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The Botanic Garden: Consisting of Elegantly finished representations of Hardy Ornamental Flowering Plants, Cultivated in Great Britain, with Their Classification, History, Culture, and other interesting information, by B. Maund, F.L.S. Vol.

London: Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers Hall Court; and Sherwood and Co., Paternoster Row.
THE BOTANIC GARDEN;

CONSISTING OF

HIGHLY FINISHED REPRESENTATIONS

OF HARDY

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING PLANTS,

CULTIVATED

IN GREAT BRITAIN;

WITH

THEIR NAMES, CLASSES, ORDERS, HISTORY, QUALITIES, CULTURE, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY

B. MAUND, F.L.S.

VOL. XI.

"Not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
A folio volume. We may read and read,
And read again, and still find something new,
Something to please and something to instruct."

HURDIS.

London;
PUBLISHED BY GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS, PATERNOSTER ROW.
A principal subject, to which allusion should here be made, is the addition, to the present volume, of a new and prominent feature, one which has opened a wide field of interest to a numerous class of garden cultivators, and to ourselves also. The cultivation of Fruits, in small gardens, especially Apples and Pears, had previously been little thought of. The cause is evident. All had been accustomed to look to the orchard as their only source; and it had not occurred to the minds of the majority of persons, that smaller trees, yielding superior produce, were easy of attainment, and especially suited to the gardens of amateur florists. Now, however, an interest has been raised, and we can but feel somewhat flattered that our exertions in calling attention to the culture of these fruits have already been so extensively successful.

To have increased the gratification of many hundred readers, is of itself productive of no mean satisfaction; there is, however, connected herewith, a subject which calls for especial remark, that is, the advantage of making known such new seedling fruits as happen to have been propagated
by private growers; under this head we can but offer expressions of gratitude to numerous friends, many of them unknown to us before the commencement of the Fruitist, for their ready, and in many cases unsolicited, information, regarding newly-raised varieties of fruit. Through their valuable aid, we have been, and shall still further be, enabled to make generally known, many of superior merit, which hitherto have been cultivated only in small districts surrounding the places of their origin. This, we have much hope, will render an essential service to the fruit-growing public.

Furthermore, to make the Fruitist additionally useful, we have availed ourselves of the assistance of some of the first cultivators in the kingdom. Thus hoping, that in addition to information regarding the best sorts, we may communicate information regarding the best cultivation.

In the Floral department new beauties pour in upon us. Both the Eastern and Western portions of the globe,—the vast expanse of America and China, under latitudes identical with our own, possess thousands of plants, to us unknown and unheard of. Additions from these are almost daily made to our gardens, and the means are fast increasing by which more rapid supplies of novelties will be obtained. It will still be to us, as it has hitherto been, both a duty and a pleasure to be their faithful chronicler.

It remains only that we offer grateful thanks to our correspondents and friends, and to that Providence, under the blessings of which alone can any of our efforts be useful
LILIUM SPECIOSUM.
Variety punctatum.

SPOTTED-FLOWERED LILY.

Class. HEXANDRIA.  
Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. LILIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Japan</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug. Perennial</td>
<td>in 1835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 961.

The words Lilium and Lily, it is far the most probable, are descended from the Greek ΛΕΙΡΙΟΝ, a name founded on ΛΕΙΟΣ, signifying handsome. The Greeks, it is supposed, applied the name to some species of Amaryllis. The Celtic word ἵ, signifying white, has been mentioned as the root of Lilium; but we are less likely to have obtained the name of a plant from the Celts than the Greeks, although the language of the ancient Britons, according to Tacitus, was allied to the Celts.

The several varieties of this very splendid Lily were introduced by Dr. Von Siebold, from Japan, to the gardens of Holland; whence they were soon afterwards sent to this country, and sold at extravagant prices. As these splendid flowers cannot be increased and brought to maturity with the same rapidity as the generality of fibrous-rooted plants, good bulbs are still scarce; they are, however, worth purchasing, as the flowers will ever rank among the most beautiful of vegetable productions.

The present plant has, in some gardens, been called a variety of Lilium lancifolium, it is, however, one of the varieties of speciosum, and is 241.
found to produce flowers of a larger size than either roseum or album. They vary somewhat in their pinky tint, according to their exposure, and to the warmth of the season. They emit too, a pleasant fragrance.

It is by no means unimportant to know how plants like these may be multiplied, so as to extend, as much as is possible, the gratifications which they produce. The increase of Lilies has usually been confined to the separation of the small bulbs which have been produced as offsets at the root of the parent plant. Of late a more efficient practice has prevailed; which consists of separating a portion of the scales which compose the bulb, and planting them singly in small pots, in sandy soil. This operation should be performed just before the bulb begins to vegetate. When thus planted the pots should be submitted to a gentle bottom heat, and have occasional waterings. In a short time small bulbs will be produced at the base of these scales, which may be detached when they become as large as peas; and, by being potted, and carefully nursed in a warm temperature, they will grow to maturity.

Although it may not be prudent to expose the bulbs of this Lily to winter frosts, in the open ground, still they grow best there during summer. They may be protected in a cold frame during winter, and in spring carefully turned into the borders, without breaking the ball of earth in which they are enclosed. In the latter part of summer, whilst in a dormant state, they should be taken up, re-potted, and laid by for shelter in winter.
A'RUM DRACUN'CULUS.

COMMON DRAGON ARUM.

Class. Mongeia.

Order. Polyandra.

Natural Order. Araceae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Europe.</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>June &amp; July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 962.

This is a very ancient name, having, with little variation—that is, with the change from Aron to Arum, been used, both by the Egyptians and Greeks, at an early period, for a species prevalent in the East—the Arum colocasia. Our present plant was not called an Arum by the old writers; no similarity to other Arums could induce them to loose its popular appellation, which they thought so applicable. Its stem—spotted like a serpent, and its roots, as Pliny has it, writhed and folded round in the manner of a Dragon, plainly implied that Dracontium, or Dragon, was nature's own name for the plant. As it necessarily became a part of the genus Arum under the systematic arrangement of Linneus, this celebrated naturalist retained the name Dracontium, latinized to Dracunculus, as a specific appellation.

It affords a pleasing relief to turn back to our old authors, and read their opinions, compare them with our own, and speculate on what will be those of our successors at some distant period of time. Confidence in our own perfection, or, in other words, our natural pride, can never permit us to admit
that we shall stand in the same estimation with future generations, as former generations are now regarded by us.

As a specimen of description adopted by our old botanists, we will copy that of the present plant, as given by Parkinson, in his "Paradisus Terrestris; a garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers, which our English ayre will permit to be nourished vp."

"Dragons riseth out of the ground with a bare or naked round whitish stalk, spotted very much with purplish spots and strakes, bearing at the toppe thereof a few green leaves very much divided on all sides, standing upon long footstalkes, in the middle whereof (if the roote be old enough) cometh forth a great long huske or hose, green on the outside, and of a darke purplish colour on the inside, with a slender long reddish pestell or clapper in the middle: the roote is great, round, flat and whitish on the outside, and whiter within, very like unto the rootes of Arum, or Wakerobin, and tasting somewhat sharpe like it. The chief use whereunto Dragons is applied, is, that according to an old received custom and tradition (and not the judgment of any learned Author) the distilled water is given with Mithridatum or Treakle, to expell noysome and pestilential vapours from the heart."

The virtues of this plant seem to be very similar to those of our native Arum maculatum, or Wakerobin, which according to the followers of Dioscorides and Galen, are numerous. It grows in any soil, is a handsome plant, but should not have too prominent a situation, on account of the ill odour of its flowers.
CAMPANULA ALA'RIS.

THE RINGING BELL-FLOWER.

Class.  
PENTANDRIA.

Order.  
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.  
CAMPANULACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe?</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1841?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 963.

The name, Campanula, from the Latin campana, a bell, is very correctly applied to this extensive genus of plants; yet less so to the species now published than to any which has come under our notice. Still it requires no extravagant stretch of imagination to look on these flowers—these little bells—not as the Christmas Chimes of a Dickens, but, in the spirit of the poets, as the peal of the fairies, to enliven their midsummer night gambols.

"When glow-worm lamps illume the scene,
And silvery daisies dot the green,
Thy flowers revealing;
Perchance to soothe the fairy queen,
With faint sweet tones on night serene,
Thy soft bells pealing."

This is the Campanula alaris of the Hortus Beroliensis, a very distinct species, a showy plant, and quite hardy. Like some others of this genus, it is probably, a short-lived plant; but this is the less important, inasmuch as it produces abundance of seeds, from which it may be propagated by sowing these in March or April. A dry situation should be preferred.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM COCCIN'EUM.

SCARLET-FLOWERED FIG MARIGOLD.

Class.  
ICOSANDRIA.  

Order.  
DI-PENTAGYNIA.  

Natural Order.  
MESEMBRYACEA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. G. Hope</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>May to Sep.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1696.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 964

The Greek words MESEMBRIA, mid-day; and ANTHEMION, flower, are united in this generic name to mark a peculiarity which exists with most of the plants belonging to this showy genus. Many of them are literally mid-day flowers; the Mesembryanthemum coccinium is a brilliant flowerer, but it refuses to expand its beauty in the shade; on the contrary, whilst under the direct influence of sunshine, it would seem to spread its rays in rivalry of the very sun itself.

Several species of Mesembryanthemum are well suited for turning into the open borders in May, where they will produce a profusion of flowers till destroyed by frost. This species is equal to any for such purpose; and, as it is also an admirable plant for window culture, it is doubly desirable.

The management of it is of the simplest sort. During winter it will scarcely require any water; and as to temperature, it is merely requisite to protect it from being frozen. In summer it should be liberally watered, and have a rich soil. Cuttings of it strike root very readily at any season of the year.
PHLOX SUAVE'OLENS.

Variety bicolor.

HYBRID SWEET-SCENTED PHLOX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PENTANDRIA</td>
<td>MONOGYNIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural Order.
POLYMONIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 965.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phlox is altogether a Greek word, which signifies flame. Linneus's choice of it could not have been on account of the flowers of any Phlox being flame-coloured, but simply from their showy character; just as we use the word 'flaming' for an object that is gay or fine.

We here present a specimen of a variety of the sweet-scented Phlox, with an admixture of a purple species, by which it has become two-coloured. In the flower border it is an exceedingly pretty novelty; the tint of pink in the centre is gradually shaded into the white, and it may be said that the one does honour to the other. Another variety, more strongly coloured, has appeared, but it is less pleasing.

