter long; longer than the leaves parallely paired: peduncles short, very thick. Calyx pale green, membranous, villous, twice shorter than the vexillum, tubularly oblong, slightly swollen, slightly compressed, very shallowly bilabiate; lips straight contracted, upper one obtuse notched, lower one ovate tapered tridenticulate. Vexillum with a hardish cuneate folded unguis, of the length of the round lamina, which last is bent back at the sides and waved at the upper part of the margin: wings not much shorter than this, oblong, obtuse, pressed closely to the sides of the keel, wrinkled at the edge: keel greenish, oblongly falcate, as much shorter than the wings as these are shorter than the vexillum. Filaments monadelphous: anthers deep yellow, oblong. Germin linear, compressed, silkily furred: style but little shorter than this, subulate, nearly smooth: stigma a blunt slightly pubescent point.
JUSTICIA eustachiana.
St. Eustatia Justicia.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNA.


After much doubt, we have decided in regard to the species of this plant, brought by the indigenous specimens in the Banksian Herbarium from the Island of St. Christopher by Mr. Masson, and which have been the authority
for the species both to Dr. Solander and Mr. Dryander. Jacquin's figure is from a dilapidated dried sample, and is good for little. Vahl's description has been most probably derived from the same source as that of Messrs. Solander and Dryander; if so, it is far from correct. The bractes are not cuneate, as he describes them. In fact we rely simply upon the Banksian Herbarium for the species.

A branching shrub from two to three feet high, finely and loosely villous, of a deep green; branches green, round, except at the newest joints, where they are slightly squared, streaked. Leaves opposite, distant, elongatedly ovate, lanceolate, acuminate, nervèd, at the lower part re-pandly subdentate, often waved, about 3 inches long and \( \frac{3}{4} \) of an inch broad, shortly narrowed at the base; petiole linear, several times shorter than the blade. Racemes axillary, terminal, spiked, aggregated, by threes? manyflowered, flowers near, shortly pedicled; bractes herbaceous linearly subulate roughishly villous with very short headed villi, one at the base of the pedicle, two above which are twice shorter than the calyx. Calyx of the same substance, and with the same pubescence as the bractes, 3 times shorter than the corolla, segments linear pointed connivent. Corolla subscariosely stiffened, of a diluted purplish crimson, an inch and half long, villous on the outside and shining, tubularly funnelform, compressed, ringent; tube cylindrical, green, of nearly the length of the calyx, faux gradually enlarged, compressed pale purple, yellow on the inside, twice the length of the tube, the lips of the limb about the length of the faux, of a deeper red and marked with yellow and green, equal in length, upper one narrower, linearly oblong, convolutely concave, at the back trisulcately fluted, shortly tapered at the top, notched and variegated with green and yellow, lobules obtuse reflectent, lower lip three times broader, spreading, 3-cleft, segments oblong keeled deeply purpled inwards with a yellow streak along the middle, out-wards yellowishly green, bifid at the end and reflectent, the middle subovately oblong, rather broader than the rest, with a wider fissure at the end. Anthers linearly lanceolate, green, shortly pedicled, generally with one loculament, sometimes with two.

The drawing was taken in the hothouse of Messrs. Whitley and Co. in June last. Introduced in 1799 by Sir Joseph Banks.
A tree-like shrub, in the specimen we saw not more than two feet high, but mentioned by Mr. Pursh, by whom it was first recorded, as attaining the height of four feet. Indigenous of North America, where it is found principally in the western territory of Georgia. Introduced some years ago by Mr. Lyon; but is still extremely rare with us; indeed we are not aware that it is in any other collection than that of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milnes, of the
Pulham nursery, where the present drawing was taken. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers in May and June. The foliage is extremely handsome.

The genus has been sometimes divided into Hippocastanum, consisting only of the common Horse Chestnut, a native of Asia; and Pavia, now consisting of six species, all natives of North America. In the first the corolla is 5-petalled, in the second always 4-petalled. The species in the last are called by the Anglo-Americans Buck's-Eye-Trees, from the appearance of the chestnut out of its shell.

Bark smooth, pale brown. Leaves soft, with the petioles sometimes a foot and half long: leaflets unequal, oblongly lanceolate without the least appearance of wrinkles, cuspidately acuminate, smooth and of a tender green above, with a midrib putting out from each side numerous parallel ascendent nerves, obsolutely serrate, covered underneath with a white woolly down, far tapered downwards, the lowermost side ones slanted. Thryses terminal, upright, loosely many-flowered, 3-4 inches long, spreading; furled over with a close down; peduncle round, pedicles jointed at the base, lower one 3-flowered, upper ones 1-flowered, several times shorter than the corolla. Flowers an inch and half long, some with only stamens, some with stamens and pistil, viscously tomentose, tricoloured, the red dots predominating in the hue. Calyx membranous paler than the corolla, cylindrical, somewhat swollen, 3 times shorter than the 2 longest petals, 5-toothed, teeth short, broad, unequal, rounded, one larger than the rest. Corolla 4-petalled, varicosely veined, dotted with minute dark purple viscous glands: 2 outer petals opposite, upright, equalling the unguis of the two interior ones, with a cordate round pointed lamina: 2 inner petals upright, connivent, linearly spatulate, with a small obcordately round lamina slanting forwards. Stamens 7, inclosed, the length of the shorter petals, unequal; filaments woolly haired: anthers with orange-coloured pollen. Pistil equal to the stamens: germen oblong, hirsute, white: style thicker than the filaments, covered with a purple downy pubescence.
ALBUCA fugax.

Fugacious-flowered Albuca.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNYA.

Nat. ord. ASPHODEL. Jussieu gen. 51. Div. IV.

ASPODELEÆ. Brown prod. 274.

ALBUCA. Supra f. 277.

Div. Corollis æqualiter patentibus.

A. fugax, foliis numerosis, subtrigono-filiformibus, subulatis, duplo brevio-

ribus scapo, erectis: stylo declinato, curvo.

Anthericum fragrans. Jacq. hort. schenb. 1. 45. t. 86. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 135.

Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 266.

Bulbus subrotundus, compacto-squamosus, sordescens. Fol. numerosa,

erecto-patula, fasciculato-ambientia, carnosa, semitereti-linearia, subulata,

obsoletè et obtusuè subtrigona, hinc planiora, recta, semipedalia, crassitudine

ferè pennâ corvinæ, non glauca, vagina radicali nullâ. Scapus pedalis v. 

ultrâ, teres, erectus, glaucus, plurimum crassior foliis, racemo terminali,

laxiusculo, multifloro, patente, semipedali v. ultrâ. Pedunculi patentes,

breviores fo. semunciales. Bractææ breviores pedunculis, membranaceæ,

albicantes, acuminata. Cor. horizontem respiciens, succulenta, tenera, cità

collabens, ultra unicam transversa, subrotata, lacinias non contiguis, oblongis,

obtusis, apice incurvis, albidis, extus et summitate colore sordide purpureo

partim suffusis, lineâ mediâ viridi profundè carinatâ percursis. Stam. dupla

breviora corollâ, æqualia, glabra, paululam declinata: fl. subulata: anh.

flavæ erectæ, oblongæ, vertice hiantes. Pist. subæquale corolla: germ. ob-

longum, prismaticum, angulis bicostatis: stylus purpurascens, crassiusculus,

linearis-triqueter, declinatus, curvo leni assurgens: stigma cavum, subtrifida-

apertum, pubescens.

The present plant evidently comes nearer to this genus,
both in character and habit, than to either Anthericum or 

Ornithogalum. It belongs to the section in which we have 

placed exuviata, vittata, and physodes in Curtis’s Magazine 
(Nos. 871, 1046, 1329), species which will probably be at 

some period formed into a separate genus.

Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Mas-

son in 1795. The drawing was taken from a sample which 

flowered in June last in Mr. Griffin’s conservatory at South 

Lambeth, and was produced by a bulb which had been 

sent from the Cape.

Bulb round, compactly scaled, of a pale squalid purplish 
brown. Leaves numerous, fascicled, upright, slightly di-

vergent, fleshy, semicylindrically linear, subulate, obso-

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letely and roundedly 3-cornered, flatter on one side, straight, half a foot long, about as thick as a crow-quill, not glaucous, nor with a root-sheath as in *Albuca exuviata*. *Scape* a foot or more high, round, upright, glaucous, much thicker than the leaves; *raceme* terminal, loosely set, many-flowered, spreading, half a foot long or more. *Peduncles* spreading, about half an inch long. *Bracte* shorter than the peduncles, membranous, whitish, acuminate. *Corolla* fronting the horizon, succulent, tender, soon collapsing, more than an inch in diameter, subrotate; *segments* not touching each other above, oblong, obtuse, bent inwards at the top, whitish, on the outside and at the top suffused in part with a dullish brown purple, traversed longitudinally by a green stripe deeply keeled on the outside. *Sta- mens* twice shorter than the corolla, equal smooth, slightly declined: *filaments* subulate: *anthers* deep yellow, upright, widely dehiscent at the ends. *Pistil* about equal to the corolla: *germen* oblong, prism-shaped, with two-ribbed corners: *style* purplish, thickish, linearly three-cornered, declined, rising again with a gentle curve: *stigma* hollow, open, slightly trifid, pubescent.

There are some slight discrepancies between our plant and Jacquin's figure and description of the pistil, which we suspect arise from an oversight in the draughtsman, rather than that they are real distinctions.
MORÆA lurida.

Mr. Griffin's Moræa.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

IRIDES. Jussieu gen. 57. IRIDEÆ. Brown prod. 302.


Radix bulbo-tuber, integumento externo senescente putamineo-fibroso, reticulato-rimoso; folia radicālia paucu, transversē bifaria, fistulosō-vaginantia, indē convolvulo-lorata, saepius caudato-cuspidata, rarō plura et acūtē canaliculata, nunquam collateralē-disticha; caulis culmaceus, vaginoso-foliatus, simplex ad ramosissimum rami s. vagina ad articulos, solitarii, interdum aggregati, rarō divisi; flores terminales, pedunculati, saepius fugaces. MORÆA iridioides ad IRIDEM cum nomine morœoidis rectiūs transferēnda. Nobis in Curtis's magaz. 1612.


M. lurida, uniflora, papillosō-subbarbata; foliis subtrinis linearihus, caule simplici; corollā biformi, inæquali, laminis exterioribus subrotundis, inferioribus sub-triplō minoribus integerrimis.

 Excepting *Morea Sisyrinchium*, the roots or bulb-tubers of which are known by the name of Spanish nuts, and are esculent, the whole of this beautiful and numerous genus, as far as we are acquainted with it, belongs to South Africa. We say this under the impression that the species which have been ranked under *Morea* in Mr. Kunth’s edition of Humboldt and Bonpland’s Flora of South America, will be found, when inspected in the living plant, not to be genuine congeneres of it. We have elsewhere observed, that the only constant mark between this genus and *Iris*, exists in the nature of the root, which is here a bulb-tuber, but never such in *Iris*. A distinction, which as it constantly induces a concomitant variation in the general habit of the plants, is as usefully available as one found in some other part of greater technical privilege.

The present is an unrecorded species, and has been lately introduced from the Cape by Mr. Griffin, with whom it flowered at South Lambeth in June last. No vegetable group displays a greater variety of beautiful and brilliant hues than this genus. The tint of the present flower, though sombre, is singular and of a richness in the living flower that cannot be adequately rendered, by any means within the reach of a work of this nature. Its nearest congeneres are *tricuspis*, *tenuis*, and *tristis*; but it differs from the two first in having the inner alternate segments of the corolla undivided, and from the latter in having the same several times smaller than the outer ones.

About a span high or rather more, upright. *Stem* simple, very slender, not much more than thrice the thickness of a hair, elastic, straight, two or three jointed, with about three leaves. *Leaves* grassy, linear, smooth, lower-most one sheathing at the lower part, upwards convolutely flat, about two lines broad, streakletted, tapered towards the top, two others short, sheathing, distant. *Spathe* one-flowered, fusiform or spindle-shaped, about two inches long, green, awnedly acuminate, the valves rolled one within the other. *Peduncle* about equal to the spathe. *Germen* oblong, green, prism-shaped with obtuse corners, three or
four times shorter than the peduncle. *Corolla* of a reddish brown colour, urceolately rotate, about an inch and a half across: 3 outer segments about 4 times the largest, elongatedly obovate, *unguis* cuneate concave and papulously frosted within on the space where the beard usually is in many others, *lamina* shorter than the unguis, nearly round, reflected on both sides, ending in a short point: 3 inner segments spatulately cuneate, the length of the unguis of the outer ones, 3 or 4 times narrower than these, involutely concave, quite smooth, *lamina* very shallow oblately ovate acuminate. *Stamens* rather higher than the unguis of the segments, equal to the stigmas: *filaments* connate or sometimes separate, rather longer than the anthers: *anthers* linear, blackish; *pollen* orange-coloured. *Stigmas* linearly oblong, when the filaments are connate upright and closely convergent, but when these are separate widespread, of a dingy purple colour; *inner lip* with pointed segments; *outer* short, of the same colour, flat.
ERYTHRINA Crista galli.

Cock's-comb Coral-tree.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


Erythrina laurifolia. Jacq. obs. 3. 1. t. 51.

We are obliged to Mr. Herbert for the specimen of this fine plant. It flowered in his hothouse at Spofforth. As we had however no opportunity of taking a description while the blossom was fresh, we shall borrow Sir James E. Smith’s description in the Exotic Botany:

"Its branches are round, furnished, as well as the leaf-stalks, with a few hooked prickles. Every part, except the germin, is destitute of pubescence. Leaves ternate; leaflets ovate, entire, stalked, with prickly ribs. A pair of glands are placed at the base of the partial footstalks. Flower-stalks clustered, terminal and axillary, short and simple. Flowers of a rich unpolished red. Calyx bell-shaped, with two small bractes at its base; its margin slightly 2-lobed, membranous, with 2 little teeth, one of which is hooked. Keel of one petal, more than half as long as the standard. Wings very small, slightly 3-lobed. Stamens truly diadelphous. Stigma small, simple, or slightly capitate. Germin downy. The fruit we have not seen."
"The monopetalous keel, the perfectly diadelphous stamens, and the form of the stigma, do not properly belong to this genus, yet the habit is such that it would be rash on those characters alone to form a new one. In some other species the calyx is no less anomalous."