The Phlox family is thus yielding to the ingenuity of the times; some persons will, probably, say, yielding to its folly, seeing that hybridizing has become so general a practice, and our gardens are crowded with non-descript flowers. Since all of us have much reason to suspect that our own notions are not immaculate, it ought to be admitted that the innocent pursuits of others, although at
variance with our own, are not always improper. It is, comparatively, not long ago, since riding in a coach, was esteemed an effeminate and disgraceful indulgence for men. Such is the stability of human wisdom.

It cannot be doubted but nature herself has supplied abundance of hybrid and cross-bred plants; and by the employment of the means placed in our power, unexpected improvements may hereafter be effected in some of those productions which are important to the agriculturist. Hence the science, which has been the nursling of the garden, may become the labourer of the farm; and, as well as affording gratification to the few, may afford benefits to the million. We ourselves have some experiments in progress, bearing on this subject; and hopes are of course indulged that their results will prove more than merely amusing.

The propagation of plants, with the aid of hybridizing, has numerous advocates; and as many of these proceed somewhat at random in their operations, we will offer a few words for their consideration. In the reproduction both of animals and vegetables, it will at once be allowed that diseases and imperfections of the species are frequently—perhaps generally, transmitted to the offspring. Allow this, and the converse will ensue; that is, perfection will also be transmitted. Under this view of the subject it becomes of the highest importance that whenever we aim at raising seedlings of superior qualities, we should place the parent plants under the most favourable circumstances to arrive at the highest state of luxuriant growth.
VISCA'RIA OCU'LATA.
DARK-EYED ROCK LYCHNIS.

Class.
DECANDRIA.

Order.
PENTANDRIA.

Natural Order.
SILENACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>in 1843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 966.

The above generic name, Viscaria, is founded on the word viscus, signifying bird-lime. The application of the name was suggested by the glutinous fluid found on the stems of the plant.

We first met with this very attractive annual in the well-stocked and nicely-managed nursery of the Messrs. Backhouse, at York; where, in the autumn of 1844, it was producing a gay and pleasing appearance. A single specimen resembles the old Lychnis cœlī rosa; but flowering in beds it assumes a far more showy character. It is indeed one of the prettiest annuals that has been lately introduced to cultivation.

The Messrs. Backhouse had received the seeds from Mr. Charles Munby, who had gathered them on the sides of dry hills, about thirty miles from Algiers.

The Viscaria oculata is a perfectly hardy annual; and its foliage not being of a soft and succulent character, if it be sown in pots in the autumn, be kept rather dry, and protected from frost, the young plants may be turned out in spring, for early blossoming.
RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM.

TREE RHODODENDRON.

Class
DECANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
RHODORACEÆ.

Native of | Height. | Flowers in | Habit. | Introduced

No. 967.

The Greek words rhodon, dendron, literally signify rose-tree; the former word of the two, seems however, to have been used in the first instance as a title of praise.

The Rhododendron arboreum has long been well known as one of the most splendid flowering shrubs possessed by our gardens; but of a constitution rather too tender to bear the cold of our winters. This has induced cultivators, both amateur and professional, to propagate hybrids, partaking of its nature; and many fine varieties have been obtained, of various degrees of hardiness and beauty. We here bring the true species before our readers, thinking that many will procure a plant of it, for the purpose of endeavouring, like others, to raise valuable varieties, by fertilizing the flowers of other species with it, and propagating from the seeds so fertilized. Plants from its own seeds would be still too tender.

This species has, in a few favoured situations, borne exposure in severe winters; but it should not, as a general rule, be trusted out in frosty weather, without being well matted up.
No. 968.

The name, Clethra, is believed to be derived from the Greek kleio, signifying to shut up; and, as the name was applied by the Greeks to the Alder, it may have been given in allusion to the shutting or closing up of the seeds in the female catkins of that tree.

It is probable that the deciduous character of most of the species of Clethra has been the chief cause of their not appearing so generally in our shrubberies as otherwise they would have done. It must be admitted that an evergreen is doubly valuable. In the winter it is that we stand in need of the green foliage of shrubs, to vary and give life to the icy landscape. The naked shrub adds but sadness to the desolation.

Clethra nana is of low compact growth, rarely exceeding three or four feet in height. Its flowers are fragrant, and have the advantage of appearing when those of almost every other shrub are past, and their fruits are maturing. It may be increased by layering, and by its stoloniferous shoots. Peat, or peat and loam, form the soil requisite for its successful growth.
PINUS LARI'CIO.
CORSICAN PINE.

Class.  MONOCOTYLEDON.
Order.  MONADELPHIA.

Natural Order.  PINACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Corsica</th>
<th>Height 90 feet</th>
<th>Flowers in June</th>
<th>Habit Tree</th>
<th>Introduced in 1814</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 968.

Pinus, according to some authors, is derived from the Greek πιόν, fat; others believe it to have come from the Celtic πιν, a mountain. The former alludes to the produce of the trees, as pitch and tar; and the latter, to its usual habitation.

The Corsican Pine, as its name imports, is a native of Corsica; but not of Corsica alone, for it is known to exist extensively in Russia and Spain, and in many situations in the intermediate parts of the European continent. It has also been discovered in various parts of Asia, particularly in the northern districts of that quarter of the globe. When first noticed by botanists it was thought to be a variety of Pinus sylvestris, or Scotch Pine, but subsequent observation gave it a place as a distinct species; since which time several well marked varieties have been discovered. Its foliage is darker coloured than that of the Scotch Pine, and its growth more rapid; it demands, however, a better soil, and does not succeed so well as Sylvestris, on rocks thinly covered with earth.

As a timber tree, the Pinus laricio is valuable on account of its rapid growth; and its quality is
good for general purposes, but it contains more sap-
wood, and is not so strong as the Scotch. About
fifty years ago the Corsican forests were examined
by order of the French government, for this pine,
and much fine timber was obtained. Entire ves-
sels, it is said, were built with it. Since that
time it has been planted extensively in France,
but in England it only exists as a tree of orna-
ment, for which purpose it is well calculated;
indeed, from its more rapid growth, which in young
trees will be about two feet annually; for its hand-
some form also, and the deep colour of its foliage,
we earnestly recommend it for planting, in prefer-
ee to the common Scotch Pine.

In the Horticultural Society’s garden, at Chis-
wick, this tree may be seen between thirty and
forty feet high; having been planted nearly twenty
years. Specimens may also be seen at Kew,
where it is ninety feet high; at Trentham, White
Knights, Woburn Abbey, Dropmore, the Birming-
ham Botanic Garden, and at Hampton Hall, Suff-
folk. Those who desire to raise seedlings of this
Pine, in quantities, should be particularly careful
as to the source whence they obtain seeds; for as
these are not produced in large quantities, other
sorts are sometimes supplied in lieu of them.
The seeds, which are of a greyish colour, and have
black specks about them, are, with the wing, quite
an inch long; but the seed alone does not exceed
the eighth of an inch in length. This species may
be grafted on stocks of the Scotch Pine—a method
which is not desirable excepting that it may facili-
tate the supply of strong plants.
HELIANTHEMUM MUTA'BILE.

CHANGEABLE SUN-ROSE.

Class: POLYANDRIA.  
Order: MONOGYNIA.  

Natural Order  
CISTACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>9 inches</td>
<td>May, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1825?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 969.

The Greek helios, sun; and anthos, a flower, the words out of which our Helianthemum has been formed, plainly indicate the intention of their compounder. These flowers are, indeed, dependents of the sun, awaiting his presence before they make their entrance on this world’s stage; and as he withdraws, so they make their exit for ever.

"Flowers of the field, how meet ye seem
   Man’s frailty to portray,
   Blooming so fair in morning’s beam,
   Passing at eve away!
   Teach this, and, oh! though brief your reign,
   Sweet flowers, ye shall not live in vain."

The Helianthemum mutabile is certainly a changeable flowerer, as respects colour; so also is the Hyssopifolia. If a few distinct shades of these are obtained, and planted closely together, they will not require artificial impregnation to mingle their tints. Young plants, raised from the seeds of different varieties, thus circumstanced, will produce flowers of other colours than those of the parents. In beds, these seedlings will form an attractive mingling of soft and variable tints.
LIL'LIUM TENUIFO'LIUM.
FINE-LEAVED LILY.

Class. HEXANDRIA.

Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. LILIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Caucasus</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 970.

The Greek word *leios*, signifying handsome, may probably enough, have been the root of the generic name *Lerion*, and *Lilium*.

The late professor Don well observed, in alluding to this plant, that "In delicacy of foliage, brilliancy of flowers, and gracefulness of habit, the present is not surpassed by any others of this highly ornamental genus. It is a native of the vast steppes of Siberia, where it appears to be abundant, but it is never found to extend beyond the 55th degree of north latitude."

In the dark solitude of the unpenetrated wilderness—On Siberian steppes, or wider Indian plains—In the remotest wild, whether known to man or not, if the sun but loose the icy manacle, do flowers flourish, their seasons they observe, their beauties glow unseen and unprotected but by Him who bids them glitter.

"Ye cheer and bless
Our checker'd sojourn on this weary earth,
Whose wildest, dreariest spots to Flowers
have given birth."

TWMLEY.

This bulb is completely hardy and requires no care.
LIL'LIUM TENUIFO'LIUM.

FINE-LEAVED LILY.

Class. HEXANDRIA.  Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. LILIACE.E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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TWAMLEY.

This bulb is completely hardy and requires no care.
SCILLA PERUVIA'NA.

PERUVIAN SQUILL.

Class.
HEXANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
LILIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Spain</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in May, June</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced in 1607</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 971.

Scilla is a name that was used by the Greeks, and it is supposed, was applied to the Scilla maritima, or officinal squill. Its signification is to dry. The squill is said to “dry up humours.”

The specific name, Peruviana, was given by Clusius, a French botanist—the contemporary of our Gerard. This must have arisen from erroneous information, for the plant is not a native of Peru, but of Spain. The error was corrected at an early period, for Parkinson, in his “Paradisus Terrestris,” says of the plant, “It is most generally received by the name Hyacinthus Peruanus, from the first imposer thereof, that is, the Iacinth of Peru: but I had rather give the name agreeing most fitly unto it, and call it as it is indeede Hyacinthus Stellatus Bæticus, The Spanish Starry Iacinth; and because it is the greatest that I know hath come from thence, I call it The great Starry Iacinth of Spaine, or Spanish Iacinth.”

The Scilla Peruviana is a very showy flower, “bearing at the toppe a great head or bush of flowers, fashioned in the beginning, before they bee blowne or separated, very like to a Cone or
Pineapple, and begin to flower belowe." Although this Scilla is as hardy as the white Lily, plants of it have twice failed on their introduction to our borders, whilst now that it has become established, there seems to be no fear of losing it, so long as it remains undisturbed. When removed, its roots should be as little divided as is possible, a circumstance which was known to the early cultivators of this squill. The attentive observation of many old authors, especially on cultivation, claims from us respect; and regarding the bulb before us, its habit had not escaped the notice of Parkinson. He says, "The roote is great, and somewhat yellowish on the outside, with a knobbe or bunch at the lower end of the roote, (which is called the seate of the roote) like vnto the Muscari, and many other bulbous rootes, at which hang diuers white, thicke, and long fibres, whereby it is fastened in the ground, which perish not euery yeare, but abide continually, and therefore doth not desire much remouing."

A white variety of this plant is, we believe, sometimes met with; indeed the author just quoted, possessed both white and blush flowered varieties, which were sent to him from Spain. They were less common than the blue, which it is asserted "when they be in flower, growing so thick together, seeme to couer the grounde, like vnto a tapestry of diuers colours." What we have mentioned respecting the removal of this plant, will guide the cultivator, and prevent inattention in transplanting the bulbs of so handsome an ornament.
Salvia Grahami

Asclepias virgata

Sparta lanceolata

Pinus Pallasiana
Salvia Grahamii.

Graham's Sage.

Class.
Dianthria.

Order.
Monogyne.

Natural Order.
Labiate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>Aug. Sept.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 973

Salvia claims for its origin the significant word salvo, to save. The healing property of some of the species, is said to justify the appellation. The specific name, Grahamii, was given to this plant in compliment to its discoverer, J. G. Graham, Esq.

This species is not so showy as either Salvia fulgens, or splendens, its flowers being smaller, and with us not so freely produced. Dr. Lindley, in the Botanical Register, has pointed out a peculiarity connected with the leaves of this plant. He says, "The upper and under surfaces of the leaf of this species abound with spherical particles of concrete oily matter, lying in depressions of the surface. We cannot, however, discover that they are secreted in sacs within the tissue of the leaf, or that there is any provision for their elaboration. The only remarkable circumstance we observed connected with them is, that each spherule, when placed in water and slightly bruised, discharges an inconceivable quantity of active molecules."

Salvia Grahamii may be turned into the borders to flower. Young plants should be struck in summer, and have protection during winter.
ASCLEPIAS VIRGA'TA.

TWIGGY SWALLOW-WORT.

Class.  PENTANDRIA.

Order.  DIGYNIA.

Natural Order  ASCLEPIADACEAE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1820.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 974.

Asclepias is a somewhat important name for a plant, being, as it is reasonably supposed, derived from Æsculapius, "whom both the Greeks and Gentiles say that he was the first that found out physic, wherefore they honoured him as a god."

The name Swallow-wort was given by the old herbalists to the officinal species of this genus, from a fancied resemblance of the pod, or its feathered seed, to a swallow. The officinal plant—the Asclepias (Cynanchum) vincetoxicum, is generally believed to be the very herb which the Greek herbalists, centuries prior to the Christian era, esteemed as their sovereign antidote to poison.

Asclepias virgata is a North American plant, of comparatively late discovery, which was first made known by Balbis, in his garden catalogue. It makes a pretty border plant, and is rarely met with. Both this and also Asclepias tuberosa, (No. 78) should have a place in every collection. It should be remembered, that when the tap root of the latter plant has taken firm hold, by descending to the depth of a foot and a half or more, disturbance may prove fatal.
SPIRÆ'A LANCEOLATA.
SPEAR-LEAVED SPIREA.

Class. ICOSANDRIA. Order. DI-PENTAGYNIA.

Natural Order. ROSACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China.</td>
<td>15 inches</td>
<td>May.</td>
<td>Perennial.</td>
<td>in 1830?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 975.

The generic name, Spiraea, has been handed down to us from the ancients, it having been used by them for the name of a plant that was twiggy and flexible, like a cord, which in Greek is named speira.

Of Spiraea nearly fifty species have been cultivated in England, the greater portion of them slender, twiggy, deciduous, shrubby plants, not generally of very specious character, but ornamental for small shrubberies and gardens. Those which we have published, such as Spiraea bella, Spiraea trifoliata, (now called Gillinea), Spiraea venusta, and others, are amongst the most beautiful for the mingled flower garden.

The species which we now add to our list, is a native of China, and was introduced a few years ago, perhaps through the instrumentality of Mr. Reeves, for it sometimes bears his name in the nurseries. In cultivation, lanceolata requires but little attention, if the soil in which it is planted be light and dry. It may be increased either by offsets or cuttings, but the young plants should have slight protection during their first winter.
**PINUS PALLASIANA.**

**PALLAS'S PINE.**

*Class.*

MONOCEIA.

*Order.*

MONADELPHIA.

*Natural Order.*

CONIFERÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Siberia</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in May</th>
<th>Habit. Tree</th>
<th>Introduced in 1820</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 976.

In our last number (plant 968) will be found observations on the word Pinus. Pallasiana was given as a specific name to the coniferous tree now figured, by Mr. Lambert. Pallas, who was an eminent Russian botanist, visited England in 1761—2, and subsequently published his travels, and several works on botanical subjects.

Under 968 we have published Pinus laricio, and have thought it best to follow that by Pinus Pallasiana, inasmuch as this tree is generally considered to be a variety of Laricio. We find it stated in the *Arboretum Britannicum*, that "Pinus Pallasiana is confined to the central regions of the Crimea, forming considerable forests on the western declivity of the chain of lofty mountains which extend along the coast of the Black Sea. It was first introduced into England by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, of the Hammersmith Nursery, who raised a number of plants from seeds sent to them by Professor Pallas, from the Crimea, about 1790, and it was sold by them as Pinus tatarica. Of these plants, some were planted at Boyton, about 1793, of which a few survive, and form trees
between 60 ft. and 70 ft. high, although the soil on which they grow is scarcely 2 inches thick, on a bed of solid chalk. About the same time, from 60 to 70 plants were planted at White Knights, by the Duke of Marlborough, in good loamy soil, 20 or 30 of which still exist, and are from 50 ft. to 60 ft. high; but, being crowded in a wood of indigenous and other free-growing trees, they have not assumed handsome shapes; and, indeed, there are only branches on their upper extremities."

In addition to the trees here mentioned, it appears that two are growing in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, Dublin, which were planted in 1797, and are upwards of fifty feet high. They were not identified till 1834, when they bore cones; these proved exactly alike, although the habit of the trees is very dissimilar, the one being irregularly spreading, whilst the other, as mentioned by Mr. Niven, assumes an elegant, cypress-like form.

Young trees, of this variety of Pinus, have hitherto been expensive, on account of our nurseriesmen being dependent on foreign seeds; for although cones have been freely produced on some of the trees that exist in this country, still their seeds have not ripened. Mr. Lambert mentions it as especially adapted to thin chalky soils, and maritime districts. As an ornamental tree, it is very desirable; its wood, however, although very durable, from its resinous knotty nature, is less valuable than that of many other species. Its resin has a pleasant fragrance, and, it is said, is frequently used as the chief ingredient of incense, in Roman Catholic churches.
Althea rosea.

Salvia Confusa.

Ilex Balearica.

Scutellaria pallasii.
ALTHÆA RO'SEA.

ROSY HOLLYHOCK.

Class.
MONADELPHIA.

Order.
POLYANDRIA.

Natural Order.
MALVACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of China</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td>July, Sept.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 977.

Althœa, is derived from the Greek word altho, signifying to cure. The word alludes to the well-known medicinal properties of the Althœa officinalis, or common Marsh-mallow of our own country.

The Hollyhock, for several years past, has had much to complain of, from the undue neglect with which it has been treated. Here and there it has found a discerning patron; but, generally speaking, the floral world has been influenced by a Dahlia excitement, from which it is now subsiding, in sober disposition to judge all flowers by their respective merits. The Rose is again the queen, and the Hollyhock is again at court.

As society has changed, so have flowers, and the Hollyhock has now to frame its costume to the fashion of the times. So unintruding has it of late been, that we are not aware of any rules having been promulgated to guide the shape of its attire,—that which shall be considered most honourable when it meets in an assembly of its comppeers. It will be our duty to specify these, and we shall do so, not from caprice—requiring that which is unattainable, but by taking from nature
an example which has appeared to us the most perfect. If these rules prove defective, we shall gladly adopt any other that, by common consent, may be established.

The Hollyhock bears no resemblance to the Dahlia in one particular; that is, its produce of good and bad flowers on one plant. Those of the Hollyhock are always of nearly uniform properties; and, if an individual flower be good, the general habit also will seldom be objectionable. After examining many hundreds of flowers, we give the following sketch or profile of the one which, in all its parts, appeared to us of the most pleasing proportions; its centre being compact and regular.

The above sketch shows that if the diameter of the outer petals or fringe be divided into four equal parts, the central petals occupy three of them. Also, that the height of the central petals is exactly half their width, forming a perfect hemisphere. The beauty of a Hollyhock, possessing these proportions will, we believe, be readily admitted.

When another summer has passed by, we intend giving the results of renewed observations.
SALVIA CONFUSA.

CONFUSED SAGE.

Class. DIANDRIA.  Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. LABIATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of S. Europe</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced in 1810?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 feet.</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 978.

The Latin salvere, to heal, has given us Salvia; and it is more than probable that we owe our common name of this plant to the French word, sage. It has been supposed that it strengthens the memory, and brain generally, hence it makes persons who use it wise or sage.

Salvia confusa very much resembles the common sage, but its flowers, which are freely produced, are white, and larger than those of Salvia officinalis; indeed they are ornamental, and as the plant is quite as useful for culinary purposes as its near ally, we recommend the cultivation of it both with flowering shrubs, and along with the common species. It may be readily identified by some of its leaves being interruptedly pinnate.

Old authors are profuse in their praise of Sage, and it is said the Chinese esteem it as superior to the best of their own tea. Phillips states that the Dutch send out dried Sage leaves to China, for which they receive four times their weight of tea.

This plant is readily propagated from slips, taken off before Midsummer. It should have a dry situation.
I'LEX BALEARICA.

MINORCA HOLLY.

Class
TETRANTRIA.

Order.
TETRAGYNIA.

Natural Order.
AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minorea.</td>
<td>12 feet</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>in 1815.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 979.