In its native country, Brazil, it is said to be a lofty tree. When grown here in our stoves, it has been seldom seen above 6 feet high. Introduced by Mr. Francis Bearsley in 1771, *Flowers Spring and Summer.*
LACHENALIA pallida. α.
Pale-blue-flowered Lachenalia.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Lachenalia pallida. Vide suprà fol. 287.

We have thought it useful to add a figure of the prototype variety of this species, to that we have ranked as its variety β in the 287th article of this work; where we refer for the synonymy and history of the plant. The present variety is by no means common in our collections. We are obliged to Mr. Griffin, for the specimen from which the drawing was taken. It flowered this summer, in the conservatory at South Lambeth; and had been imported from the Cape of Good Hope.
ORNITHOGALUM revolutum.
Revolute-flowered Star-of-Bethlehem.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNA.

Asphodeleæ. Brown prod. 274.
ORNITHOGALUM. Suprâ vol. 2, fol. 158.

O. revolutum, racemo paucifloro, petalis lineari-oblongis obliquè flexis emarginatis, filamentis lanceolato-subulatis, foliis linearibus. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 118.


We are obliged to Mr. Griffin for the specimen from which the drawing of this rare species was taken. The bulb had been imported from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is native, and had been first observed by Mr. Masson, who introduced it in 1795. Not having had an opportunity of describing it from the present plant, we shall subjoin a description which we have given in another work from another specimen.

Bulb tunicated. Leaves 3-6 inches long, ambient, recurvedly patent, linearly lanceolate, thickish, nearly flat upwards, channelled downwards, edged with a very slender minutely ciliate white cartilage. Scape about eight inches high, upright, round, flexuose. Raceme conically oblong; flowers white, with a round darkish stain at the base, scentless; bractes acuminately lanceolate, convolute, some of the lower ones equal to the peduncles, upper ones gradually shortened, greenly or sphaecelately membranous. Corolla
divaricately expanded, segments revolute at the sides, hence with the appearance of being linear and convex in front, outer ones somewhat obovate, often emarginate or slightly threetoothed; inner ones more pointed and entire. Filaments three times shorter than the corolla, upright, connivent subulate, involutely channelled downwards, membranously winged towards the base where they are pressed close to the germen, the three alternate ones opposite to the inner segments have their membranous wings flatly extended and terminating in two connivent teethlets, but not so conspicuously as in many other species of the genus. Anthers incumbent, dehiscent at both ends. Pistil equal to the stamens. Germin oblongly oval, bluntly three-cornered, blackish green, marked by six parallel lines continued along the style. Style subulate, twice shorter than the germin or more; stigma subtrilobedly capitate, lobes channelled.
ORNITHOGALUM thyrsoides; a. album.

White thyrse-flowering Star-of-Bethlehem.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Asphodelei. Brown prod. 274.
ORNITHOGALUM. Supra vol. 2. fol. 158.

Ornithogalum thyrsoides. Vide supra fol. 305.

In the 305th article of the number of this work for last August, we have already given the synonymy and description of this fine species. In that article the yellow variety was the subject, in this the white one, which seems to have been no where represented in a way which it deserves. We are obliged to Mr. Griffin for the specimen for the drawing. The bulb was imported by that gentleman from the Cape of Good Hope. It is a free flowerer, and lasts a long time in bloom.

ERRATUM.

Fol. 307. line 6 from bottom; for "was" read "is."
Section 1. The Constitution of the United States shall be construed so as to include and make provisions for a complete government of the several States, and to ordain and establish such other offices, civil and military, as may be necessary, or shall be deemed necessary, for the internal order and security of the United States, and for the promotion of their general welfare.

Section 2. The powers of Congress shall be vested in the Senate and House of Representatives, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 3. The President of the United States shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States.

Section 4. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress shall from time to time ordain and establish.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 6. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be the official recorder of the proceedings of the House, and shall be the only person authorized to receive, record, and transmit the votes of the House to the President of the United States.

Section 7. The President of the United States shall be the chief executive officer of the Government, and shall have power to veto any bill passed by Congress, except bill for the appropriation of money, which shall have to pass the Senate twice before it can become a law.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to declare war, and to raise and support armies and navies.

Section 9. The Congress shall have power to establish a postal service, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

Section 10. The Congress shall have power to establish public schools, and to regulate the printing and publication of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Section 11. The Congress shall have power to declare war, and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 12. The Congress shall have power to declare war, and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.
IPOMŒA denticulata.

Van Rheede’s East Indian Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Convulvulus Medium. Hort. Kew. 1. 208. ed. 2. 1. 328; (vix tamen Linnaei, ob foliola calycis sagittata nuncupata ut in Campanula Medio).

Tala-neli. Rheede mad. 11. 113. tab. 55.


That our plant is the Convulvulus Medium of the Hortus Kewensis, we have satisfied ourselves by the inspection of the Banksian Herbarium, where the specimen is preserved by which the species intended in that work was determined. By the same means we know that it was also held by the learned compiler of the above work to be the Medium of Linnaeus, who instituted that species. It is plainly the plant of Van Rheede’s work, cited as a synonym by Linnaeus. But still, as Linnaeus has described the leaflets of the calyx of his Convulvulus Medium as “arrow-headed like those of the Campanula Medium;” and as this is not the case in our present plant, we agree with Mr. Brown, that it can never be held to be of the same species without imputing an improbable error to Linnaeus, and that it is safer to place it under a new specific name; at least for the present.

The specimen of this rare vegetable was sent by Mr. Herbert from Spofforth, who tells us, that it had been raised from seed gathered on the banks of the river Pri in Penang, where it was found growing in the same situation as the Ipomœa Quamoclit. The species was introduced by Dr. William Roxburgh in 1778; and is native of New Hol-
land as well as of the East Indies. We had no opportunity of describing the specimen we received, after the drawing was taken; but are obliged entirely to Mr. Herbert for what we have to say of the plant.

*Root* perennial; *stem* suffrutescent, growing to about three yards in height. *Leaves* sessile, about an inch and a half long or upwards, decrescent, scarcely the third of an inch broad, enclosing the branch between the lobes at their base. *Peduncles* solitary, somewhat shorter than the leaf, slender upright, one flowered, rarely 2 or 3-flowered (sub-villous?) *Bractes* two, small, opposite, lanceolate, placed a little above the middle of the peduncle. *Flowers* straw-coloured, yellower at the plaits of the limb; *tube* crimson on the inside; *limb* about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch across; *stigma* greenish; *anthers* cream-coloured.

Cultivated in the stove, where it flowers from June to November, and ripens its seeds, which are of a pale brown colour, and about the size and shape of those of *Ipomoea coccinea*. The ends of the branches are clipped in the winter, by which more abundant and stronger shoots are produced in the ensuing summer.
CONVOLVULUS involucratus.

Leafy-cupped Guinea Bindweed.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. Jussieu gen. 132.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. Brown prod. 461.

CONVOLVULUS. Suprâ vol. 2. fol. 133.

Div. Caule volubili.

C. involucratus, foliis cordato-hastatis pubescentibus, pedunculis subtrifloris, calycibus bracteatis. Willd. sp. pl. 1. 845.


We are obliged to Sir Abraham Hume for the specimen of this rare and curious Bindweed. There is no reason to suppose that the species has ever been introduced into Europe till now. Sir Abraham’s gardener informs us, that the seed was received from the Isle of France; and was raised in the bark-bed of the hothouse at Wormleybury, where it has run up among and wound round the other plants. The flower opens either in the night or very early in the morning; finally closing about 4 or 5 o’clock in the afternoon. The plant, from which Willdenow instituted the species, was native of Guinea; the one preserved in the Banksian Herbarium is from the same quarter; in them the peduncles have sometimes 2 and even 3 flowers. In technical character our plant agrees very well with the
genus *Calystegia* of Mr. Brown, but the involucre is here smaller than the calyx, and the general habit of the plant is very different from that of the species which have been ranked there; so that we have thought it advisable to leave the species in the generic group where we have found it.

A villously furred annual plant. *Stem* herbaceous, round. *Leaves* cordately hastate, nearly three inches long, middle lobe ovately acuminate, cuspidate, lateral ones several times smaller, horizontal, very shortly ovate: *petiole* round, little shorter than the blades, nearly as thick as the branches. *Peduncles* solitary, 1-3 flowered much longer but slenderer than the petiole, longer than or about equal to the leaf, round, stifish, sometimes twice or thrice divided at the top, with two oblongly acuminate *bractes* under each division: *pedicles* short. *Floral bractes* 2 under each flower, shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* foliaceous, large, unequal, villous, persistent, soft, recurvedly spreading, *two outer leaflets* by far the largest, equal to each other, broadly ovate, sharp pointed, opposite, nerved (mistaken by Willdenow for bractes?) 3 *inner ones* of the same shape as these, much smaller, and of different sizes from each other. *Corolla* pubescent on the outside, rotately funnelform; limb obsoletely 5-cornered. *Filaments* subulate, membranous and winged, flattish, sub-pubescent, very shallowly adnate to the tube, every one received behind at their union with the faux by two small obsolete teeth. *Anthers* pale, upright, sagittately linear, nearly as long as the filaments. *Pistil* equal to the calyx: *germen* shaggy, semibilocular, 4-seeded: *style* capillary, hairy, coloured, undivided: *stigmas* 2, lobeshaped, divaricate, subovately oblong, thick, fleshy, granulated.
IPOMŒA maritima.

Tropical Sea-shore Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. Jussieu gen. 481.
CONVOLVULACEÆ. Brown prod. 481.

IPOMŒA. Suprà vol. 1. fol. 9.

Div. II. Caulis repens v. prostratus. Folia indivisa integra v. incisa.

I. maritima, repens, glaberrima, foliis subrotundis emarginatis bilobisve
crassiusculis basi subtus biglandulosus, pedunculis 1 multifloris, calycibus

Convolvulus maritimus. Lamarck encyc. 550.
Kew. 1. 214. ed. 2. 1. 337.
C. maritimus zeylanicus, folio crasso cordiformi. Herm. lughdb. 174. t. 175.
C. marinus. Rumph. am. 5. 433. t. 159. f. 1.
C. maritimus, folis nitidis subrotundis emarginatis, petiolis biglandulosus.

Brownæ jam. 153.

C. marinus catharticus, foliò rotundo, flore purpureo. Plum. amer. 89. t.
104.
C. marinus s. Soldanella brasiliensis. Marcgr. bras. 51. Pis. bras. 258.
Schovanna-adamboe. Rheedæ mal. 11. 117. t. 57.
(a) foliis basi cuneiformibus. Lamarck.
(β) foliis binato-bilobis, transversis, basi subtruncatis. Id.
(γ) foliis majoribus, ovato-subrotundis levitèr emarginatis. Id.

Radix perennis, sublignosa, repens, longissima, sepè 12-pedalis, crass-
sitie pollincis. Caules plurimumque 3-v. 4-pedales, interdum tamen 3-orgyales,
procumbentes, parum ramosì, teretès, glabri. Fol. alterna, petiolata, sub-
orbiculata, integerrima, emarginato-retusa, glaberrima, crassa, compacta,
magnitudine palmae. Petiolii suspès foliis longiores, supra canaliculati, glabri,
plerùmque rubri. Glandulae ad insertionem folii, in petiole laterale, lineares
s. quasi è rimà rubrâ. Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, petiolis longiores, mult-
tiflori; pedicellus intermedius simplex, longior, uncitallis et 2-uncitallis laterali-
bus subdivisus. Calycis foliola ovata cum parvo acuminé (post florescentiam
obtusa), concaeva, glabra, erecta, æqualia, tubo corollæ duplo breviora (vix ½
uncialia), persistentia: post florescentiam capsulam amplexantia, illicque duplo
breviora. Cor. è rubro-purpurascens. Caps. subglobosa, subtus planiuscula,
glabra, à basi ad medium calycè circundata, diametro unguis polllicis, 2-loc.,
4-valv. Disseipimentum membranaceum, tenue. Sem. 2 in singulo loc.,
ovata, magna, extús convexa, intús angulata, fusca, villosa, angulis adhuc
villosioribus.

banks. sub Conv. brasiliensis.

We have followed Messrs. Lamarck and Brown in con-
sidering the Pes capreæ and the brasiliensis of Linnaeus as one
species, and in combining the two under a new specific title. It seems to be a very general plant in the sands of the tropical shores of Asia and America. Mr. Brown found it in New Holland. It may be looked upon as holding the same place in the tropical regions, as Convolvulus Soldanella does in the extratropical portion of our hemisphere. It is a rank growing creeping plant, and takes up too much room to be generally cultivated in our hothouses, where we believe it is seldom met with. We have to thank the Comtesse de Vandes for a specimen, which flowered this summer in her botanical establishment at Bayswater. The South American plant, usually described as 3-flowered, was introduced by Mr. Mark Catesby in 1726; the East Indian plant usually described as one-flowered by Mons. Richard in 1770. There is considerable variation in the size and outline of the foliage of the plants; but this is equally the case in several other species of the genus.