The word Ilex is of Celtic origin, and alludes to the spines, or acute points, of the leaves. It was first used as a specific name for the Quercus ilex, and subsequently as the generic name of the Holly, from the resemblance of this genus to the Quercus ilex, or evergreen Oak. The German name, Christdorn, is imitated in other continental languages, hence we may infer that the plant has long been used in some of the rites of the Christian church. Hence also, it is, without doubt, that we call it Holly, from holy, in allusion to the purposes for which it has been employed.

Ilex aquifolium, our common Holly, is a plant which, for several reasons, is of considerable utility; and Ilex balearica equally so. It is probable that the two, strictly considered, constitute but one species; they are, however, very distinct as varieties; and as a free-growing, brilliant, handsome, evergreen, Ilex balearica should have a place in every shrubbery; also, on the sides of lawns, and the confines of gardens. As single plants too, or in groups, in ornamental grounds, none of its class can excel this shrub. Its general tint is a lighter
green than that of our common plant, its flowers less abundant, its growth more free, and its leaves larger.

For fences, the common Holly should be preferred, it being of closer growth, and its leaves a better defence against intruders. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise to us that Holly is not more usually adopted for hedges about gardens and the home-stead, instead of Privet and the Hawthorn. Carefully planted it will form a fence almost as soon as Hawthorn, will never become unsightly from the attacks of insects, will be impenetrable, even to birds; and may be kept substantial with far less trouble than any other vegetable fence, and that, probably, for hundreds of years.

As single trees, in plantations, the Holly produces a good effect; and although from the scarcity of the Ilex balearica, we have seen no specimen above twelve feet, we doubt not its growing to far greater height than the common species, aquifolium, of which many trees occur of the height of forty feet, even north of Edinburgh. In the vicinity of London, some have been observed of much greater altitude; in one instance—at Claremont, a Holly is now growing, upwards of eighty feet high, and in many instances they may be seen from fifty to sixty feet high.

As regards the cultivation of the Ilex balearica no directions are required that will not equally apply to the common species; the management of this, however, is not well understood, and we hope to return to this subject ere long, and then to give directions regarding the culture of Holly.
Scutellaria Pallida.

Pale Skullcap.

Class. Didynamia.
Order. Gymnospermia.
Natural Order. Labiatae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crimea</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 980.

The peculiarity of the calyx of Scutellaria, from scutella, a dish, is referred to in its name, which was adopted by Linneus. Its original appellation, Cassida, a casque or helmet, was not inappropriate, as may be observed by examination of its seed vessel, or rather calyx, for seed vessel or capsule it has none. When the flower has fallen, the calyx, which is permanent, closes to protect the seeds; an incumbent scale, which old authors refer to as resembling the crest of a helmet, enlarges, ultimately separates, and then the seeds are dispersed. The English Scullcap—Scutellaria galericulata, is common enough in most parts of England, by the side of brooks and moist places; it is not very unlike our pallida, and should be examined, as an object of gratification, by those who esteem knowledge of botanical subjects of value.

Scutellaria pallida is a scarce plant, but less showy than either of the three species which have previously been published in this work. It is best adapted to planting on artificial rock-work, where it will spread by its creeping roots, and demand no further care.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCLAUDENS.

NEVER-CLOSING FIG MARIGOLD.

**Class.**
ICOSANDRIA.

**Order.**
PENTAGYNIA.

**Natural Order.**
MESEMBRYACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.G.Hope.</td>
<td>9 inches</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 981.

In a former notice of the word Mesembryanthemum, we mentioned its derivation as being from the Greek *mesembria, anthemon*, signifying mid-day sun. This, to a certain degree, is true, but we owe to the pen of the late Sir J. E. Smith a further explanation, which we will give in his own words: *Breynius first named it Mesembrianthemum, meaning to express its flowers expanding at midday, which is true of many of the species, but not of all, Dillenius, therefore, by altering one letter in the orthography, had recourse to another etymology, from *mesos*, the middle; *embryon*, an embryo; and *anthos*, a flower; because the embryo (meaning the germin) is in the middle of the flower; which indeed, as that author most truly remarks, is the case with innumerable plants besides, but not exactly as in the present genus. He observes that the flower does not altogether stand on the top of the fruit, but is perforated as it were, by the latter, whilst it so closely adheres to the middle as not to be separable from it without laceration. We confess our predilection for the original idea of Breynius, which if not strictly*
applicable to all the species, one or more of which are night-scented flowers, is strikingly apposite to
the generality, whose refulgent and radiating petals seem to welcome, as well as to emulate, the
noon-tide sun, folding themselves up as it withdraws.'

This Mesembryanthemum we may advantageous-
ly rank with window plants, none being more
suitable for the purpose, or demanding less trouble
from the cultivator. It should be planted in a
mixture of loam, sand, and old sifted mortar; and
we have found that the addition of leaf-mould is
very congenial to the growth of all such plants.
The pots should be about one third filled with
small drainers beneath the compost. During
winter this, like most other succulent plants, will,
if kept in a cool airy room, be best without water-
ing. If in a warm room, watering once in a
fortnight will suffice. In the summer, when the
plants are in growth, and more particularly when
they are flowering, they should be supplied freely
with water; but towards autumn the supply should
be gradually diminished.

The propagation of this plant is sufficiently
easy, and its adoption may be recommended, that
young plants may be supplied for turning out on
rock-work, during summer. Cuttings of two joints
long, should be taken, and the leaves be cut from
the lower joint. Lay the cuttings by for a week in
the shade, and then plant them in a sandy com-
post beneath a bell-glass, either with or without
heat, and they will soon strike root. Probably the
leaves alone would strike root.
LYSIMACHIA EPHEMERUM.

WILLOW-LEAVED LOOSE-STRIPE.

Class.
PENTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
PRIMULACEA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>July, Sept</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 982.

The generic name here used is that of a king of Thrace; see No. 564.

This is one of the handsomest of the Lysimachias; its leading stems, and its axillary branches, extending and flowering for a considerable length of time, become very ornamental planted in the flower borders, with other herbaceous subjects of different colours. It was formerly better known than at present, having now become scarce, and is not often found even in the collections of the best amateur cultivators.

The leaves of Lysimachia ephemerum have a peculiar sort of dotting on their under surface; on the young leaves this is not so easily detected, but on the older it may be seen even with the naked eye. It grows freely in any good garden soil, and asks for no peculiar treatment, but may be divided at the root for increase either in the spring or autumn. If, however, more rapid increase than this mode will permit, be desired, cuttings may be made of the stems, whilst young, and they will strike in silver sand, under a bell-glass, with a little bottom heat.
OROBUS PROSTRATUS.

PROSTRATE BITTER VETCH.

*Class.*

DIADELPHIA.

*Order.*

DECANDRIA.

Natural Order.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Cultivated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 983.

The words *oro, bous,* signifying to excite, an ox; or, more properly, to fatten.

The family of plants to which Orobus belongs, are chiefly papilionaceous; that is, producing pea-like blossoms. To many of those cultivated in our own country we are indebted for articles of food, both for ourselves and for domestic animals. We are also, largely indebted to this order of plants for articles imported from foreign countries. Amongst these we may mention Liquorice, which is chiefly brought from the South of Europe, and is the inspissated juice of the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra; Gum Arabic, Gum dragon, and Gum lac, are the production of leguminous plants. Indigo is the produce of several species of Indigofera; Senna of Acacia trees. Terra Japonica or Catechu is also the produce of a species of Acacia. Many produce medicinal articles, used by the natives where they grow; others Dye-wood, Juniper, &c.

This is a pretty prostrate plant, nearly allied to Orobus sylvaticus, but has round striated stems and other slight differences. It may be increased by division of its roots, or from seeds.
LYCIUM AFRUM.
AFRICAN BOX-THORN.

Class.
PENTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
SOLANACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. G. Hope</td>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>in 1712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 984.

Lycium is a name supposed to be founded on that of Lycia, in Asia minor; it was used by Dioscorides for a thorny plant; hence it has been given to this genus. The Lycium of the Greeks, Dr. Royle has pretty clearly ascertained to be the species of Barberry to which he has given the name of Berberis afrum.

Lycium afrum is not a well known plant, from the circumstance of its not being quite hardy. David Don, who figured it a few years ago, in Sweet's Flower Garden, states, however, that the plant he described had grown against a wall in the Chelsea Apothecaries' Garden, for many years, without protection, other than what its situation afforded; and is there, says Don, annually adorned with a profusion of its rich purple blossoms.

This plant may be kept in a pot as a small shrubby window ornament; and in winter, when it lacks beauty, it may be laid by in a cellar, and be kept without water till spring. It is frequently imported from the south of Europe by the Italian warehousemen, and the plants flower freely in the same season.
MORI'NA LONGIFOLIA.

LONG-LEAVED MORINA.

Class, DIANDRIA. Order DIGYNIA.

Natural Order. DIPSACEE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of India</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 985.

This plant bears the name of a French botanist, held in high esteem in his day. The original of this genus—Morina Persica, was discovered and named by Tournefort, whilst professor of botany in the Garden of Plants, at Paris, when sent out in 1700 by Louis XIII. His mission was into Greece, Asia, and Africa, "not only (as stated in his Institutes) to discover the plants of the Ancients, and others, which perhaps escaped their knowledge; but to make observations upon all the parts of natural history, ancient and modern geography, and even of the manners, religion, and commerce of the several nations." It is further mentioned that he brought back with him, besides an infinite number of curious observations, more than twelve hundred and fifty species of plants.

Morina longifolia was discovered by Dr. Wallich, from whom seeds of it were received by the London Horticultural Society. It is a fine and handsome plant, which should have a slight protection in winter. It is probably but little more than biennial, therefore will be best raised from seeds, which the plant generally ripens.

247.
VERONICA DECUSSATA.
CRoss-LEAVED SPEEDWELL.

Class.
DIANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
SCROPHULARIACEAE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Falkland</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>in 1776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 986.

The derivation of the name, Veronica, is involved in obscurity. There is, doubtless, utility and gratification in knowing the meaning of the words employed as the names of plants; and the more particularly so when these are in any way descriptive of the subjects to which they apply. As very many of them are so, the necessity arises of examining the whole. The late Sir James Edward Smith once informed us that he had bestowed much time on this subject, and referred to his labours in the botanical articles of Rees's Cyclopædia, subsequent to the letter C. Many of these will be seen to be full of research.

Although this very pretty shrub has long been known to be tolerably hardy, it is but rarely seen in the open garden. It is true that it is not a free flowerer, but its beauty as an evergreen should secure it favour in every respectable garden. The regularity of its cross-wise foliage, and the fragrance of its flowers, claim attention.

Give it a dry place at the foot of a wall, in a light soil, where it may be conveniently protected by a mat, in very severe weather.
MAGNOL'IA CORDA'TA.