Root perennial, sublignescent, creeping, growing to a great length, often to 12 feet, of the thickness of a man's thumb. Stems generally 3 or 4 feet high, but sometimes twice the height of a man, trailing along the ground, with few branches, round, smooth. Leaves alternate, petiolated, nearly orbicular, with a quite entire edge, emarginately retuse, very smooth, thick, close, about as large as the palm of the hand. Petioles usually longer than the blade, smooth, generally red. Glands 2, at the insertion of the leaf, on each side of the petiole, linear or almost as if from a red cleft. Peduncles axillary, solitary, longer than the petioles, many-flowered; middle pedicle simple, longer, 1-2 inches in length; side ones subdivided. Leaflets of the calyx ovate with a small point (obtuse after flowering), smooth, upright, equal, twice shorter than the tube of the corolla, persistent: embracing the twice higher capsule after flowering. Corolla purplish red. Capsule subglobular, flattish underneath, smooth, surrounded by the calyx from the base to the middle, about the diameter of the thumb nail, bilocular quadrivialvular. Partition thin, membranous. Seeds 2 in each cell, ovate, large, convex on the outer side, angular on the inner, brown, villous, with angles more thickly villous.
CRASSULA versicolor.

Red and white Crassula.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Nat. ord. SEMPERVIVÆ. Jussieu gen. 307.

CRASSULA. Cal. 5-partitus. Cor. 5-partita. Caps. 5. Herbae aut suffrutices; folia alterna aut opposita, interdum connata, rarius pinnata; flores terminales fasciculati aut corymbosi aut spicati. Species tubulosaæ ad Cotyledonem repellendæ. Id. loc. cit.


 Caulis infrà sublignescens, caeterum carnosus, crassus, ad inflorescentiam usque foliosis, summitate breviter dichotomus ramo utroque florífero, nunc infrà ramosus. Folia decussato-opposita, compacta, decrescentia, erecto-patentia, rigidiuscula, ad inlorescentiam usque foliosus, coniuncta rarius pinnata; flores terminales fasciculati aut corymbosi aut spicati. Species tubulosaæ ad Cotyledonem repellendæ. Id. loc. cit.

A beautiful unrecorded species; very recently introduced by Mr. Burchell, Junior, who informs us that it is native of the Cape of Good Hope, and that he believes the seed was collected on the Table Mountain. The only plants of it, at present in Europe, are at the nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea, where the drawing was taken in July last. None of these have yet attained more than a foot in height. They flower freely, and may be considered as rather hardy greenhouse plants. The blossom gives out, as we are told, a delightful fragrance in the night. The species is intermediate between coccinea and odoratissima.

Stem inclining to be woody at the base, fleshy upwards, thick, cloathed with foliage up to the inflorescence, often
purple in the short intervals, shallowly dichotomous at the
top, each branch bearing flowers, sometimes branching below.
Leaves decussately opposite, close, decrescent, uprightly
spreading, stiffish, bluishly green, opaque, elongately ob-
long, subulate lanceolate, the longer ones about 2 inches
long, about half an inch broad at the widest, thick, fleshy,
ciliately edged with an exceedingly narrow fringed cartilage,
flattish at the upper side, slightly convex at the under, con-
nately sheathing at the base. Inflorescence compactly um-
belled, terminal, subsessile: umbels contiguously twin, many-
flowered; peduncles exceedingly short, bracteate; bractes
about three, close-pressed, foliaceous, linearly lanceolate,
unequal, shorter than the calyx; flowers about an inch and
an half long. Calyx ¼ of an inch deep, herbaceous, conver-
ging cylindrically, narrow, thick, parted to far below the
middle; segments linearly lanceolate, acuminate, glandularly
ciliate, subviscous. Corolla narrowly hypocrateriform; tube
linearly cylindrical, longer than the calyx, greenish; limb
parti-coloured, white and crimson, recurvedly spreading,
about 3 times shorter than the tube: petals linearly spatu-
late; unguis upright, green, narrow, lamina ovaly oblong,
obtuse. Stamens enclosed. Anthers upright, yellow, oblong.
Pistils 5, equal to the tube, subulate, united, with a small
scale at the base of each.

The crimson red of the corolla fades as the flower re-
 mains expanded.
PASSIFLORA foetida.

Stinking Passionflower.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREÆ. Jussieu in Annales du Muséum. 6. 102.

PASSIFLORA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 13.

P. foetida, foliis trilobis cordatis pilosis, involucris multifido-capillarisub: Lin. amen. accad. 1. 228. t. 10. f. 17.


Native of the West Indies, cultivated by Miller at the Chelsea Physic garden in 1731. Generally accounted annual; but we are assured by Messrs. Whitley and Co. at whose nursery the drawing was taken in July last, that it is perennial. Requires to be kept in the stove. The whole plant, when touched, emits a rank herbaceous scent, resembling that of the Common Dead Nettle. Miller describes
the fruit as of a roundish oval form, and of the size of an ordinary Golden Pippin.

From 4 to 7 feet high, herbaceous, densely furred with upright hair. Leaves distant, soft, yellowish green, three-lobed, cordately hastate, about 3 inches long, repandly subdenticulate, the teeth headed by a small bristle or point, 5-nerved, shining through the pubescence at the under side, lobes acuminate: petioles glandless, thickish, roundish, nerv'd, nearly twice shorter than the blade: stipules broadly semisagittate, herbaceous, short, ciliately multifid. Flowers axillary, solitary, very tender, very fugacious, about 2 inches over: peduncles glandless, filiform, stiff, 3 times slenderer but longer than the petiole, shorter than the leaf, spreading. Involucre herbaceous, larger than the flower, of three leaflets, yellowish green, very close to the calyx. Calyx rather tender, dinted at the base, very shallowly urceolate, greenish on the outside, white on the inside; segments oblong, obtuse, 3-nerved underneath, with the middle nerve carinately prominent hairy and terminating in a horn-shaped point. Petals very tender, all white, placed at the mouth of the tube of the calyx, equal to and of the same shape as the segments of that. Crown radiantly outspreading, variegated with white and violet: outer rays of two rows, longest, filiform, flexuose; inner ones placed at their base, very short, of several rows, subulate, compact. Nectary slightly two-chambered: outer wall springing from the foot of the shaft of the fructification, slightly coloured, deepish, quite entire, converging obliquely towards the short white denticulated operculum or cover. Shaft of the fructification yellowish green, dotted with purple. Styles whitish, widespread, clavate: stigmas nearly globular, green, nutant. Germen ovate, green, quite smooth, but little larger than the stigmas.

In the West Indies it is called "Love in a Mist," from the appearance of the unexpanded flower when enclosed in its curiously feathered involucre.
CONVOLVULUS chinensis.

Sir George Staunton's Bindweed.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. Jussieu gen. 132.
CONVOLVULACEÆ. Brown prod. 481.
CONVOLVULUS. Supravol. 2. fol. 133.

C. chinensis, caule tortili, subsimplici, angulosostriato, foliis secundis, carnosulis, hastatis; auriculis edentatis; pedunculis solitariis, crassiusculis, firmis, longioribus folio.


We find in the Banksian Herbarium a specimen of this species, gathered in China, in the province of Pecheelee, by Sir George Staunton, Secretary to Lord Macartney, during the embassy to the Chinese Court. In a note at the foot of the specimen, it is suggested that it may probably be the same with the Convolvulus japonicus of Thunberg; but as we do not find the plant to agree completely with the very short account we have of that species, the lobes or earlets of the leaves being quite entire in our sample, and not augmented with the tooth, which is ascribed to those of the leaves of the japonicus, we have thought it safer to publish it by a distinct specific title. We are clear it is not the vol. IV.
plant of Kämpfer, quoted by Thunberg as a synonym to his japonicus. But this of itself proves little; as we find Kämpfer’s plants not unfrequently quoted rather too loosely in the synonymy of the above respectable and meritorious author.

Very lately introduced by Messrs. Whitley and Co. into their nursery at Fulham; where it was raised from seed received by the way of Berlin, from the botanic garden at Moscow, and is probably native of some of the parts of the Russian dominions which border upon the Chinese territory. It comes extremely close to our common Field-Bindweed (C. arvensis), but differs in the thicker substance, hastate form of the foliage, and larger deeper-coloured corolla. Quite hardy, and seems to have taken fast hold of the borders in the Fulham nursery by its vivacious creeping root. We do not believe it is in any other collection. The flower opens either in the night or betimes in the morning, and fades early in the forenoon.

Perennial, 2-3 feet high. Root creeping. Leaves firm, subcoriaceous, greyish green, hastate, middle lobe elongatedly oblong, somewhat tapered, blunt, with a small point, an inch or more long, side ones or auricles divaricate, short, quite entire: petiole linear, channelled, 3 times shorter than the blade. Flowers at the upper part of the stem, axillary, solitary, pointing one way: peduncles spreading, sometimes about two inches long: bractes 2, small opposite, linearly subulate, at a distance from the flower. Calyx greenish, cartilagineo-membranous, many times shorter than the corolla, nearly equal, scarcely ⅓ of an inch deep, imbricately connivent; leaflets obcordately oblong, elliptical, retuse, smooth. Corolla rotately funnelform; limb large, purplish crimson, marked in the disk with an unequally pointed pale yellow star surrounded by a purple radiant halo: tube the length of the calyx; faux short. Stamens protruding beyond the faux: filaments subulate, attached to the inner edge of the base of the tube, channelled inwards below, glandularly villous, 4 times longer than the anthers or more: anthers oblong, sagittate, narrow, blackish red at the sides. Germs small, conical, smooth, seated upon a thick roundish depressed far wider orange-coloured disk.
RHEXIA holosericea.

Velvet-leaved Rhezia.

OCTANDRIA (DECANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.


Melastoma argentea. Lamarck encyc. 4. 45.


Though very lately introduced into our collections, this fine plant had been long since observed both by Commerson and Sir Joseph Banks, while growing on its native spot near Rio Janeiro in Brazil, and samples are preserved in each of their Herbariums. The species had not been noticed in any publication, until taken up from Commerson’s specimen by the Chev. de Lamarck, in his valuable Encyclopédie Botanique. It has been since described and figured from the dried plant, in the splendid Monograph of this genus by Monsieur Bonpland. We are not to confound it with the Melastoma sericea of the works of Linnaeus and his editors, where, as Mr. Dryander observes, a very different species is manifestly intended, though it so happens that a sample of the present stands in the Linnaean Herbarium under that very title. Nor has our plant any thing
to do with the *Melastoma argentea* of Willdenow and Persoon.

We are obliged to Sir Abraham Hume for the opportunity of making this drawing. The plant flowered in July last, for the first time, in the hothouse at Wormleybury. We have seen it in several of the principal nurseries about town.

Monsieur Bonpland not having framed any character for the genus, we have adopted one from Ventenat, uniting however his *Meriana* with his *Rhexia*.

A shrub of about ten feet high, cloathed with a white silkily tomentose fur. *Branches* opposite, sharply four-cornered. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, sessile, subcordate, oval, thick, silkily tomentose on both sides, with very dense incumbent hair, 7-9-nerved, quite entire. *Panicle* brachiate, terminal, composed of branchlets which are in general trifid. *Flowers* violet-purple, bracteate, about an inch in diameter. *Bractes* 3 or 2, of the length of the calyx, silky, placed under each of the floral fascicles, caducous. *Calyx* tubular, not unaptly likened by Lamarck to the form of a Clove, silkily villous, fivecleft; *segments* shorter than the tubular part, smooth on the inside. *Petals* 5, obovate, a little longer than the calyx, spreading, smooth on the inside, hairy on the outside. *Stamens* ten, longer than the corolla: *filaments* of the colour of the petals, bowed inwards, having two small tubercles at the top below the anther: *anthers* linear, falcate, fixed on at their base. *Germen* oblongly ovate, with an umbilicus of 5 very villous teeth, 5-valved, 5-celled, many-seeded. We have depended upon Monsieur Bonpland for the description, which was taken from the dried plant, as well as the figure we have cited from his work.
DISA bracteata.

Small-flowered Disa.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.


Div. Calcare longiores.

D. bracteata, galeà obtusà, calcare oblongo, labello lineari apice latioe, spicà cylindricà, bracteis erectis floribus longioribus. Swartz act. holm. 1800. 211.

Disa bracteata. Willd. sp. pl. 4. 48. Swartz in Schrader's neues jour. fur die bot. 1. 28. Exemp. spont. in Herb. Banks, repou²um.


Of the four or five species, of this curious South African genus, introduced into the gardens of Europe, two are due to Mr. Griffin; viz. the present and the prasinata of the 210th article of this publication.

We have to thank Mr. Brown for his very liberal communication of a description of the plant made by himself at South Lambeth, where it was in flower in June last in the conservatory, the root having been very recently received by Mr. Griffin from the Cape of Good Hope.

Our only guide to the species intended by Swartz by his DISA bracteata is the above short specific phrase, unaccompanied by any note: with this our plant, however, in Mr. Brown's opinion, agrees too closely to justify a separation; and being moreover clearly of the same species with the specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, deemed to be the bracteata of Swartz, we have no hesitation in giving it under the present title.
Plant a span in height. *Tuber* roundish. *Leaves* cauline, several (5-6) lanceolate upright slightly concave. *Spike* manyflowered two inches long. *Bractes* about the height (a little higher) than the flower; foliaceous, lanceolate with a short point. *Germen* cylindrical, twisted when the flower is expanded, subsessile. *Flowers* small, yellowish-green with a pale brown casque, upright. *Casque* upright oval obtuse moderately concave, with a *spur* three times shorter than the casque itself inclining downwards obtuse brown. *Two lower outside petals* closely reflected lanceolately-sub-ovate rather pointed flat; *two inner upper ones* thickish connivent lanceolately linear green gradually broader towards the base, where they embrace the column of the fructification, the top part linear entire withering before the lower portion. *Label* lingulately linear obtuse quite entire flat dependent, at first green, afterwards decaying earlier at the upper part than the other.
MAGNOLIA cordata.

Heart-leaved Magnolia.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.


M. cordata, foliis deciduis cordiformibus subovatis acutis subtūs subto- mentosis suprā laevibus, petalis 6-9 oblongis. Decand. loc. cit. 455.

Magnolia cordata. Michaux bor. amer. 1. 328. Eajud. fil. arb. 3. 87. t. 4.

Pursh amer. sept. 2. 382. Hort. Kev. ed. 2. 3. 331.


One of the rarer species of this magnificent genus. Introduced in 1801, by Messrs. Frasers, of the Sloane Square Nursery, from North America, where it is found chiefly in Carolina and Georgia. Quite hardy, and thriving with the treatment of the more common sorts. Said to acquire the height of 40 or 50 feet in its native soil; but with us it is still a mere shrub in size. The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in the fine collection of Mr. Vere, at Kensington Gore. We had also a specimen from Messrs. Whitley and Co. of the Fulham Nursery.

Eighteen species are now recorded; 9 from North Ame-
rica, and an equal number which belong to India, Japan, or China.

Branches round, brown, roughish to the feel: young ones villous, with a thick reddish pith. Leaves elliptically ovate, pointed, older ones cordate at the base, obsoletely downy above and shining, coated underneath with a short thick downy nap, and hence opaque and pale, 5-6 inches long, about 3 broad, with many slanting nerves, deciduous: petiole round, villous, about an inch long. Stipules membranous, an inch and an half long, pale villous, of nearly the same shape as the leaflets of the calyx, caducous. Peduncles oneflowered, terminal, shorter than the petiole, thick, finely dotted, marked with a circular scar a little below the flower. Flower more than 4 inches in diameter, of yellowish buff colour with a slight glaucous tint, upright, very faintly odorous. Calyx more than twice shorter than the petals; leaflets 3, linearly oblong, with a short point, nearly of the same colour as the petals, but tenderer and caducous. Petals 6, flaccid, cuneately obovate, with a short point, alternate ones rather narrower, and greener on the outside.

There had been doubts, whether the Asiatic species would prove to be true Magnolia, when their fruit was examined. The examination has been lately made by Mr. Brown, who finds that the fruit of Asiatic species, in the Banksian Herbarium, does not differ essentially from the fruit of the American ones.
This species was first recorded by Tournefort, by whom it was observed during his travels in the Levant, where it is native. It was afterwards described from the specimen of that naturalist by the Chevalier de Lamarck, in his excellent Encyclopédie Botanique, and thence transferred by Willdenow into his edition of the Species Plantarum. A sample gathered by Tournefort, and which formed a part of his Herbarium, is now deposited in that of Sir Joseph Banks, by whom the plant was introduced into this country in 1801. It may be easily known from officinalis, by the greater size of its foliage and stipules, and by its nodding flowers and pendulous pods. The leaves remind us of those
of some of the Orobi, but have odd paired leaflets, while those of the Orobi have even paired leaflets.

The specimen from which the drawing has been made, was sent us by Mr. Biggs, the curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. The plant is far from common in our collections; though we believe quite hardy. Flowers from June to August. Said by Mr. Marschal von Bieberstein, to be abundant in the forests of the subalpine regions of Mount-Caucasus.

A perennial herbaceous plant. **Stem** 4 feet high, upright, flexuose, leafy: **branches** hollow, round, villous, streaked, ascendent. **Leaves** unevenly pinnate, large, about 5-paired, sessile, underneath and on the common petiole villous, smooth above, slightly ciliated, veiny; **leaflets** ovately lanceolate, subsessile, nearly twice longer than the intervals, sometimes two inches in length and one in breadth, acuminate, side nerves ascendent, branching. **Stipules** in pairs, opposite, large, ovate, shortly pointed, entire, about half stem clasping, nerved, villous underneath, smooth above. **Racemes** long, loosely manyflowered, upright, terminal and axillary; **flowers** cernuous; **peduncle** capitately villous; **pedicles** flexile, very slender, shorter than the corolla, longer than the calyx. **Bractes** narrow, linear, pointed, capitately villous, about the length of the pedicles, upright. **Calyx** capitately villous, twice shorter than the corolla or more. **Stigma** small, headed. **Pods** cernuous.
von Bieberstein. By the Chevalier de Lamarck it was recorded as a variety of elatum. Subsequent observations have decided its specific distinction. We do not find it in the Hortus Kewensis. In Sweet's Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis, it is inserted in the Appendix; and is stated to have been introduced in 1815. We have never seen it in any other collection than in that of Messrs. Whitley and Co. of the Fulham nursery, where the drawing was taken in June last. A hardy and very ornamental perennial. Grows naturally in the Russian dominions, in the neighbourhood of Saratof, on the banks of the lower Wolga.

The present is a straight plant of about 3 or 4 feet high; stem upright, branchingly panicled at the top; leaves petioled; petiole not undulated at the base; blade cuneately tapered at the base (or rather at the base of the lobes), irregularly 5-lobed to beyond the middle; lobes oblong, acuminate, incisively scored or cleft; racemes long loose branching; bractes subulate, very thin, smooth, shorter than the pedicles; bractelets smooth pressed close to the flower; calyxes smooth, of a beautiful blue; spur horizontal, straight, the length of the calyx; petals brown, 2 upper ones smooth entire at the top, 2 lower ones bifid bearded with deep-yellow hairs; germens smooth or else covered with a thin pubescence. The plant varies with an entirely smooth surface, and one that is very finely velvetted. A spontaneous specimen sent from Saratof to Monsieur Decandolle, differed from the garden ones, in having the pedicles, bractelets, calyxes, and even the capsules, in a younger stage, covered with a fine dense velvet-like pubescence.
ALPINIA malaccensis.

Petiolate Alpinia.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Alpinia petiolaris. Solander in sched. banks. et ad specimem in Horto kewensi floridum herbarioque banksiano repostum.


In Dr. Roxburgh's opinion this is the most stately of all the scitamineous plants of India, not excepting the nutans.
of the same generic group, so long considered as a chief ornament of our stoves. We do not find the species recorded in the Kew Catalogue; but we find a specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, which is stated to have flowered in the garden at Kew. We believe the plant to be exceedingly rare with us, and never heard of its flowering in this country, except at Kew, till we were favoured with the present sample by Mr. Fawkes; who had the kindness to send it us from Farmley Hall, his seat in Yorkshire; where it blossomed in the hothouse during the present summer.

According to Dr. Roxburgh, a native of Chittagong. According to others, of Java also. We have no authority for the time of its introduction.

Stems simple, upright, round, covered by the sheaths of the foliage, villous at the upper part, from 5 to 8 feet high. Leaves alternate, petiolate, ovately oblong, elliptical, acuminate, quite entire, smooth on the upper side, villous on the under, 2 feet long, furnished with very numerous fine nerves which converge at an acute angle. Petioles channelled at the upper side, a palm long. Raceme terminal, simple, subcylindrical, spikeformed, manyflowered, a foot long. Pedicles oneflowered, short, 2 or 3 lines long, nearly of one length, villous. Spathe inferior, oblongly ovate, ventricose, smooth, snow-white, an inch long*, 2 parted: segments ovate, sharp pointed: the tips reddish. Calyx superior, of one piece, tubular, gibbous below, smooth, white, the depth of the spathe, surrounding the base of the corolla closely, withering but persistent, trifid at the tip: segments ovate, acuminate, reddish at the top. Outer corolla of one petal, white, an inch and an half long. Tube cylindrical, upright, smooth, half an inch long. Limb deflectent, 3-parted: segments oblong, obtuse, villous on the outside, silky: uppermost rather broader than the others: inner corolla (label) of one piece, longer than the outer one, contracted at the base into a tube, adnate to the faux of the outer one, thence dilated and lastly expanded into a large roundish lamina or border, undulated at the edge, prolonged at the top into 2 oblong lobes (4 lines long), inclined upwards; red on the inside and sprinkled over with dots and little broken yellow lines; yellow on the outside and ornamented with a few red lines. Filament 1, in-
serted at the tube of the inner corolla under the upper segment of the outer one, thick, broadish dilated at the top for the reception of the anther, whitish, the length of the corolla. Anther very large, adnate, 2-parted lengthways, bifid at the top, whitish. Germen inferior, globular, villous. Style filiform, slender, the length of the stamen, pressed close to the filament, enclosed at the upper part between the lobes of the anther. Stigma capitate, compressed, white. Capsule globular, villous, thickish, three-celled (perhaps also 3-valved). Seeds more than one, roundish cornered.

NOTE.

The Ipomœa bona nox f. purpurascens of the 290th article of this work, as Mr. Herbert has kindly suggested to us, is evidently the Ipomœa muri-cata. Jacq. hort. schœnb. 3. t. 323. A correction which we shall make more fully in the Appendix to the present volume.
GESNERIA aggregata.

New Brazil Gesneria.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.


GESNERIAE. Richard apud Kunth nov. gen. et spec. 2. 315.

GESNERIA. Cal. germini adnatus; limbo libero, 5-partito. Cor. tubulosa, supernē ampliata; limbo bilabiato; labio superiore emarginato-bilobo, inferiore 3-fido. Stig. bilobum. Caps. calyce vestita, 1-locularis, 2-valvis; placentis parietalisibus 2 oppositis, bilamellatis.


G. aggregata, tota villosa; ramis teretibus; foliis oppositis oblongo-ovatis crenatis; pedunculis 2-4, axillaris, unifloriis, aggregatis; corollis clavato-cylindricis, hinc basi subdidymo-ventricosis.


As far as we have been able to trace, the present species appears to be unrecorded. It has been very lately introduced from the Brazils. Flowers in the summer, and continues by a succession of bloom a long while in beauty. The drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, where it is cultivated in the hothouse, but not in the tan-pit.

It answers very well to the specific character of the Gesneria tubiflora of Cavanilles; but a reference to the detailed description and the figure of that species, allowing even for their being obtained from a dried plant, proves to us that the two can never be of the same species.
Perennial? herbaceous? upright, villously furred; branches round. *Leaves* opposite, oblongly ovate, crenate, wrinkled, whitely tomentose underneath: *petiole* several times shorter than the blade. *Peduncles* 2-4, axillary, con- gregated, filiform, flexile, longer than the flowers. Cal. 4 times shorter than the corolla; segments angularly ovate, stellately spreading, one rather larger than the rest. *Corolla* scarlet, villous, clavately cylindrical, slightly curved, rather more than an inch long, nearly of the diameter of a smallish pen, shallowly and subdidymously protuberant at the back of the base: *limb* many times shorter than the tube, obso- letely bilabiate, segments equal, rounded, two lower lateral ones approaching each other so as to lap over. *Stamens* equal to the corolla; we perceived no signs of the rudiment of a fifth: *filaments* white, smooth: *anthers* connected nearly in a square, 4-celled, cells seated upon a fleshy papulous receptacle: *pollen* cream-coloured. *Germen* conical, vil- lous, narrow, rather shorter than the segments of the calyx: *style* filiform, continuous, slightly villous, piped: *stigma* open, simple. *Glands* 4, inserted at the junction of the calyx with the germen, 3 white small dentiform equidistant, 1 yellow superior larger doubly dentiform.
KOELREUTERIA paniculata.

Panicled Koelreuteria.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


KOELREUTERIA. Cal. 5-phyllus. Cor. 4-petala irregularis. Nect. squamae 4, bifidae. Caps. 3-locularis, loculis dispermis. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 330.


Koelreuteria paulinoides. L'Herit. sort. angl. 18; (tab. licet undique citata revera ined.)


A hardy Chinese treelike shrub, said to have been introduced by Lord Coventry about 1763. We were favoured with the present specimen by Lady Aylesford; in whose collection at Stanmore it flowered this summer. It was also in flower at Messrs. Whitley and Co.'s at the Fulham nursery.

The species is said by L'Heritier to be polygamous.

We had no opportunity of describing the plant; but shall subjoin the account we find in Martyn's edition of Miller's Dictionary, and a version of Mr. Dryander's excellent description of the flower taken from the Banksian manuscripts.

"Trunk arborescent, upright, round, smooth, branched, exceeding the height of a man. Branches scattered, spreading, twisted, when young having dotted glands
"scattered over them. Buds from the axils of the leaves, "very resinous, cone-shaped with imbricate scales. Pe-
"tioles scattered, spreading very much, club-shaped at the "base, channelled towards the top, very long. Leaves un-
"equally pinnate, with six pairs of leaflets, which are ovate, "laciniate, serrate, acute, smooth, flat. Peduncles ter-

"minating, scattered, spreading, branched into many "pedicles. Flowers panicled, three or more on each pe-
"dicle."

Calyx five-leafletted: leaflets oblong, obtuse, upright, smooth, subciliate, a line and an half long: 2 lower ones further removed, a little larger. Petals 4, inserted into the receptacle. Unguis or narrow part, linear, upright, shorter than the calyx, villous. Lamina or broad part oblong, obtuse, three times longer than the calyx, deep yellow; two lower ones a little smaller, wide of each other at the base. Nectary formed of two plaited processes at the base of each of the laminae, at first yellow, at last scarlet. Filaments 8, inserted into the receptacle, girdling the germin, filiform, roughly furled, yellowish, while the flower is in perfection upright, scarcely longer than the calyx, finally bent downwards and elongated. Anthers ovate, of a grey or ash colour. Germin superior, oblong, three-cornered, pubes-

cent. Style filiform, little shorter than the petals. Stigma obsoletely 3-cleft. Pericarp (observed when unripe) oblong, 3-sided, 3-celled. Seeds two in each cell.
HYDROPHYLLUM virginicum.

Virginian Water-leaf.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Hydrophyllum. Brown ine.


H. virginicum, glabriusculum; foliis pinnatifidis ovali-lanceolatis inciso-ser-

ratis, fasciculis florum conglomeratis. Pursh amer. sept. 1. 134.

Hydrophyllum virginicum. Lin. sp. pl. 1. 208; (virginianum). Mill. dict.
ed. 8. Hort. Kew. 1. 197. ed. 2. 1. 313. Michaux bor. amer. 1. 134. La-
mareck illustr. t. 97. f. 1. Schkuhr handb. 1. 114. t. 35. Willd. sp. pl. 1.


Hydrophyllum floribusc speciosiss albis. Clayl. n. 291.