HEART-LEAVED MAGNOLIA.

Class.  
POLYANDRIA.  

Order.  
POLYGYNIA.  

Natural Order.  
MAGNOLIACEÆ.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of N. America.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Introduced in 1801.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Peter Magnol, whose name is commemorated by this genus, was Botanical Professor at Montpellier, and the author of several works on botany. He died in 1715, at the age of seventy-seven years. In America, the Magnolia cordata, as well as some others of the genus, are called Cucumber Trees, from the shape of their fruit; the length of which, in the present species, is about three inches.

This tree, in some parts of South Carolina and Georgia, grows to the height of forty feet; it was brought to England by Mr. Lyon, in 1801, and according to the Arboretum Britannicum the very tree originally introduced was, in 1838, still growing in the nursery of the Messrs. Loddiges, and not then fifteen feet high. It is further stated, that at Claremont, a tree of this species, growing in sandy loam on a subsoil of clay, is nearly thirty feet high. Its bark is rough and chinky; its leaves from four to six inches long, and three to five broad, and deciduous. Its flowers are small when compared with grandiflora, but they are produced in greater abundance, and possess a faint but agreeable fragrance. It deserves to be better
known, and may be kept down as a bushy shrub, but will have better character as a tree.

Grown either as a shrub or tree, this is nearly the handsomest of the genus; some of the Magnolias being, it must be confessed, of straggling and ungraceful habit. This observation cannot, however, apply to grandiﬂora, which undoubtedly is one of the most splendid evergreen exotics possessed by our gardens. Cordata has, however, the advantage of hardiness, being of sufﬁciently active vegetation to ripen its wood during our summer, hence it is not disﬁgured in spring by dead terminations of all its branches, as are the more tender species of Magnolia.

In America the bark of the Magnolias takes, in a considerable degree, the place of Peruvian bark with us, being as it is a powerful tonic. The half-ripe bitter fruit, too, of some species is sometimes infused in whiskey, and taken as a preventive of autumnal fevers.

Magnolia cordata is usually propagated by grafting it on some of the more common species; it may, however, be increased by layering, but the layers should be tongued when laid down, and they will require two years for rooting before their removal. Where there is a choice of soil and situation, a very sandy loam should be allotted it, and a position where it will not be crowded by other trees, but still where it may receive a little shelter from northern blasts. Seedling plants may sometimes be raised or purchased, but they are not desirable, inasmuch as they never ﬂower at so early an age as plants propagated by layering.
LOBELIA URENS.
ACRID LOBELIA.

Class.
PENTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
LOBELIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of England</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 988.

This genus was named by Plumier, the French botanist, in honour of his countryman, Lobel, who was physician to William, Prince of Orange; and afterwards settled in England, under, it may be presumed, favourable auspices; for in 1592 we find him attending the embassy to the court of Denmark; and subsequently bearing the title of botanist to King James I. This period of botanical history lays open several subjects of interest, particularly Lobel's cultivation of his physic garden, at Hackney; whilst Gerard was enjoying his garden of a thousand species, in Holborn.

Lobelia urens, as an English representative of a very extensive genus of handsome plants, is an interesting addition to the garden, although not a gay one. It is a rare plant, claiming, we believe, but one native station in Great Britain, which is Kilmington Hill, two miles from Axminster.

Botanical works set it forth, some as annual, others as biennial, neither of which it really is, but perennial. It may be grown in pots of sandy peat, or in light soil on rock-work; where young plants will sometimes spring from self-sown seeds.
RO'SA SPINOSIS'SIMA.

SPINIEST SCOTCH ROSE.

Var. Lady Campbell.

Order. POLYGAMIA.

Class. ICOSANDRIA.

Natural Order. ROSACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garden Origin</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in June, July</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Cultivated in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>1831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 989.

Rosa, or a word in some degree resembling it, is used in all European languages, to signify a red colour. Spinosissima, as a specific name, has been very correctly applied to the Scotch Roses; they may truly be said to be superlatively spiny.

From the name Scotch being attached to this dwarf species, it may be supposed that it is a Rose peculiar to Scotland; this, it should be observed, is not the fact; for it is not only found in various parts of England and the European continent, but it is also mentioned as being a native of China, even in districts below twenty degrees of latitude. Scotland should, however, be awarded the merit of introducing it to notice, which was first done by Mr. Brown, of Perth nursery, who raised many choice varieties; as did also Mr. Austin, of Glasgow. The wild little bushes, a foot or less high which are met with in the north of England and Scotland, bearing single white flowers, had previously attracted very little attention. The seedling varieties now amount to hundreds, many with beautiful ranunculus-shaped flowers; others quite globular, and varying in tint from white through
all the usual shades of Rose colour. As these are produced, in great profusion, at an earlier period of the season than other Roses, they are a valuable addition to the flower garden and shrubbery.

The proper treatment of Scotch Roses is very different from that of other species. They flourish on a strong damp soil, where many of our larger varieties would quickly die. They are not improved, but rather impaired in beauty by being budded or grafted on standards; indeed their very compact growth renders them unsuitable in appearance for being elevated by such means. If standards of them are adopted, they should not exceed a foot or two in height, and these may be readily formed on their own stems; indeed the natural habit of some varieties will produce, almost without attention, low standards of this description; or, they may be thus formed. Encourage the upright growth of a strong root-shoot, through the summer; early in the following spring shorten it to the required height, and subsequently prune off all side shoots that happen to be produced lower down the stem, than is required for the head. A compact flowering head will be produced during the summer, forming a miniature standard of much beauty. These little standards, it must be remembered, never admit of much pruning. Dead branches and the points of the shoots may be taken off, but Scotch Roses must not be cut back in the manner of French and hybrid Roses. They may be rapidly increased by suckers; and raising seedlings of them produces pleasing anticipations. Sow seeds in autumn.
VACCINIUM DISOMORPHUM.

TALL WHORTLEBERRY.

Class.   Order.
OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
VACCINACEA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of N. America</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 990.

Vaccinium, perhaps a changed spelling from baccinium, berry-bearing. Of this genus about sixty distinct species are enumerated by botanists, the greater proportion of them natives of America—that inexhaustible source of vegetable riches. Botanists, so long as they have access to this great continent, can never dispair of a supply of novelties; such, too, as are the most valuable to Great Britain, from the hardiness of their character. Our gardens bear ample, it may be said glittering, testimony, of late years, to the additions they have received from America.

The plant now under consideration is, by some writers, considered a variety of Corymbosa; it is, however, very distinct, in general habit, from the plant usually known as Corymbosa. Its fruit adds to its ornamental appearance, and is eatable, being used as is the better known cranberry.

It should be planted in a sheltered situation, in peat earth; may be increased by layering, in the spring; and in the following spring the young plants will be fit for removal. It may, also, be increased from seeds.
VERONICA REPENS
CREeping SPEEDWELL.

Class.
DIANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

No. 991.

A Greek derivation has been sought for the name Veronica, in the words phero, to bear; and nike, victory; but no certain authority can be advanced for this parentage of the generic name. If this were admitted, as we have previously observed, its accent should be on the i, which custom would repudiate as new and pedantic.

The Veronicas are so numerous and so variable, that by their vegetative characters they cannot be recognised. Here we have a plant not an inch high, creeping as a mere moss or lichen on the surface of the earth; under No. 986 we figured Veronica decussata, a shrub, a yard high; Exaltata, an herbaceous plant, (543) has attained this year six feet, and other species are still loftier; such is the bountiful providence of Him who supplies all things—not alone for our necessities, but our gratification.

This very desirable Veronica forms a carpet of bright and lively green; with blossoms, spread over it in spring, like a fresh-fallen shower of hail.

Cultivation it does not ask. Once planted, it luxuriates and spreads by creeping and seeding.
LINARIA PILOSA.
Hairy-leaved Toadflax.

Class. Didynamia.
Order Angiospernia.

Natural Order Scrophulariaceae.


No. 992.

Some species of Linaria are said to resemble Linum, and it is supposed that the former word has therefore been deduced from the latter.

Under No. 300, will be found Linaria cymbalaria, a creeping plant that will spread about the surface of an old wall, or suitably ornament artificial rock-work. Linaria pilosa resembles cymbalaria, excepting that it does not produce long creeping rooting branches in the manner of the latter; its leaves, too, are hairy, as its name implies. It is a remarkably pretty alpine plant, that is tolerably hardy. We have kept it through several years, on dry rock-work; till, depending on its taking care of itself, it was lost. How frequently does this occur! When a rare plant has met due attention, and grown luxuriantly, it is regarded as naturalized, or is neglected; it is not till its place is blank that we are awake to its worth, and sensible of the slight it has suffered.

When potted, a compost of sandy peat, loam, and finely broken potsherds, mixed together, should be used. A reserve plant should have protection in winter.
FU'CHSIA CYLINDRA'CEA.

CYLINDRICAL-FLOWERED FUCHSIA.

Class. OCTANDRIA.  Order MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. ONAGRACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico.</td>
<td>2 feet.</td>
<td>August.</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>in 1837.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 993.

The name of a German botanist is perpetuated by the title of this genus.

"A pretty new species of Fuchsia," says Dr. Lindley, in the miscellaneous matter of the Botanical Register, "raised from Mexican seeds, presented to the Horticultural Society, by George Barker, Esq., of Birmingham." In the same work it is suggested that as it has flowers of remarkably brilliant colour, they may be usefully employed in improving the colour of the more showy species with long stamens and larger flowers, which want brilliancy. No collection is complete without this legitimate species—this true child of nature.

Fuchsia cylindracea is not alone distinguished from the larger flowered species by the size or external appearance of its flowers, but also by the singular fact that its flowers are not hermaphrodite as those are, but contain the anthers and pistils in separate flowers; hence in case of fertilization being attempted with larger species, this peculiarity must be kept in view.

Very many of the most beautiful of our Fuchsias have originated in English gardens—they are 249.
hybrids. Almost every gardener may be said to have been trying his skill at propagating new ones, and numerous indeed are the varieties in cultivation. The catalogue of one nurseryman alone, which is called “select,” contains nearly a hundred and twenty varieties, varying in their prices from a guinea down to sixpence. They are, indeed, a most valuable addition to our flowering shrubs, because all may inhabit the mounds, borders, or as single plants, the turf of the open flower garden or the shrubbery.