Herba perennis, scabrīusi pubescens, radicis fibrosā. Fol. radicalia plura,

erecta, pinnatifīda, immersē venosa, lobis 3-7, horizontalibus, recurvīs, ob-

longo-lanceolatis, supernē serratis, subšuncialiibus, imis 2 serpē bidigitato-

incisis, terminali lātori, infernē cuneato, haud rarē 3-lobatiī-divīso: petiolius

erectus, subsemiteres, infernē livido-purpurascens, subsuncialiis v. plurīmūm

longior lāminā. Caulis vix 8-uncialiis, flexuosus, distantē subfoliatus, crus-
situdine substantiāet colore fērē petiolorum, foliis munitus radicalium con-

formibus, minoribus tamen, inflorescentiā remotis. Pedunculi subīnī, termi-
nales, suprà racemōsi, plurīflori, floribus secundo-cymosis longioribus pedicel-

lis appressē hirsutis. Čal. herbaceus, 5-partitus, exītūs appressē pilosus, seg-

mentīs linīari-subulatis, ad basin usque reflexīs. Cor. alība, ½ uniae v. cir-
citēr profundā, oblongo-campanulāta, infrā medium usque 5-fida; limbī

calicis erectīs oblongīs obtusīs, nervō medio dorsāli: tubo suclis 5 internis

longitudinalibus melliferis filamentorum intermediis marginatis cum labris con-
nivīntibus. Fil. subduplo longīorā corollā, æqualīa, erecta, filiformia, medio

pilosa, basi corollae inserta: anh. oblongae, fuscae, incumbentes, polline ocho-

leuco. Germ. pilis albis erectīs hirsutīs, subrotundum: stylus albus, filīfor-

mis, strictus: stig. 3 v. 2, erecto-patentia brevīa teretīa fine prunioso.

Two species of this genus have been introduced into our collections, of which the other has been already published in this work. Both are hardy perennials and natives of North America. The present was cultivated by Miller at the physic garden, Chelsea, in 1739.

Roughishly pubescent: root fibrous. Root-leaves several, upright, pinnatifid, immersedly veined; lobes 3-7, horizontal, recurved, oblongly lanceolate, serrate at the upper
part, about 3 inches long, two lower ones often dissected bidigitately, terminal one the broadest, cuneate at the lower part, not unfrequently trilobedly divided: petiole upright, nearly semicylindrical, lividly purple at the lower part, about six inches high, much longer than the blade. Stem scarcely eight inches high, flexuose, remotely subtrifoliate, of nearly the same thickness, colour, and substance as the petioles, furnished with leaves of almost the same form as the root-ones, only smaller, standing wide of the inflorescence. Peduncles about two, terminal, racemosely flowered at the upper part; flowers several in a cyme pointing one way, longer than the close-pressedly hirsute pedicles. Calyx herbaceous, 5-parted, close-pressedly furred on the outside; segments linearly subulate, reflex to the base. Corolla whitish, about one fourth of an inch deep, oblongly campanulate, 5-cleft to below the middle; segments of the limb upright oblong obtuse, with a middle dorsal nerve; tube furnished at the inside with five prominently bordered longitudinal honeybearing furrows or channels placed alternately with the stamens. Filaments about twice the length of the corolla, equal, upright, filiform, hairy at the middle, inserted at the base of the corolla: anthers oblong, brown, incumbent; pollen cream-coloured. Germin roughly furred with upright hair, roundish: style white, filiform, stiff: stigmas 3 or 2, uprightly spreading, short, round, with frostedly roughened summits.

The drawing was taken last summer from a plant which had been imported from America by Messrs. Frasers, of the Sloane Square nursery; and formed part of that very extensive collection of rare North American plants.
PASSIFLORA incarnata. 8.
North American flesh-coloured Passionflower or May-Apple.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.
PASSIFLORA. Suprâ vol. 1. fol. 13.

Passiflora incarnata. Vide suprâ vol. 2. fol. 152, & in notis tomo eidem appensis.

The present is the North American plant included by Linnaeus in his Passiflora incarnata; but if it is to be held a distinct species from that which we have given as the variety β in the 152d article of this work, not the one by which the genus first made its appearance in Europe; although both have been combined under the Linnean incarnata. The species which first appeared in Europe, we have little doubt, was that which we have given in the above cited article, and which has since been published in Curtis's Magazine and in the Horticultural Transactions, by the specific title of edulis. Some botanists however are of a different opinion, and think the original plant was neither the present species, nor that we speak of, but a different, though closely allied, one.

We have referred to our former article for the synonymy, leaving our readers to apply the various synonyms according to their own judgment.

We have not discovered, on a comparison of the living plants, any differences, beyond colour, of which we were not aware when we published the variety β in the 152d article of this work; except that the lower portion of the calyx in the Brazil plant is contracted into a shallow tube, with a partitioned nectary, while here the same part is nearly flat and the nectary not partitioned.

The drawing was taken this summer from a plant which flowered in the rich and well kept collection of Mr. Vere, at Kensington Gore.
IPOMŒA platensis.

The Plata Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. Jussieui gen. Div. I.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. Brown prod. 481. Sect. I.

IPOMŒA. Suprà vol. 1. fól. 9.

I. platensis, ramis pedunculis petiolisque tuberculatis; foliis palmatis, lobis septenis cuneato-oblongis, obtusulis cum brevi acumine, extimis minoreibus, pedunculis pauci-plurifloris supernē cymosis parum longioribus petiolo, calyce foliolisque suborbiculatis.

Perennis, sempervirens, radice tuberosâ. Folia glabra; lobi infra 3 uncias longi, mediis major infrâ uncium latus. Pedunculi solitarii, 1-5-flori vel ultra, erecti, graciliores petiolo, breviores folio; pedicelli breves, supernē cymoso-sparsi, singuli bracteâ parvâ acuminâ subtensi. Cor. albo-purpureæ, substrato albo lineis tenuissimis purpureis dense striata; tubus pennâ scriptorâ duplo crassior, intus saturelat purpureus; limbus diametro 2 unciam cum dimidio alterius, explanatus, corrugulatus, erosus, ad plicarum terminationes exciso-emarginatus. Anth. una exsuperans stigma: Vix nota constans?

We are indebted to the valuable collection at Spofforth for the sample of this fine species, which we cannot trace to any on record. Mr. Herbert, from whom we received it, informs us that it was raised from seed collected by Mr. Cooper on the banks of the Plata, where it is found in great plenty. The specific name has been adopted at Mr. Herbert’s suggestion; and to that gentleman we are obliged for what we have to say of the plant; the sample not having been preserved for description after the drawing had been made.

Cultivated in the hothouse. Flowers in August. The foliage has a near affinity to that of Ipomœa digitata; but a reference to the figure in Plumier shows the flower to be there of a very different nature from the one in our plant.

An evergreen perennial plant with a tuberous root. Branches, peduncles, and petioles tuberculated. Leaves palmate; lobes 7, cuneately oblong obtuse and shortly tapered at the end, middle one the largest, under 3 inches long, and less than one inch broad. Peduncles several-
flowered, ending in a short scattered cyme at the top, rather longer than the petiole, shorter than the leaf: pedicles short, with a small pointed bracte under each. Calyx short, suborbicular, as are its leaflets. Corolla very pale purple, its white ground being thickly streaked with fine purple lines; tube nearly twice the diameter of a common pen; limb flatly expanded, minutely wrinkled or rather rumpled, eroded at the edge, deeply indented at the terminations of the plaits. In our sample one anther overtopped the stigma; but probably this is not a constant character.

NOTE.

In first page of the 323d article of this work at the fifth line from the bottom; for "Melastoma sericea, read, Melastoma holosericea."
INULA glandulosa.
Glandular-leaved Inula.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.


I. glandulosa, foliis sessilibus oblongis obsoletè serratis serraturis glandulis, caule hirsuto unifloro, calycinis squamis lanceolatis villosis. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 2097.


Inula orientalis. Lamarck encyc. 3. 255.


According to Count Mussin Puskin, a native of that part of Georgia which is near the Caspian Sea. Mr. Marschall of Bieberstein found it on Mount Caucasus, growing along with the grandiflora of the same genus, from which, he observes, it differs only by having the glands of the leaves produced on a completely entire border, instead of at the points of the teeth of a serrated border; and adds, that it seems to be a mere variety of it, though, as well as Willdenow, he records the two as specifically distinct in his work. We do not see why this useful botanist has quoted Lamarck's Inula orientalis, professedly adopted by that author from Tournefort, as a synonym to his glandulosa, while he adds the plant from Tournefort's own work as a synonym to his grandiflora. This seems an oversight.

Introduced in 1804 by Mr. Donn, the then Curator of x 2
the Cambridge Botanic Garden. Flowers in July and August.

A hardy perennial plant. Stem upright, shaggily furred, nearly round, nervously streaked. Leaves widerset, decrescent, scattered, pointing rather upwards, halfstemclasping, owing to the blackish glands at the edge showing the appearance of being obsoletely serrate, lower ones lanceolately oblong, upper ones ovately lanceolate, varicosely veined underneath, longer ones three inches or more in length, and an inch or more in breadth. Calyx of numerous leaflets, soft, with a dark coloured and very shaggy fur, squarrosely or irregularly spreading, twice shorter than the ray or more, outer leaflets linearly lanceolate, narrow, inner ones very narrow. Florets of the ray numerous, linear, narrow, deep yellow, more than an inch long, three-toothed, hairy at the back. Florets of the disk with a turbinately spreading limb, segments rather pointed and nearly upright.
IPOMŒA setosa.

**Bristly Ipomœa.**

**PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**


I. setosa, ramis petiolis pedunculis calycibusque setoso-hirsutis; foliis nudis, cordato-trilobis, lobis dentato-sinuatis, pedunculis robustis longioribus petiolo: multiﬂoris, trichotomo-cymosis, (sempè) calyce oblongo, foliolis oblongis.

Annua? Caulis infernè sublignescens. Pubescentia è setis purpurascendentibus patentibus glandulâ insidentibus. Rami pedunculique teretis, pedicelli cum calyce subclavato-continui, crassi. Cal. oblongus, folioliis oblongis, breviter acuminatis, subaequalibus. Cor. hypocateriformis purpureorubens: tubus cylindræus, nec ventricosus, multitiès longior calyce: limbus 2 uncias circâ cum dimidio transversus; lacinie breves, in puncto unquoque plicarum intermedio emarginatæ; plica in breve acumen desinentes. Fol. 3-4-uncia, lobis angulato-attenuatis; petiolo plurium breviore laminâ nervosa.

We had no opportunity of inspecting the specimen from which the drawing was made while in a state fit for description; and are indebted for what we have to say of it to Mr. Herbert, by whom this rare and very curious plant was raised, as we are informed, from Brazil seed. It flowered in the hothouse at Spofforth, the first year after sowing, and is suspected to be only annual, notwithstanding the woody consistence of the lower part of the stem.

The species comes very close to *platananifolia* of the same genus, and also to *Batatas* (both placed under *Convolvulus* by Willdenow), the latter of which appears never to have flowered in this country, and the former never to have been introduced. As far, however, as we can judge from the descriptions and the mutilated specimens in the Banksian Herbarium, we think our plant may be at once distinguished from both by the very remarkable pubescence, as well as by the extension of the same over the calyx, which does not appear to take place in the others.

We were not informed if the root was tuberous, as in
platanifolia and Batatas, or not, though from analogy we suspect it to be so.

Branches, petioles, peduncles, and calyx roughly furred with a bristly spreading purple pubescence, each hair of which stands on a small glandular base or tubercle; branches and peduncles round: peduncles upright longer than the petioles, robust, from two- to eight- flowered in the present plant, generally trichotomously divided; pedicles continuous with the calyx and subclavately thickened. Calyx oblong; leaflets oblong, nearly equal, rather pointed. Corolla purplish red; tube cylindrical, not ventricose, many times longer than the calyx: limb about two inches and a half over; segments shallow, notched in the middle of the intervals between the plaits; plaits shortly pointed. Leaves about 3 or 4 inches long, naked, cordately 3-lobed, lobes dentately sinuated at the outer edge, angularly tapered: petiole several times shorter than the nerved blade.

Flowers in August. We have not been informed of the height the plant attained at Spofforth.
CACTUS repandus.
Wavy-angled Torch-thistle.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


CACTUS. Suprâ vol. 2. fol. 137.

Div. Cerei erecti, stantes per se.
C. repandus, erectus, longus, octangularis: angulis compressis undatis:
spinis lanâ longioribus. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 1. 667.
Cactus repandus. Willd. sp. pl. 2. 940. Hort. Kew. 2. 151. ed. 2. 3. 277.
Cactus erectus cylindricus sulcatus tenuior summitate attenuatus, aculeis conflertis. Browne jam. 238.
Cereus gracilis. Mill. dict. 8. n. 8; (rectius quam Cereus repandus ejusdem loci n. 5. in Hort. Kew. citatus).

Native of Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, where it grows in the woods, to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. Sloane tells us that the fruit ripens in October, and is eaten. By some this is described as having the flavour of a strawberry. The dry stem of the plant is used by the natives for a torch to catch fish by, in the night-time. They hold it at the ends of their boats, lighted, and the fish leaping at it, they strike them with spears for the purpose.

The plant rarely blossoms in this country. The present drawing was taken from one that flowered and ripened its fruit, at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham.

Introduced by Mr. Philip Miller, in 1728. It is far from being so well known in our collections as the Great Nightflowering Cereus (Cactus grandiflorus), nor indeed is it so deserving of the attention of the gardener, the flower being far less ornamental, and the fruit not worth being procured at the expense of a hothouse.
HIBISCUS Rosa malabarica.

The Malabar Rose Hibiscus.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.


HIBISCUS. Supr. vol. 1. fol. 29.

H. Rosa malabarica, foliis cordatis, acutis serratis; ramis subhirtis; caule fruticoso. Kœnig in specimine archetypo herb. banks. asservato.

Hibiscus phœniceus. Roxburgh MSS. in sched. banks. cum tab.; (non aliorum.)

Suryamani (or gem of the sun). Sanscrit.

Sjamin. Rheede mal. 10. 1. tab. 1.

(5) Hibiscus hirtus. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 2. 977. Cav. diss. 3. 156. t. 67.