The most common method of preserving these plants in the open ground, has been to cut them down to within a few inches of the surface of the earth, before frost has injured them, and then to securely cover up the roots with straw, moss, or even soil, enough to prevent the frost from penetrating to them. Plants in pots, we have frequently kept safely in a dry cellar. A correspondent of the Gardeners’ Chronicle has, however, let in a new light on this subject; viz.—

The lateral shoots and tops, when cut off in autumn, it is said, if packed in powdered charcoal, or perfectly dry earth, in boxes, and kept in a cool place, from frost, may, in April, be cut into lengths of a foot each, and planted with a dibble, leaving three inches out of the soil, and they will grow and make good flowering plants. A Scotch cultivator has planted similar cuttings, in November, and covered them up securely with leaves, and nearly nine-tenths grew. We shall be glad to be informed, next summer, by any of our readers, of the success attending these methods.
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

ALDER-LEAVED CLETHRA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class.</th>
<th>Order.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DECANDRIA.</td>
<td>MONOGYNIA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Order.</th>
<th>ERICACEÆ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. America.</td>
<td>5 feet.</td>
<td>Aug., Sept.</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>in 1731.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 994

The derivation of the name of this genus will be found under No. 968

This hardy deciduous shrub, which rarely grows higher than four or five feet, is chiefly valuable for its racemes of white flowers; in a season too, in which white is not so prevalent as in spring; nor is fragrance in September so abundant.

This plant is said to be of frequent occurrence in some parts of North America, particularly in the wilder portions of the northern districts of Virginia; growing in swampy places, cultivated only by the hand of Him who first gave it an abiding place.

"The beauties of the wilderness are His,
That make so gay the solitary place,
Where no eye sees them. And the fairest forms
That cultivation glories in are His.
He sets the bright procession on its way,
And marshals all the order of the year."

THOMPSON.

Clethra alnifolia is quite hardy, but should be planted in peat, or at the least, a mixture of peat with loam. It may be increased by layering, or by separation of its stoloniferous shoots.
CROCUS VER'NUS.

WHITE-TIPPED CROCUS.

Class. TRIANDRIA. Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. IRI DÆÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 inches.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 995.

The origin of the word Crocus is, perhaps, too uncertain to hazard opinion upon. The ancient fabulists employed it as the name of a youth, who was said to have “sighed away his life,” and become a flower,—a poetical idea, worthy of Ovid.

Notwithstanding we have figured upwards of nine hundred and ninety ornaments of the garden, the numerous beautiful varieties of Crocus vernus, which are present every where, and by every body admired, have, till now, escaped the pencil of our artist. Every one as naturally looks for Crocuses in the flower garden, as for primroses on the hedge-bank, when the first warm rays of spring remind us that vegetation is waking from its wintry slumber.

The flower which is here first secured, we have always esteemed as the most beautiful variety that has come under our observation. The first appearance of its clear white tip, peeping through the earth, resting on a rich purple, gradually shading into a delicate lilac, has never failed to excite the admiration of every one who has seen it. We received a single bulb of it, some years ago, without
name, from that excellent and enthusiastic patron of floriculture—the late Earl of Mountnorris; and although its increase has been inconsiderable, it has blossomed as regularly as the season of spring has arrived; and has always been looked for with pleasure.

"Welcome, wild harbinger of spring!
To this small nook of earth;
Feeling and fancy fondly cling
Round thoughts which owe their birth
To thee, and to the humble spot
Where chance has fix'd thy lowly lot.

To thee,—for thy rich tipped bloom,
Like heaven's fair bow on high,
Portends, amid surrounding gloom,
That brighter hours draw nigh,
When blossoms of more varied dies
Shall ope their tints to warmer skies.

Yet not the lily, nor the rose,
Though fairer far they be,
Can more delightful thoughts disclose
Than I derive from thee:
The eye their beauty may prefer;
The heart is thy interpreter!"  
Bernard Barton.

The usual cultivation of Crocuses, as everybody knows, consists alone in once covering the bulbs with earth. They grow and flower, and grow and flower, as regularly as the earth revolves about the sun. If, however, the finest flowers be desired, or increase be wished of any favourite sorts, the bulbs should be taken up after the decay of their foliage, and replanted in September. Or, they may be taken up in July, and replanted at once.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM STELLATUM.

STARRY-BEARDED FIG MARIGOLD.

Class.
ICOSANDRIA.

Order.
DI-PENTAGYNIA.

Natural Order
MESEMBRYACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.G. Hope</td>
<td>2 inches</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 996.

Nearly the whole of the species of Mesembryanthemum require that the sun’s rays should shine upon them somewhat clearly, to expand their flowers. Allusion is made to this propensity, by Linneus, in the name he has adopted; the words MESEMBRIA, mid-day; and ANTHEMUM, a flower, being compounded for the purpose.

No class of plants are so convenient for the purpose of window culture as those which are termed succulents. These comprise Aloe, Mesembryanthemum, Cactus, Echinocactus, Cereus, Sempervivum, and various others, many of which are in themselves exceedingly curious, and may be kept in health by the most careless attendant.

The species stellatum, now figured, was kindly sent us by Mr. Murray, the curator of the Glasgow Botanic Garden; and it forms a pretty ornament all the year round, its brilliant red fruit being the produce of the preceding year. No plant can tolerate a less amount of care than this. It was potted in a mixture of old mortar, loam, and leaf-mould; and watered perhaps once a month in winter, and weekly during summer.
**RO'SA GAL'LICA.**

*var. tricolor pompon.*

**THREE-COLOURED FRENCH ROSE.**

**Class.**

ICOSANDRIA.

**Order.**

POLYGYNIA.

**Natural Order.**

ROSACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hybrid Origin</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2½ feet</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>in 1840?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 997.

The word Rosa has been lately noticed.

Such is the variety of Roses included in the species Gallica, or French Rose, that it is not always an easy task to identify all those which belong to it; indeed many Roses — hybrid productions of great beauty, may lay just as much claim to be placed in one species as another. Some authors maintain that Rosa Gallica and Rosa centifolia are but varieties, the one of the other; and the eye of the practical Rose grower can oftentimes distinguish them more readily than that of the botanist with his written character. Rosa Gallica, however, may generally be known by its stiff upright flower-stalks, and by its petals and sepals being shorter than those of centifolia; whilst the edges of its leaves, too, are without glands, which are always found on centifolia.

Linneus's Rosa centifolia, or hundred-leaved Rose, and Miller's provins Rose, are synonymous; but centifolia includes Miller's muscosa or moss Rose; and also Rosa pomponia, or pompone Rose, sometimes called Rose de Meaux, whose principal distinction is its diminutive size. An immense
number of varieties, including flowers of almost all colours, and plants of greatly varying size, are included within the limits of centifolia.

We may further observe, that another species,—the Rosa Damascena, or the Damascus Rose, approaches very near to centifolia in general appearance. In the Monographia Rosarum, of Lindley, page 65, these characters are noticed, and the distinctions are as clearly pointed out as the subject will admit. It is there stated that the hundred-leaved Rose "may be distinguished by its sepals not being reflexed at any period, the flowers full double, and the petals very large, whence the name of Cabbage Rose, by which it is usually known. Its fruit is either oblong or roundish; but never elongated. From Gallica it may be told by its flowers being cernuous, and by the larger size of its prickles, with a more robust habit. It is well known that these plants are usually propagated by inlaying; but it is somewhat curious, that, although the layers of Rosa Damascena strike root readily, those of centifolia and Gallica do not." We have pointed out these few prominent distinctions in Roses, hoping they may be useful to such of our readers as have not given much time to the subject.

The remarkably pretty tri-coloured Rose, which we now publish, was raised in France, and for the opportunity of figuring it we are indebted to the kindness of the Messrs. Wood and Son, nurserymen, of Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, from whose extensive collection we lately received it, with several other beautiful new Roses, which we hope to make known.
Salvia hi'ans

gaping sage.

Class.
Diandria.

Order.
Monogynia.

Natural Order.
Labiate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cashmere</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 998

Salvia is named from its virtues. See No. 978.

In Salvia hi'ans we have an exceedingly desirable plant, that is very little known. It is, as Dr. Lindley says, in the Botanical Register, "A very ornamental hardy herbaceous plant, introduced from Cashmere, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. It was first met with by Dr. Royle's collectors, and afterwards by M. Jacque- mont, in upland pastures. Certainly it is one of the gayest of our perennials, in consequence of the striking contrast between the white and blue of its large flowers." It somewhat resembles Salvia bicolor, but is more handsome than that species; it forms a dwarf plant in the borders, growing but a foot high, and is a very free flowerer.

Dr. Lindley speaks with confidence of the hardy character of this plant, founded, we presume, on its cultivation and constant exposure in the Horticultural Society's Garden; we dare not recommend its entire exposure during winter, in damp situations. It should be taken up in October, and kept in a pot till March, and then be divided and planted out again.
**AS'ARUM JAPON'ICUM.**

**JAPAN ASARABACCA.**

*Class.*

DODECANDRIA.

*Order.*

MONOGYNIA.

*Natural Order.*

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Japan</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced in 1843?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 inches</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 999.

The name, Asarum, is deduced from the Greek privative *α*, and *σείρα*, a bandage; from the unfitness of the flowers for garlands.

Asarum Japonicum is a newly-introduced plant, having been sent to this country from the continent, by, we believe, some of the Belgian nurserymen, who, of late years, have acquired this and many other productions from Japan, through Doctor Von Sieboldt and other travellers. Japan, according to Kämpfer, is rich in vegetable splendour; for, he says, “such is the beauty of the flowers which ornament the hills, the fields, and the forests, that the country may even dispute the preference in this point with Persia.” And Thunberg says of Japan, that it has no waste land; that if any portion be left uncultivated by its occupier, it may be seized by a more industrious neighbour. England, notwithstanding her own industry, has yet something to learn from less civilized countries.

It is not quite certain that the present species will endure our severe winters; therefore, till this has been ascertained, each possessor of it should protect a plant in a cold frame.
SAXIF' RAGA GERANIOIDE S.

CRANE'S-BILL-LIKE SAXIFRAGE.

Class. | Order.
DECANDRIA | DIGYNIA

Natural Order.
SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyrenees.</td>
<td>9 inches</td>
<td>April, May</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1770.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1000.

The Latin saxum, stone; and frango, to break, alludes to the plant's power of insinuating its roots into the fissures of rocks and breaking them; and hence, according to ancient medical wisdom, was it believed to be capable of breaking the stony concretions of the kidneys.

The foliage of this plant will be at once recognised as resembling some of our small British Geraniums; hence the appellation geranioides. Its red stems, beset with minute glanduliferous hairs, invite examination, as well as its panicles of clear white flowers. A variety of this plant is known with leaves less toothed, and less pubescent; but we are not aware that it is in English gardens.