Hibiscus phœniceus; 5. hirtus. (Exclusa varietate s., supr. in vol. 3. fol. 230. datā.)

Alcea fruticosa malabarica, angustis foliis rigidiusculis, floribus amennè rubellis, semine papposo. Pluk. alm. 14. t. 254. fig. 3.

Frutex (hirtiicusulus) foliis cordatis, serratis, acutis, villosis; stipulis subtulatis; pedunculis axillaribus, solitariis, unifloris (non articulatis nob.); foliolis calycinis exterioribus 5-6; antheris verticillatis; capsulis globosis; seminibus lanatis. Variet. fiore albo. Roxb. loc. cit.

Clearly a very distinct species from the Hibiscus phœniceus of the younger Linnaeus and Jacquin, published in the third volume of this work, fol. 230; although probably a mere variety of the Hibiscus hirtus of the elder Linnaeus, incautiously subjoined by Willdenow to phœniceus as the variety 5. In phœniceus the peduncles are jointed, and the upper part is thicker than the lower; which is not the case here. The leaflets of the inner calyx are there membranous, rather smooth, and three times broader than in our plant, where they are herbaceous and roughly furred. Phœniceus is altogether a much slenderer plant, not so conspicuously nor stiffly furred as the present; and we suspect that it is not even an East-Indian vegetable. Jacquin’s specimen is preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, and is evidently of a distinct species from the three other specimens from three distant parts of India preserved in the same place under one name; and which appear all to be of the species of our plant. Probably Jacquin’s plant is really South-American, as he asserts.
The drawing was made from a sample which flowered late in the summer at Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne's, Fulham; where it had been raised from seed, sent from Calcutta by Mrs. Clarke. According to Van Rheede it grows to be a pretty large shrub. Koenig speaks of its being very generally cultivated in the gardens of the temples of India. Dr. Roxburgh says it is common in all parts of that country.

Linnaeus has not adduced Van Rheede's figure to his hirtus; and it being possible that his plant may be specifically distinct from the present, we have deemed it safer to abide by Koenig's specific name; his plant being clearly the species and variety of Van Rheede and Roxburgh, as well as of the present article.

We do not know that the species has been before introduced into this country.

Cultivated in the hothouse. The colour of the flower is extremely brilliant.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

T. amygdalifolia, foliis oppositis ovali-lanceolatis, staminibus tubum corollae superantibus. Willd. sp. pl. 1. 1245.

Tabernæmontana amygdalifolia. Jacq. amer. 39. tab. 181. fig. 15.

Cestrum nervosum. Mill. dict. 8. n. 3; (affirmante specimine archetypo in Herb. Banks. asservalo.)

Cestrum foliis lanceolatis oppositis nervis transversalibus pedunculis ramosis. Mill. dict. ed. 7. n. 3.

The Cestrum nervosum of the eighth edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, appears never to have been taken up either as a synonym or separate species, in any other enumeration of plants; and seems to have been entirely overlooked in all subsequent botanical works. We know however that it is of the present species, and that it has flowered with us, by Miller's own specimen, gathered in the Chelsea Garden, and now preserved in the Banksian Herbarium. It does not appear in either edition of the Hortus Kewensis even by the present title, though it has been cultivated in our collections for more than half a century. What plants there are of it in this country, we suspect, are scions of the one originally received by Miller from Carthagena in South America, where Jacquin's plant was also found. The drawing was taken at Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, of the Fulham nursery, where it is cultivated in the hothouse.

The following is the description of the plant, as given in the Gardener's Dictionary. "It rises with a shrubby stalk
"five or six feet high, covered with a brown bark, and
"divides upwards into many small branches, which are
"garnished with spear-shaped leaves, about four inches long
"and a little more than one broad; these are smooth, of a
"light green, and have many horizontal veins, running
"from the midrib to the sides, and are placed opposite by
"pairs. From the wings of the leaves, towards the upper
"part of the branches, are produced the flowers, standing
"upon branching footstalks, each sustaining four or five
"flowers, whose tubes are swelling at the base, just above
"the cup, but contract upwards to the mouth, where the
"petal is cut into five broad segments which spread flat;
"they are white."

This species differs in regard to one of the features enu-
merated in the present generic character, by having stamens
which stand above the mouth of the tube of the corolla.
It may not be useless to subjoin a version of the character
by which Mr. Brown has circumscribed the natural order
he has detached, under the title of Apocincæ, from that of
his Asclepiadeæ; which orders previously formed the Apo-
cincæ of Jussieu.

Calyx five-cleft, persistent. Corolla monopetalous, in-
ferior, regular, 3-lobed, (before expansion) imbricate, deci-
duous. Stamens placed upon the corolla, alternate with
the segments of the limb. Filaments distinct. Anthers bi-
locular, bursting longitudinally. Pollen granular, applied
immediately to the stigma (not by the intervention of a par-
ticular process, as in the Asclepiadeæ). Germens 2, or 1
and bilocular, in most manyseeded. Styles 2 or 1. Stigma
1. Fruit follicular, capsular, drupaceous, or berried, double
or single. Seeds generally furnished with an albumen. Em-
broyo foliaceous. Plumule inconspicuous. Trees or shrubs,
often milky. Leaves opposite, sometimes verticillate
(whorled), seldom scattered, quite entire, generally fur-
nished with either ciliae or glands between the petioles. In-
florescence subcorymbose.

We learn from the same accurate observer of natural
affinities, that this subdivision forms a truly natural group,
with perhaps the exception of one or two genera; but
which if even these were excluded is hardly to be technically
defined: though easily distinguished by the economy of the
anthers and the stigma from the Asclepiadeæ, which are
besides more uniform in the structure of the flower and
fruit. The order is also allied to the Gentianæ and Ru-
biaceæ.
PAVONIA spinifex.

Prickly-seeded Pavonia,

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

te, in orbem dispositive aut in unam compactae.


P. spinifex, foliis ovatis acuminatis subcordatis, peduncu
lis axillaribus, calyce heptaphylo, capsulis quadriariistatis, aristis di
dergentibus. Willd. sp. pl. 3. 834.
Pavonia spinifex. Cavan. diss. 3. 133. t. 45. fig. 2. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 4.
232.

Hort. Kew. 2. 455.

Abutilon americanum fruticosum folio subrotundo flore luteo, fructu acu
leato majore. Plum. spec. 2. ic. 1.

(8) Pavonia aristata, caule fruticoso humili, foliiis cordatis ovato-lanceolatis cre
natis scabriusculis, floribus solitariis parvis, capsulis aristatis. Cavan.
diss. 3. 133. tab. 45. fig. 3.

Frutex 2-3-organalis; truncu pollicem crasso; ramis paucis longis, virgatis, ter
etibus, erectis, junioribus scabriusculis. Fol. cordato-ovata, crenata, in
divia vel obsolete angulata, haud admodum acuta, utrinque scabriuscula,
petiolata, alterna. Pedunculi uniflori, solitarii, axillares, petiolorum circiter longitudine. Cal. è duplici serie foliolorum linearum vel lanceolatorum, et ad
oras pilosorum; exterior quinis, quem etiam nunc pluribus variantem observo;
interior semi-quinque-fidus est. Cor. magna, lutea, elegans, inodora, et sub
Campanulata, ex petalis 5 overvè ovatis dorsque nervosis. Antherae aurat
iaceae. Germ. pilosum. Fructus è capsulis 5, unilocularibus, monospermis, non dehiscentibus, maturis sibi invicem discendentibus. Hæ singulae spinis
armantur ternis. Spinae laterales, quarumlibet duoarum vicinarum capsularum adeó, se invicem contingunt, ut xapé unicum mentiantur. Sem. oblonga, ni
gricantia. Jacq. loc. cit.

PAVONIA is principally distinguished from Hibiscus by having a fruit separated into 5 distinct bivalved oneseeded capsules, instead of one united into a single five-celled polyspermous capsule, as in the latter.

The present shrub is native of South America; and was introduced from the West Indies by Dr. William Wright in 1778. It is said to vary from with a very large corolla to
with one smaller than the calyx. Willdenow tells us that he has seen *spinifex* produced from the seed of the *aristata* of Cavanilles, and has consequently combined the two into one species. Our drawing was taken from a specimen produced in the hothouse at Boyton, the seat of Mr. Lambert, by whom it was kindly remitted to us in August last.

A weak-growing shrub, sometimes attaining the height of 20 feet, but with a stem seldom thicker than a man's thumb; branches few, virgate, long, round, upright, younger ones with a hardish pubescence. *Leaves* cordately ovate, crenated, undivided or sometimes obsoletely angular, not having a very sharp point, roughishly furred on both sides, petiolate, alternate. *Peduncles* oneflowered, solitary, axillary, about the length of the petioles. *Leaflets* of the outer *calyx* linear, five or more, hairy at the edge; inner *calyx* five-cleft, segments lanceolate. *Corolla* large, yellow, scentless, subcampanulately rotate, of obversely ovate petals nerved along the outside. *Anthers* orange-coloured. *Germen* furred. *Capsules* furnished with three spines. The two lateral spines of the two nearest are sometimes so closely placed together that they have the appearance of one.

Mr. Lambert assures us that the seed from which his plant was raised, had been collected in South America 30 years before, by the celebrated Spanish botanists, Messrs. Ruiz and Pavon, from whom he received it.
ASTER Amellus.  
*Italian Star-wort.*

**SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.**

*Nat. ord. Corymbiferæ.* Jussieu gen. 177. Div. II. Receptaculum nudum. Semen papposum. Flores radiati; (in Tussilagine et Senecione flores partim flocculosi.)

ASTER. Suprà vol. 3. fol. 183.

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Div. Herbacei, foliis linearibus lanceolatis integerrimis.


Aster atticus. *Dod. pepp.* 266.

Aster VIII., Italorum Fuchsii. *Clus. hist.* 2. 16.


(a) foliis obovato-lanceolatis planis, corollis radii numerosissimis subimbricatis.

(b) foliis lanceolatis rugosiusculis subundulatis, corollis radii divaricatis.


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A hardy perennial plant; native of various parts of the South of Europe. Flowers with us from August to September. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerarde.

Stems several, upright or ascendently slanted at the base, from half a foot to two feet high, rough, villous, round, somewhat fluted, generally branching above the middle, and sometimes for the whole length. Leaves obovately lanceolate, flat, rough, slightly villous at the edge, entire, the lowermost stem-ones and all the root-ones petiolated, the others sessile. Calyx green, leaflets oblong,
slightly villous at the edge, *inner* upright and purple at the end. *Florets* of the *ray* violet-coloured or purplish blue: of the *disk* yellow. *Pappus* or *seed-crown* simple-haired, sessile.

The plant has been fancied by some among the elder herbalists to be the flower meant by the *Amellus* or *Amello* of Virgil:

*Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen Amello.*
PHASEOLUS Caracalla.

Twisted-flowered Kidney-bean, or Snail-flower.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.


PHASEOLUS. Cal. 2-labiatus, supra emarginatus, infrà tridentatus, sæpe basi bibracteatus. Vexillum reflexum; carina cum staminibus et stylo in spiram convoluta. Legumen oblongum, polyspermum, formæ varium; sem. reniformia aut subrotunda, hylo laterali. Herba, plerœque volubiles; folia ternata petiolata, stipulce, folia supra eundem articulated petiolo terminali infrà bizaristato; lateralis uniaristatis, aristis stipuliformibus: flores sæpe spicati axillares; legumen sæpe glabrum, rarius villosum aut et pruriens. Embryo cotyledonibus distinctus. Juss. loc. cit. 356.

Div. Scandentes.

P. Caracalla, caule volubili, vexillis carināque spiraliter convolutis. Lin. sp. pl. ed. 2. 2. 1017.


Phaseolus indicus, cochleato flore. Triumf. obs. 93. t. 94.

Cochliasanthus; (in textu); Caracalla; (in icone). Trew pl. rar. 14. t. 10.


Native of India. Cultivated in the garden at Hampton Court, as long ago as 1690.

We are obliged to Mr. Herbert for the sample for our drawing. It was part of a plant which flowered last autumn in the hothouse at Spofforth. We believe the species is not now often found in our collections.

Miller tells us that it is much cultivated in Portugal on account of the fragrance and beauty of the flowers; that it thrives there in the open air, and serves for bowers and trellis-work. We suspect, however, that this excellent horticulturist is not to be relied on in point of orthography,
when he tells us, that the plant is called *Caracalla*, in that country; but that the right name is the one we find in Brotero, viz. *Caracoleiro* (*i.e.* snail-plant); from *Caracol*, the Portuguese word for Snail.

Brotero speaks of it as a subarborescent shrub; with us it has been looked upon as a perennial herbaceous plant. *Stem* twining, from 12 to 20 feet high. *Leaves* very like those of the Common Kidney Bean, only smaller. *Calyx* bilabiate, upper lip emarginate, lower tridentate. *Vexillum* (standard) cordate, obtuse, emarginate, reclined, with deflex sides: *alæ* (wings) ovate, the length of the vexillum, with long unguies: *carina* (keel) narrow, twisted spirally. *Filaments* truly diadelphous, twisted spirally within the carina. *Germen* oblong, compressed, villous. *Style* filiform, spirally twisted, pubescent at the upper part: *stigma* obtuse, thickish, villous. *Pod* long, straight, coriaceous, obtuse with a point: *seeds* reniform, oblong, compressed.

The seed is seldom produced in England.

The twisted carina is a principal feature in the generic character of *Phaseolus*. In the present species the vexillum is likewise twisted.
IPOMŒA Jalapa. α.  
Jalap Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. Brown prod. 481. Sect. I. German unicum.

J. Jalapa; pubescens; foliis cordatis integris lobatisque plicato rugosis sub-tus subtomentosis, pedunculis 1-3-floris, foliolis calycis ovalibus muticis, corollis campanulatis, seminibus prolixè lanuginosis, radice crassissimo.  
 Pursh amer. sept. 1. 146.  
Ipomœa macrorhiza. Michaux bor.-amer. 1. 141.  
Wild. sp. pl. 1. 860. Desfont. in annales du museum d'hist. nat. 2. 126.  
tabb. 40. 41.  
(a) corollæ limbo albo. Hujus loci.  
(β) corollæ limbo roseo. Curtis' s magaz. tab. 1572.  