Saxifraga geranioides is scarce, and only to be met with in the best nurseries and private collections. It should be potted in a mixture of peat and loam; and whenever divided or repotted, care should be taken to sink the stems deeper in the soil than they were before, whereby the growth of young foliage will be induced, which is indispensable to the health of the plant.
Valerianella congesta

Polemonium caeruleum

Vaccinium ovatum

Euphorbia characias
POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM.
Var. grandiflorum.
LARGE BLUE GREEK VALERIAN.

Class.
PENTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
Polemoniaceæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Britain</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Bushy pla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1001.

Polemonium is said to have been deduced from the word Polemos, war; but why the word was used, or to what plant applied, is now but matter of conjecture. See No. 709.

"A beautiful variety (says Dr. Lindley) of this common flower, has been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, from seed received from India, through the East India Company. It is rather taller than usual; and the flowers, which are blue, are nearly three times as large as those of the common kind. It is a fine addition to the stock of biennial flowers." Here Dr. Lindley calls the plant a biennial, which appears to have been an oversight. It is an exceedingly showy, hardy, perennial; and its flowers are not alone so much larger than the common variety, but are produced more abundantly; and possess a somewhat brighter blue tint.

This plant demands very little attention from its cultivator; will grow in any common garden soil; and may be readily increased by division of its roots; or it may be raised from seed, which the plant never fails to ripen.
VALERIANELLA CONGESTA.
CLOSE-HEADED CORN-SALAD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRIANDRIA</td>
<td>MONOGYNIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural Order.
VALERIANACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>in 1826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1002.

The name, Valerianella, is a diminutive of Valerian—hence its designation becomes small Valerian. The application of its specific name—congesta, or close-headed, will be readily understood by an inspection of the plate.

For seeds of this very pretty plant, we are indebted to the obliging attentions of an anonymous correspondent, of Kneallington, Yorkshire; and not alone for this, but for other favours, owe we thanks to our fair correspondent.

This is one amongst the numerous interesting plants collected by Douglas, on the north-west coast of North America; of which he transmitted seeds to the London Horticultural Society, in 1826. Plants were subsequently raised in the Society's garden, and although so hardy, the species has not become well known. It is singularly variable in its size, according as the soil and season suits its growth; sometimes being only two or three inches high, at others a foot and a half. Our experience has not been sufficient to show us its exact requirements. It may be sown in spring; or early-flowering plants may be obtained by autumn sowing.
VACCINIUM OVATUM.

Ovate Whortle Berry.

Class. 
Octandria.

Order. 
Monogynia.

Natural Order. 
Vaccinaceæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of N. America</th>
<th>Height. 2½ feet.</th>
<th>Flowers in May, June.</th>
<th>Habit Shrub.</th>
<th>Introduced in 1826.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1003.

Vaccinium, see No. 990.

This is another beautiful hardy Vaccinium, obtained from North America, where it was discovered by Mr. Archibald Menzies, a Scotch botanist, who, in 1787, accompanied Vancouver in his voyage round the world. A great number of plants, however, which were discovered by this enterprising man, have remained as desiderata—they have been known to the scientific botanist, but by descriptions and dried specimens only. It was not until the year 1825, that Vaccinium ovatum was added to our garden treasures; this was through the instrumentality of the Horticultural Society of London; to which establishment our country owes so great a debt of gratitude. Every nobleman and gentleman who stepped forward with his property and his influence in support of this Society, is entitled to the unreserved thanks of his countrymen. It is not alone because this Society has introduced to England some hundreds of plants, which rank as the greatest ornaments of our stoves, greenhouses, flower gardens, and shrubberies. Although this may well entitle
it to our gratitude, still it should be remembered that it has also, more or less, directly or indirectly, improved every species of our garden productions. "It takes under its care all the variety of produce which the garden can yield as food and sustenance to man." It has powerfully assisted in forming a new community, bound together by kindred pursuits, of the purest character; and thereby aided in the performance of a great moral good.

Douglas, whose name is familiar to our readers, as an enterprising botanical collector, and who was sent out by the Horticultural Society, to North America, re-discovered this plant. He found it, like the Valerianella, previously noticed, on the north-west coast of America. He sent home dried specimens and seeds; and from the latter, in the Society's garden, plants were propagated, and subsequently increased; but not so abundantly at present, as to make the species so generally known as it deserves; for as a small evergreen shrub, independently of its flowers, it deserves a place amongst the best peat plants of every collection.

This plant, like Ericas, Kalmias, and others of the same class, requires to be planted in peat soil. Their hair-like roots require a species of earth that they can easily penetrate; and where good peat cannot be had, the best substitute for it is decayed leaves, mixed with the fine silver sand, usually employed by nurserymen, of whom it may generally be purchased. Layering is the usual mode of increase of this Vaccinium, but the layers will require to remain two years before they will be well rooted for removal.
**EUPHORBIA CHARACIAS.**

**CHARACIAS SPURGE.**

*Class.*
**DODECANDRIA.**

*Order.*
**TRIGYNIA.**

*Natural Order.*
**EUPHORBIACEÆ.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of England</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>3 feet.</td>
<td>April, June</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Mount, pl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1004.

The above classical Greek generic name, was adopted by Dioscorides, after Euphorbus, physician to Juba, king of Lybia.

This rather singular shrubby plant, which forms a bold ornament to the garden, nearly all the year through, is registered as a native of England, not, however, without doubt of its correctness. Works on English botany usually mention it as a native of Needwood Forest; and although it may reasonably be supposed that its wild growth in a forest marks it as a plant to which England has legitimate claim, still it would be impossible to prove that it may not, at some remote period, have escaped from a cultivated spot.

It is a fine hardy plant, which deserves to be more extensively cultivated; not alone in the garden, but in its natural position—by the sides of roads through shrubberies, in woodland grounds, and clumps of shrubs.

Euphorbia characias may be increased by cuttings, but the finest plants will always be raised from seeds. These are sparingly ripened, and should be sown in March.
ÓENOTHE'RA HUMIFU'SA.

TRAILING ÔENOTHERA.

Class. 
OCTANDRIA.

Order. 
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. 
ONAGRACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1005.

It does not generally occur that the derivation of old botanical terms has been found to be explained by the ancients themselves. They formed names, by compounding Greek words, but left the moderns to find out the motives which caused their adoption. In the present instance, however, Theophrastus has stated that ÓEnothera is derived from oinos, wine; and thera, catching; on account of the roots, on becoming dry, taking a vinous fragrance. If this derivation be admitted as legitimate, the word must be accented on the penultimate, or last syllable but one, and not on the second syllable, as generally heard.

This pretty annual ÓEnothera, although it has long been introduced to England, is rarely met with in our gardens. It is the ÓEnothera concinna of Sweet’s British Flower Garden, a name which has yielded to humifusa—this having been previously adopted by Nuttall.

In cultivation, this plant requires a dry and rather sandy soil; a wet and stiff soil dwarfs, or as is sometimes said, stunts its growth. It should be sown in April.
SE'DUM AL'BUM.

WHITE STONECROP.

Class. 
DECANDRIA.

Order. 
PENTAGYNIA.

Natural Order.  
CRASSULACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>3 inches</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1006.

The name, Sedum, is founded on the Latin sedo, to set; a term which has been adopted from the position of the plant on stones and rocks.

The Sedums belong to a section of those fleshy or succulent plants, which grow in rocky places, or other dry situations where vegetable life could scarcely be supposed to exist; indeed, they could not do so but for a peculiar provision of nature, enabling these live-evers, as they are sometimes called, to withstand the effects of heat in an extraordinary degree. The Sedum acre will frequently be seen covering the tiles of a cottage, growing luxuriantly, and becoming, in summer, one close carpet of softened yellow; luxuriating for weeks without moisture, and in a temperature which would scorch up and destroy all plants but those peculiarly adapted to the vicissitudes they are intended to encounter.

The Sedum album, which we now figure, is equally well suited to withstand the effects of drought; and grown amongst stones, in the most arid and dry situation, it not only lives but luxuriates. Its cylindrical fleshy leaves are the reser-
voirs from which it draws life when moisture is denied to its roots, or the nurturing dews of heaven to its stems. The guardian of this plant, which stands between life and death, in its exposure to excessive drought, is the envelope of its succulent leaves. This covering, or epidermis, is pierced by numerous minute invisible pores, called stomates, through which the plant breathes and perspires. In plants which inhabit moist situations, and are not liable to be exposed to the deprivation of liquid food, these stomates are numerous and large, and admit of rapid evaporation, which is continually replenished by the roots. On the other hand, the stomates of succulent plants are very few, or else they are exceedingly minute,—not more than the two hundred and fifty thousandth part of an inch long, so that evaporation would be slow. Their minuteness does not, however, explain the whole of the mysterious arrangement adopted by an all-wise Creator for the preservation of this class of plants; for notwithstanding the escape of fluid is hereby prevented, it may be observed that if a shrivelled leaf be immersed in water it will absorb it rapidly; hence we see that the plant is made capable of replenishing its juices quickly when opportunity occurs. This may be effected by some cuticular provision which we are incapable of detecting; or may arise from a suitable thickening of the juices of the plant, to prevent their escape by exudation.

The fleshy leaves of Sedum album, laid on light soil, readily take root and grow, so that very little care is required in its propagation.
TETRANE'MA MEXICA'NUM.

MEXICAN TETRANEMA.

Class.  
DIDYNAMIA.  

Order.  
ANGIOSPERMIA.  

Natural Order.  
SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico.</td>
<td>7 inches</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1841?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1007.

Tetranema is deduced from tetra, four; and nema, a stamen; in allusion to the flower possessing but four stamens, in contradistinction to its near ally—Pentstemon, which has five. This plant, when introduced, was thought to be a Pentstemon, but in the Botanical Register we are told that “Mr. Bentham, who has given particular attention to this order of plants, is of opinion that this is certainly a new genus, very near Pentstemon; with the same calyx and corolla, but without any trace (or very little) of the sterile stamen so conspicuous in Pentstemon. It also differs, he says, from Capraria and Russelia, in its decidedly two-lipped corolla, and is farther removed from other genera.”

For the opportunity of figuring this novelty we are indebted to the Messrs. Pope of Handsworth, who never fail to obtain all such newly-introduced plants as are really valuable. They esteem it a desirable frame plant, requiring a prominent situation, from its low stature; and very ornamental, from its flowering so abundantly.

It does not seem to be much more than biennial. May be easily raised from seeds.
ANACAMPTIS PYRAMIDALIS.

Pyramidal Anacamptis.