It seems to be admitted that the plant with a rose-coloured corolla from Mexico, and the present, with the limb of the corolla quite white, from South Carolina and Georgia, are merely varieties of the same species; that which affords the true Jalap.

We are obliged to Mr. Herbert for the specimen we have figured, as well as for an admirable drawing, made by himself, of the flower. The plant was raised in the hothouse at Spofforth, from seeds received from South Carolina about four years ago; but never flowered in perfection till September of the present year.

The leaves in the present plant varied much, but were nearly all divided into a greater or less number of lobes, there being only here and there a few entire ones. Its
flowers, Mr. Herbert informs us, expanded about 9 o'clock at night, and continued in beauty about twenty-four hours. When the corolla is fresh, the limb is of a pure white, but assumes a purplish hue at the plaits when dried.

We are not aware that this variety has been introduced till now.

**Root** tuberous, large, oblong, perennial. **Stems** herbaceous, six or seven feet high, twining, branched, streaked. **Leaves** pubescent, cordate, tomentose underneath, entire or from two to seven-lobed, nervèd: **petiole** twice shorter than the blade. **Peduncles** axillary, solitary, pubescent, shorter than the leaf, about threecrowered; **pedicles** furnished with two opposite glands and two very small oval caducous bractes at the base. **Calyx** palish green, villous, oblongly oval, about two thirds of an inch long; **segments** oval, obtuse, nearly equal, converging closely round the lower part of the tube of the corolla. **Corolla** finely pubescent at the outside, hypocrateriform; **tube** nearly two inches long, cylindrical, but little enlarged at the upper part, nearly twice longer than the **limb**, which in the present specimen was wrinkled, much in the way of the petals of some of the Cistri. **Stamens** and **style** not protruding beyond the tube: **stigma** capitate, slightly bilobed; **filaments** slightly furred with purple villi. **Seeds** covered with a silky fur.

We are obliged to Mr. Herbert and to the description by Mons. Desfontaines, for what we have said of the plant.
GESNERIA bulbosa.

_Bulbous Gesneria._

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**DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.**

_Nat. ord. CAMPA NULACÆ._ Jussieu gen. 163. _Div. I._ Antheræ distinctæ.

GESNERÆ. Richard apud Kunth nov. gen. et spec. 2. 345.

GESNERIA. Supra fol. 329.

G. bulbosa, tota pubescens; foliis oppositis, ovato-ellipticis, basi cordatis, serrato-crenatis; paniculæ numerosæ, suboppositæ, patente, distante; pedunculis corymbosis brevioribus pedicellis; limbi inaequalissimi labio summo porrecto oblongo maximo, imo brevissimo revoluto.


We do not trace this fine plant in any recorded species. It differs from all we are acquainted with, by the round bulblike rootstock and by the great inequality of the limb of the corolla. Not having had an opportunity of inspecting the inflorescence, after the drawing was made, we have described that part of the plant from the figure.

Recently introduced by Mr. Lee, of the Hammersmith Nursery. It was sent him from the Brazils, where it is native, by Mr. Chamberlain, the English Consul at Rio Janeiro; and flowered for the first time with us in September. It requires to be kept in the bark-bed of the hot-house; where it proves a most valuable ornament by the beauty, abundance, and long succession of the bloom.

_Herbaceous, perennial, furred. Rootstock fleshy, resembling a round bulb, covered with a brown membranous coat. Stem simple? slightly flexuous, round, about two feet high, distantly leaved. Leaves opposite, rather fleshy,
ovately elliptical, serrately crenate, decrescent, cordate as the base, more thickly tomentose underneath, larger ones about five inches in length, and about three in breadth: petiole thick, short. Panicle terminal, numerous, nearly opposite, spreading, distant: peduncles corymbose many-flowered, shorter than the pedicles, subtended by small leaves gradually diminished into mere bractes at the upper peduncles: pedicles one-flowered, with a small subulate herbaceous bracte at their base. Leaflets of the calyx short, subulate, herbaceous, scarcely so long as the roundish furred inferior portion of the germe, of the outer covering of which they are a continuation. Corolla scarlet, pubescent, clavately tubular, nearly of the diameter of the stem of a swan-quill, shallowly protuberant at the base; lips of the limb very unequal, upper one very large, outstretched, one coloured, sides deflectent; lower one slanted, very short, revolute, marked with a purple stain having a white border on the inside. Filaments furred, red. Anthers cruciately conjoined. Style scarlet, persistent, slightly protruded, furred.
Bromelia pallida.
Pale-flowered Bromelia.

Hexandra Monogynia.


B. pallida, paniculâ laxissimâ, patentissimâ, pauciflora, pedunculis 2- (in nostrâ plantâ abortâ 1-) floris; spathis supreminis fertilibus, florem æquantibus, divaricatis. 


As far as we have been enabled to ascertain, our plant is of an unpublished species. It differs widely from any we are acquainted with in the disposition of the inflorescence and colour of the corolla, the dulness of which forms a singular contrast with the brilliancy of the upper spathes of the stem. We have not learned its native country.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Malcolm’s nursery at Kensington; where it was cultivated in the tan-pit of the hothouse, and flowered about the latter end of November. It had been obtained from a garden at Liverpool. We suspect it to be a South American plant.

Leaves multifariously ambient, from upright divergent, of a leathery firmness, lanceolately lorate shortly tapered at

AA 2
the point, prickly ciliate, prickles very small, rather wide-set, longer ones 7 or 8 inches long or more. *Stem* upright, 9 or 10 inches high or more, round, simple, spathaceously sheathed: *sheaths* single, scattered, sphacelately membranous, involutely lanceolate, acuminate or long pointed, *lower ones* brownish, imbricately upright; *upper ones* the longest, divaricate, brightly crimsoned. *Branchlets* or *peduncles* slightly angular, wide-set, scattered, thick, spreading, with the front edge slightly elongated into two shallow broad *bractes* scarcely observable but when carefully looked for, *lower ones* in the axils of the upper spathes, *upper ones* naked, all three times shorter than the flower or more. *Flowers* tubular, about two inches long, of the diameter nearly of a common pen, very pale pea-green, blueish at the tips, placed in pairs side by side at the ends of the branchlets, the uppermost or outer one in our sample always proving abortive, as shown in the present figure. *Calyx* twice shorter than the corolla, more substantial, nerved; *segments* lanceolately long-pointed sitting close about the corolla. *Corolla* nearly an inch and an half long, the orifice shortly and subbilabiately spreading; *segments* ligulate, convolute, overlapping each other at the sides, shortly pointed. *Anthers* yellow, linear, vibrating. *Germen* cylindrical, oblong, green, furrowed, 3 times shorter than the corolla. *Style* slightly protruded, green: *stigmas* dark deep green, halved lanceolate, linear, twisted into one or else loose. The small scaly crown at the bottom of the interior of the flower resembles exactly that of *Bromelia nudicaulis*, the description of which may be seen in vol. 3, fol. 203, of the present publication.
The species which at present compose the genus are found in the East Indies, New Holland, and at the Cape of Good Hope; those of the latter region were first incorporated with those of the former by Mr. Dryander in the last edition.
of the Hortus Kewensis, upon a suggestion of our own in an
observation subjoined to the generic character of Gethyllis,
at the place we have cited above. All have a resemblance
in habit to Colchicum, by the germin from radical and
subterraneous, becoming a stalked fruit above ground; and
by the foliage from short during inflorescence, becoming
greatly longer and acquiring its complete size while the fruit
ripens.

The present species is native of the Cape of Good Hope;
and was introduced by Mr. Masson in 1788. It varies with
a smooth foliage, and with one that is slightly furred and
ciliate. Specimens of both are preserved in the Banksian
Herbarium. The drawing was taken at the nursery of
Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, at Fulham, where it
is kept along with other Cape bulbs in a garden-pit or
frame.

Bulb depressed, twice the size of a hazel-nut or more,
with a membrano-fibrous, reticulated tunic. Leaves radical,
from one to three, linearly ensiform, long-tapered towards
the point, slightly plaited or striate, during the flowering of
the plant upright and about two or three inches high, but
growing to the length of eight or ten inches during the
fruiting of the same, enclosed at the lower part by a
root-sheath. Flowers sessile, few, scentless, standing upon
the root. Spathes few, pale, membranous, surrounding the
base of the corolla. Tube of the corolla looking like a pe-
duncle or stalk to the flower, very long, filiform, triangular,
straight: limb deep yellow, sixparted, flatly stellate; seg-
ments lanceolate, long-pointed or acuminate, streakletted, 3
alternate ones partly green at the back, 3 entirely so. Filae-
ments deep yellow, very short, upright, subulate. Anthers
pale yellow, large, obtuse, upright. Germin linear, trian-
gular, compressed. Style grown to the inside of the tube,
yellow, very short beyond the tube. Stigma yellow, semi-
trifid, lobes nearly upright, linear, pointed.
CITRUS Aurantium; \( \gamma \) myrtifolia.

Myrtle-leaved Orange-tree.

**POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.**


In the *Synopsis Plantarum* of Persoon, we find our plant separated from *Aurantium* as a species; but without the statement of any distinction which was not known to every botanist, or the pretence of experience. We believe the alteration to be purely empirical. The plant has been known in most of the European collections for at least a century. It was familiar to the learned and sagacious editors of the Hortus Kewensis, as well as to Mr. Aiton, the late intelligent superintendent of the establishment which gave rise to that classic work, but has never before been recorded as distinct from *Aurantium*; and until we have proof of its being so, it seems safer to let it remain the variety it has been usually deemed.

In two very recent treatises on the genus, cited in the above synonymy, our plant is always spoken of as an undoubted variety of the Common Orange. In one of them it is described as a subvariety of the variety known by the name of the Dwarf Orange, differing from that in having the leaves more pointed. It is chiefly cultivated for ornament or curiosity. The *Citrus japonica* or Japan Orange-shrub, is described with leaves and fruit no bigger than that
of a cherry; but the latter is said to be of a grateful taste and sweet in that, while in this it is sour and bitter.

The finest plants we have seen of the Myrtle-leaved Orange-Tree, are in the gardens of Sir Joseph Banks at Spring-Grove; from a branch of one of which the present drawing was made. The heads of the trees are round, full of regularly disposed branches loaded every year with bloom and fruit. The method pursued by Sir Joseph in obtaining such, has been by ingrafting a full-grown strong stock of the Common Orange, with at least six scions of this variety, instead of a small stock with only one or two, as is the usual practice.

The species is native of India; and was introduced by Sir Francis Carew before 1595.

The present variety requires like the others to be kept in a greenhouse during the winter months.
SALVIA amarissima.

Bitter Mexican Sage.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNY.


Salvia amara. Jacq. hort. schaenb. 3. 2. 355.


Ex semine nata primo jam autumno caulibus ad 2 pedalem altitudinem strictè attollitur, et floret. Subsequis annis caules ex eadem radice exunt plures suffrutoscos, digitum crassi, humanae altitudinis, ramosi, obtusi 4-gonœ et 4-sulcati, scabri, hispidi. Fol. opposita, cordata, acuta, crenata, rugosa, viscosa, villosa, mollia, graveolentia, valde amara, 3-4-uncialia, cum petiolo hispido dimidio breviore. Petiolo subjacent glandulae gemellœ subrotundœ pallide virentes. Pedunculi communes 4-gonœ, erecti, elongati, terminales inter summa 2 folia, dein veluti in dichotomia positœ dum ex dictorum foliorum axillis novi ramuli emittuntur, ipsi seriœs florigeri. Flores verticillati, brevîter pedicellati. Bracteœ (decidüœ), ad verticillos oppositis (semiunguiculâres), lanceolate, cuspitate, striate, suberrutulœ, ciliatae, patentissimè, reflexæ, purpurascens. Cal. campanulatus, compressus, ferè 10-striatus, hirtus, bilabiatœ; labio superiore subrotundo, acutulo, amplœ; inferiore 2-partito segmentis semioculatis et acutis, utroque labio erecto et æquilongo. Corollœ foris villosœ tubus albus; fauœ alba et calyce duplo longior; limbus saturate caruleus, ringens; galea ovata, oblonga, emarginata, connivent; labium 3-lobum, patentissimum, galeœ longius, lacinia media subrotundœ, emarginatœ, maxima, lateraliœ oblongœ, obtusi, parvi, mediae approximatis. Genitalia galeæ inclusa. Planta primi anni stricto habitu suo foliisque majoribus multœ differt ab adultiore. Jacq. loc. cit.

Salvia is one of the genera suffered to remain unbroken, and forms an extensive group, represented in all the quarters of the globe. Vahl has recorded 137 species in his Enumeratio Plantarum. The great majority are herbaceous; though some are shrubby. Mr. Nuttall reckons about 47 published species natives of America. We have only two that belong to these islands.
The present is native of Mexico; and though it does not appear in either edition of the Hortus Kewensis, we find by Sweet's Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis that it has been introduced ever since 1803. The drawing was taken from a yearling plant at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brannes, and Milne, at Fulham, where it was cultivated in the open ground. The flowers are said to be larger on old plants and the foliage smaller. The seeds which produced the specimen we saw, had been received from Madrid by the above nurserymen.

Perennial. *Stem* 2-6 feet high, suffruticose, branching, bluntly 4-cornered, 4-furrowed, hispid. *Leaves* opposite, cordate, acute, crenate, wrinkled, viscous, villous, soft, rank smelling, very bitter, 2-4 inches long, with a hispid *petiole* about half their length, close below the base of which are two small parallel round *glands* of a pale green colour. *Spikes* terminal, upright, long. *Flowers* verticillate (in whorls), shortly pedicled. *Bractes* deciduous, opposite, under the whorls, lanceolate, cuspidate, striate, sub serrulate, ciliate, very widely spread, reflectent, purplish. *Calyx* campanulate, compressed, generally ten-streaked, roughly furred, bilabiate, with the lips of equal length and upright; *upper one* roundish, rather pointed, large; *lower* twoparted with semiovate pointed segments. *Corolla* villous on the outside; *tube* white; *faux* white and twice longer than the calyx; *limb* deep blue, ringent: *casque* ovate, oblong, emarginate (notched), connivent: *lip* 3-lobed, outspread, longer than the casque, *middle segment* nearly round, emarginate, much the largest, *lateral ones* obtuse, small, placed near to the middle one. *Stamens* and *Pistil* enclosed in the casque.
SPERMADICTYON suaveolens.

_Sweet-scented Spermadictyon._

**PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**


**SPERMADICTYON.** Caps. infera, unilocularis, quinquevalvis. Sem. quinque, arillo reticulato. Cor. infundibuliformis. Stigma 5-fidum. Roxburgh corom. vol. 3. 32. (ex anglico vers.).

_S. suaveolens_, fruticosum: folis oppositis, ellipticis: floribus terminalibus umbellato-capitatis. _Id. loc. cit. tab. 296; (ex angl. vers.).


A species first observed by Dr. Roxburgh, and made the foundation of a genus, to which he had given the name of _Hamiltonia_; but that name being found to be preoccupied by a different group, has been changed for the present by Mr. Brown. The essential generic mark seems to be the netted arillus, which envelopes each seed, and has suggested the generic appellation of _Spermadictyon._

A delightfully fragrant shrub; found by Mr. William Roxburgh in India on the Rajamahl Hills, and introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blooms during the cold season of that country. It has been very recently received in England; and has not we believe attained any considerable size. The drawing was taken in November last from a sample which flowered in the tan-pit of the hot-house of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, nurserymen at Fulham.
It is described in "the Coromandel Plants" as follows: "Stem erect, shrubby. Branches opposite, cross-armed, "ascending. Bark of the ligneous parts ash-coloured, with "dark purplish specks. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, "from elliptic to lanceolate, smooth, entire; length from "three to six inches. Stipules or rather connecting mem-
"branes, broad, ensiform. Flowers sessile, in terminal "corymbose heads, on short trichotomous branchlets, nu-
"merous, pure white. Bractes ensiform, villous, several "surrounding each fascicle or head of flowers, as well as "intermixed among them. Calyx above, 5-cleft, perma-
nent; divisions subulate. Corolla 1-petalled, funnel-
"shaped. Tube slender, widening a little towards the mouth. "Border of five spreading oblong divisions. Filaments 5, "very short, inserted into the tube of the corolla a little "within its mouth. Anthers half-erect, linear. Germin "beneath, oval. Style as long as the tube of the corolla;
"stigma 5-cleft. Capsule oblong, hairy, one-celled, five-
"valved, opening from the apex: seeds 5, one for each valve "of the capsule, black, compressed, enclosed in a dry "latticed aril."
CAMELLIA axillaris.

Pulo-Pinang Camellia.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.


CAMELLIA. Supra vol. 1. fol. 12.


An unpublished species, lately received from the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it was introduced by Dr. Roxburgh from Pulo-Pinang, or, as it is more commonly called amongst us, Prince of Wales's Island. It makes the third species by which this popular genus is known in our collections. All three are natives of the Indian regions of Asia.

The drawing was taken from a plant at the nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, Fulham, where it was cultivated in the hothouse and flowered in December for the first time.

According to Dr. Roxburgh an arborescent shrub; in the plant we saw not exceeding three feet. Stem round,
branching towards the upper part, young branches green. Leaves scattered, widespread, coriaceously thickened, oblong, cuneately lanceolate, some entire, most sharply serrate at the upper half of the blade, tapered far downwards into short thick petioles, largest sometimes exceeding 8 inches in length and two and a half in breadth; the very young ones as well as the scales of the bud are finely and silkily furred at the under side. Calyx of six leaflets, thickish, subcartilaginous, campanulately rotate, about ¾ of an inch in diameter; silkily furred on the outside, surrounded by several caducous scales; leaflets nearly equal, suborbicular, convex, brown and scariose at the upper part, emarginately split at the upper part of the border. Corolla white, suffused with yellow, imbricately rotate, nearly equal, two inches in diameter, hexapetalous; petals broadly obcordate, emarginate, recurved at the upper part, very shortly tapered at the base; three outer ones rather the largest, more substantial, scarcely undulate; 3 inner ones tenderer, undulated. Peduncles thick, silky, several times shorter than the calyx, scarred from the falling of the scales. Anthers in our specimen with scarcely any pollen, and that imperfect. We did not inspect the germen. Style upright, columnar, overtopping the stamens; stigmas 3, green, spreading, subbifid.

The incompleteness of the stamens and the apparent completeness of the pistil in our sample, suggested to Mr. Brown the possibility of the species being androgynous. This however he mentioned as matter of mere surmise, it being very probable that the incomplete development of the stamens might arise from the flower being produced out of its natural climate.
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<td>β. (nascosa flore albo pleno) v. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosa provincialis</td>
<td>β. (nascosa flore simplifici)</td>
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<td>Witsenia mauri</td>
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NOTES.

*'IPOMEEA TUBERCULATA. Vol. 1. fol. 86.
This species was published at Vienna in the Eclogae Plantarum of Baron F. J. Jacquin nearly about the same time when it appeared in the above cited article of this work. The fasciculus, however, in which it is contained has only lately reached us; and as we cannot ascertain precisely which name should be retained in right of priority, we merely offer the following quotation as a synonym;

'IPOMEEA DASYCARPA. Jacq. ecl. 1. 132. t. 89.
The species is spoken of by the Baron, who received the seed from England, as a native of China. Dr. Roxburgh, by whom it was introduced, speaks of it generally as native of India.

BARLERIA MITIS. Vol. 3. fol. 191.
This plant has been also published by Baron Fran' Jos. Jacquin, in a fasciculus of his Eclogae which had not reached us when we gave the article. By the date of the Volume (now complete) in which this fasciculus is included, it is evident that the name there conferred has the priority of the one offered by us by at least some months. We were not aware of the synonymy which we find attributed to it; and which we now subjoin;

BARLERIA fla. 

BARLERIA fla. Jacq. ecl. 1. 67. t. 46. Dum. Cours. bot. cult. ed. 2. 2. 566.
Eranthemum flavum. Willd. enum. suppl. 2.
Justicia fla. Vahl symb. 2. 15. Willd. sp. pl. 1. 92. Vahl enum. 1. 199.
Dianthera fla. Vahl symb. 1. 5.
Dianthera americana. a. fla. Forsk. descr. 9.

The flowers in strong plants, form an imbricated decussated upright spike, 3 or 4 inches in length. The leaves are sometimes a foot long, and 4 inches broad. The stamens vary from 2 to 4 and even 5. Jacquin describes the style as twice the length of the corolla. The species is native of Egypt; and was introduced into the gardens at Paris some years ago. Our figure was taken from a newly imported plant; the inflorescence of which seems to have been a very feeble and imperfect sample. No one could ever, we suspect, have divined the plant through the description by Vahl. The synonymy has been most probably made out by access to some Herbarium which we have not here; or else the prior knowledge of the habitat had suggested a search in Forskål's work on the Egyptian plants.

'IPOMEEA OBScura. Vol. 3. fol. 239.
The subject of this article, which had been generally deemed an annual plant, proves to be perennial, and evergreen.

IRIS DICHOTOMA. Vol. 3. fol. 246.
We have attributed the appellation of "Scissor-Plant," which this species has acquired in Siberia, to the dichotomy of the stem; but believe that it should be attributed to the shape and appearance of the foliage. This however is an etymology that any one may decide for himself.
IPOMŒA bona nox. 2. purpurascens. Suprà fol. 290.

When we published this plant as a variety of IPOMŒA bona nox, we had been informed, by the gentleman from whom we received the sample, that it was native of the West Indies; and being able to detect no distinction between the two plants, in the state they were known to us, we did not judge it safe to separate them specifically on the score of difference of colour. We now learn that our plant is native of the East Indies, and has been long recorded by the specific title of muricata. It was however deemed by Linnaeus so nearly connected with bona nox (a West-Indian plant), that he thought it necessary to say expressly that it was not that species, though he gives us no mark to distinguish the two. Whether specifically distinct or not, the following synonymy belongs to our plant, and had we been aware of it, we should have given the article as follows;

IPOMŒA muricata.

Rough-stalked Ipomoea.

I. muricata, foliis cordatis, pedunculis incrassatis calycibusque lavibus, caule muricato. Linn. mant. 44; (sub CONVOLVULO).

Ipomoea muricata. Jacq. hort. schœnb. 3. 40. t. 532.

Mr. Herbert has observed, on a comparison of bona nox and muricata, both cultivated in his hothouse at Spofforth, that in the first the foliage is entirely smooth, in the second roughishly pubescent at the upper side; that in the first the stem becomes rather woody towards the bottom, but not so in the second, which rarely survives 5 or 6 months; that in the first the points of the leaflets of the calyx are much longer and more spreading than in the latter; and that in the first the limb of the corolla is flatter and rounder than in the second, where it is rather concave and angular.

MORE Species. Vid. suprà fol. 312.

I. Stigmata vel bipartita laciniis convoluto-filiformibus, vel diminuto-petaliformia ferè ut in Croco.

virgata. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 228.
elegans. Jacq. hort. schœnb. 1. t. 2.
flexuosa. Nob. in Curtis's mag. t. 695.
spicata. Nob. in loc. cit. t. 1283.
pavonia. Nob. in loc. cit. t. 1247.

II. Stigmata petaliformia, ampla.

tripetalata. Nob. in loc. cit. t. 702.
lurida. Nob. supra t. 312.
villosa. Nob. in loc. cit. tab. 571; (sub IRIDE at malè).
tenuis. Nob. loc. cit. t. 1047.
anguiculata. Nob. in loc. cit. t. 593.
angusta. Nob. in loc. cit. t. 1276.
NOTES.

longiflora. Nob. in Curt. mag. t. 712.
polystachia. Nob. in ann. of bot. 1. 219. Iris. Vahl enum. 2. 150. Iris lac-
cera. Lamarck encyc. 3. 304.
bituminosa. Nob. in Curt. mag. t. 1045.
viscaria. Nob. in Curt. mag. t. 587; (sub Iride at male).
eriopetala. Vahl enum. 2. 158; exclusis Miller et Linneo cum varietati-
bus a. b.
ramosa. Nob. in Curt. mag. t. 771.
tristis. Nob. in Curt. mag. t. 577; (sub Iride at male). Morea vegeta.
Lin. sp. pl. 59. Mill. Tc. t. 138. fig. 2. ieriopetala. b. Vahl enum. 2. 158;
exclusis Thunb. Diss. et Prod. uti et Linn. suppl.
crispa. Nob. in loc. cit. tabb. 759, 1214.
Sisyrinchium. Nob. in loc. cit. t. 1407.
ciliata. Nob. in loc. cit. tabb. 1012, 1061.
papilionacea. Nob. in loc. cit. t. 750.

The Morea iridioides, Wild. sp. pl. 1. 244, (the Morea vegeta of
Miller, but not of Linnaeus, and the Iris compressa of Thunberg) should
clearly be ranked under Iris. See our note in Curtis's magaz. No. 1407.

vers. fol.

We have omitted the American species included in this genus by Mr.
Kunth as editor of the "Nova Genera & Species, &c." of Messrs. Hum-
boldt and Bonpland; believing that when examined in the living plant they
will be found not to belong to this generic group.

Alpinia malaccensis. Suprà fol. 328.

Since the publication of that article, Sir Abraham Hume has obligingly
informed Mr. Edwards, that the plant, of which the one that flowered at Mr.
Fawkes's seat in Yorkshire was a scion, and has afforded the figure we have
published, had been sent to him along with mutica (a species of which we
believe no figure has been yet published) by Dr. Roxburgh from the Botani-
cal Garden at Calcutta.

Ipomea Jalapa. a. Suprà fol. 342.

Since that article was published, we have seen copies of two new works
on North American plants, from which we have extracted the following
synonyms as belonging to the subject treated of in that article.

Mr. Elliot tells us that the plant is native of the islands of (in) Georgia
and Carolina; and that it twines itself round shrubs and fences, and flowers
from June to October. The root in old plants, weighs from 40 to 50
pounds: the flesh of it is white and insipid.

The following observation is due to Dr. Baldwyn.

"My information respecting the medicinal qualities of the Ipomea
macrorhiza of Michaux, has been derived from actual experiment. Six
"drachms of the pulverized root has been given under my notice, without
"producing any cathartic effect. I have also subjected the dried root to
"the test of chemical analysis, and found it to contain no resin (in which
"the active powers of the officinal Jalap reside), or so small a quantity as
"not to prevent its being used as an article of diet. It contains a great
"deal of saccharine, along with a considerable quantity of farinaceous
"matter. It is probably not more cathartic than the Convolvulus
"(Ipomea. nob.) Batatas (Sweet Potatoes), nor contains more resin. No-
"groes I have been informed sometimes eat it."
ERRATA.

Fol. 263. pag. 3. l. 20. For "bractes" read "branches".
Fol. 307. l. 6. from bottom. For "and was" read "and is".
Fol. 309. l. 18. For "ed. 2. p. 39". read "ed. 2. p. 39".
Fol. 288. l. 8. from bottom. For "sericeu" read "holosericen".
Fol. 352. l. 2. Pro "s" lege "a".
Fol. 336. l. 11. Pro "277" lege "177".
Fol. 336. l. 17. Pro "Trew'ehret. t. 14" lege "Trew echret. 3. t. 14".
Fol. 337. l. 15. Post "hirtus," insere "Wilid. op. pl. 3. 813;" et pro "Exclus." pone "exclus."
Fol. 342. l. 13. Pro "331" lege "332".

THE END OF VOL. IV.

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