Natural Order. Orchidaceae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain.</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Dry pastur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1008.

This genus is named from the Greek word, anakamptos, to bend back; in allusion to the position of its pollen masses.

We have followed the talented Richard, in the division of the present plant from the genus Orchis—a division which is recognised by the most eminent botanists, still we would have chosen to see it remain as a section of our well-known Orchis; and the more particularly so since of Anacamptis, as far as we at present know, there exists but the present species.

England possesses but few of the many curious plants which belong to the Natural Order, Orchidaceae. Our moist pastures produce three or four species of Orchis, which are pretty generally known; and the chalky districts of the south and west of England are the natural habitats of several others, known as the Bee Orchis, Fly Orchis, &c. These have curious flowers, representing the insects of which they bear the name; all, however, are cast into the shade when we look on the immense variety of Orchids—those vegetable wonders, the inhabitants of tropical climates. Some
of these, like our own—condescend to grow on the earth, but hundreds of species cling to the branches of lofty trees, take in the humid atmosphere as food; and breathe it forth again in fragrance more varied than the spices of Ethiopia. In the wilds of Mexico and Guatemala, where man's foot never trod, do these odorous plants live on air, and dispense their sweets to the glittering Humming-bird, and the majestic Eagle. Here, indeed, may Milton say

"Gentle gales,

Fanning their odoriferous wing, dispense
Native perfume, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils."

The great interest which these tropical plants have of late excited is daily adding to the number of their admirers and cultivators.

The Anacamptis pyramidalis, even though a wild plant of England, will not be grown successfully without due care. As if sensible of its own importance, it will not tolerate negligence; still, it is rather the kind than the quantity of attention that it demands. In the first place, it should be potted in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; to which should be added, some broken charcoal, to prevent the soil becoming too compact and sodden. Whilst in a growing state it should be supplied with a moderate quantity of water; but when its dormant season arrives it should be placed beneath a glazed frame or hand-glass, for protection from rain. When, in spring, the leaves appear, the plant should be re-potted, and have a slight protection from frost.
PRIM'ULA VER'IS.

COWSLIP. Garden variety.

Class.
PENTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
PRIMULACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1009.</td>
<td>9 inches</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>(see No. 60)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primus, signifying first, gives us the name of one amongst wild flowers which ranks as the universal favourite of spring. Its flowers are the first on our hedge banks, that prominently greet us, and the name alludes to the fact. The Cowslip ranks as a species of Primula; and in courtesy to modern botanists, we call it Primula veris, although we consider it really to be but a variety of the common Primrose—Primula vulgaris. This we mentioned twenty years ago, (see No. 60) and time has given additional evidence in support of the opinion. Linneus did rightly in making the Primrose, Oxlip, and Cowslip, varieties of one species. Primroses with scapes, Oxlips without them; Cowslips scarcely distinguishable from Oxlips; and Oxlips having a portion of their flowers small, like Cowslips; seedlings of one sporting into all the others; and the total absence of any legitimate specific character by which the three plants may, with certainty, be distinguished, are, surely, urgent reasons for uniting them. We here give a plate of two varieties of the Cowslip, raised from seed of the wild one; selected from many
others, and obligingly communicated to us by John Williams, Esq. of Pitmaston. They have been cultivated through several generations, and the dark one has all the beauty and character of the Polyanthus; whilst the lighter-coloured one has advanced towards the Oxlip.

The opinion that the Cowslip, Oxlip, and the Primrose, are but varieties of the same plant is, we are aware, objected to by many botanists, but the evidence in its support is irrefragible. The Messrs. Garaway and Mayes, of the Durdam Down Nursery, inform us that they have raised all three from seeds saved from their best Polyanthuses; which has convinced them of the truth of this apparent inconsistency. Professor Henslow's statement is more decisive even than the above, for he asserts that he has had "several independent testimonies to the fact of Cowslip roots changing into Primroses;" and we are ready to admit that evidence could not emanate from a more careful and scrutinizing observer than Professor Henslow.

The cultivation of Polyanthuses is not always successful under the direction of the amateur gardener. They should be planted in fresh loamy soil, at the foot of a wall or hedge, of northern aspect, so as to be shaded from the midday sun. If the situation be rather damp, so much the better. As they advance in growth, early in the summer, about an inch of soil should be added to the surface of the bed. Here most of the double varieties of Primrose also will flourish; but none flourish in a light dry soil, fully exposed, in summer, to the rays of the sun.
ASTER OBOVATUS.

OBOVATE-LEAVED ASTER.

Class.  
SYNGENESIA.  

Order.  
SUPERFLUA.

Natural Order.  
COMPOSITEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced in 1830?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1010.

The Greek word, aster, a star, is appropriately applied to this genus of plants.

Both the genus and the Natural Order to which this plant belongs, are amongst the most extensive in our botanical system. The Asters themselves are numerous, and the Natural Order, Compositæ, to which they belong, includes thousands of plants, which are readily distinguished by those who have bestowed the least attention to the subject. As common examples, the fields afford us Coltsfoot, Daisy, Dandelion, Groundsel, and Wormwood; whilst in the garden we have Coreopsis, Camomile, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Marigold, and Zinnia. These belong to Compositæ, and to Linneus's Class, Syngenesia. One quality, in a greater or less degree, is common to all—this is bitterness; many are indeed noted for it, as Camomile, Wormwood, &c.

Aster obovatus has inhabited our gardens for several years, but is little known, although it becomes a shewy plant when well grown. It should be planted in sandy loam, and a dry situation, or have a slight winter protection.
PHLOX CLARKIOIDES.

CLARKIA-LIKE PHLOX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PENTANDRIA</td>
<td>MONOGYNIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural Order.
POLEMONIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of America</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1011.

The derivation of the present generic name has been noticed under No. 965. Its specific name was adopted in allusion to the similarity the flower bears to the well-known Clarkia pulchella, of which a figure has been given at No. 199.

It is pleasing to obtain any addition to so beautiful a genus of plants as are the Phloxes. Whether dwarf or tall, early-flowering or late, they are equally acceptable; and no genus, perhaps, of the same extent, affords so ample a diversity in the size of its plants, or the season of their flowering. This novelty ranks with the middle sized species, as Carolina, carnea, maculata, &c. Its Clarkia-like appearance arises, it will be seen, not from any peculiar form of its corolla, variable from the generality of the species, but simply from the splitting of its tube, which greatly changes its appearance. There is a peculiarity connected with the dividing of the tube of the Phlox which may not have come under the observation of many of our readers. If the corolla of any of the species be taken, and divided into five parts, by gently tearing it asunder at the divisions of its lobes, the
five anthers within the tube will be disclosed. These, however, will not be distributed equally, by one being attached to each portion of the corolla; but one division will be found without an anther, and another will, consequently, have two. The chain of nature is beautifully connected, leading, as each link does, from simple to complex, equal to unequal; yet still subservient to a law of perfect harmony. The study of art, irrespective of such law, can lead to nothing. The harmony and beauty of nature is ever before our eyes, and rightly would the mind progress if piloted by its perfections. It was justly said, by that poet of nature, Howitt,

"'Tis wise to let the touch of nature thrill
Through the full heart; 'tis wise to take your fill
Of all she brings, and gently to give way
To what within your soul she seems to say:
'The world grows rich in beauty and in bliss,
Past Springs were welcome, none so much as this.'"

This plant will, doubtless, become a favourite, being showy, and a free flowerer; but we are not yet sure that it can withstand our variable winters with the same indifference as most of its congeners. Till further experience of its habit has been obtained, we recommend that a plant have frame protection, during winter. It may be increased both by cuttings and by division of its roots; and should be planted in rich loam, or peat and loam.

All the taller species of Phlox are greedy feeders, and quickly exhaust the soil in which they are planted; they, consequently, require to be frequently removed.
ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA.

WOUNDWORT.

Class. MONADELPHIA. Order. DECANDRIA.

Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Britain</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in July</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Native of Chalk hills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 inches</td>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1012.

The name, Anthyllis, is composed of the two Greek words anthos, a flower; and ioylos, down. Downy flower is quite applicable to our British plant, and to most others of the genus. Vulneraria was adopted as a trivial name, from its having been previously made, by some old authors, the principal one by which it was known.

This is a neat little plant, one of our own natives; but rarely met with, excepting in its own legitimate habitat, which is on chalk hills, or where lime, in some state, abounds. It is one of the beautiful provisions of nature, that certain plants are provided for certain descriptions of earth; where they form suitable food for animals that inhabit the same locality. The goat and the rein-deer—fitted for the mountains, have there their favourite food provided them.

To secure the growth of this plant in its greatest beauty, it should be planted on rock-work, where it will at all times be kept tolerably dry; or it may be kept with alpine plants. It can be increased by seeds; or, occasionally, by division of its roots.
Oxalis articulata.

Torema scabra.

Malachodendron ovatum.

Kennedya lamarckiana.
OX'ALIS ARTICULA'TA.

JOINTED-ROOTED WOOD-SORREL.

Class.  Order.
DECANDRIA.  PENTAGYNYA.

Natural Order.
OXALIDACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon. Video</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1840?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1013.

This extensive genus of plants well supports the character which its name indicates—sharp or sour. The word is founded on the Greek oxys.

This is a pretty gay-flowering Oxalis, possessing all the prominent characteristics of its genus, the most general of which is trifoliate leaves. This formation of foliage, is usually connected with that peculiarity which Linnaeus calls the sleep of plants. "This," says Professor Henslow, "consists in the periodic change in the position of an entire leaf, or of the several leaflets of which a compound leaf is formed. The petioles, or leaf-stalks, either bend upwards or downwards, so that the flattened surface or limb of the leaf is elevated or depressed. There are about a dozen different modifications in the manner in which the leaves are inclined to the stalks on which they grow; some raise their leaflets so that their upper surfaces are brought into contact, and others depress them so that their under surfaces meet together."

This latter phenomenon is well exhibited by our present plant, and many others of the genus; and by none more beautifully than our little native
species, the Oxalis acetosella, (Wood Sorrel, or Cuckow-bread) which may be found in woods and shady hedges. We would recommend those who have carelessly passed by this little plant, as if it were unworthy of notice, and not a creature that shared with man himself, the special care—the never-ceasing protection of Divine Providence; we would recommend them, we repeat, to stop, and let the lordly greatness of human nature bestow on a humble sharer of its own privileges, a passing notice. It courts the shade, as if its creeping scaly roots—close to the surface of the earth, shunned exposure. Its beautiful green leaves too, if not unduly oppressed, when the cheerful rays of the sun shoot forth, lift their parasols, and form a living pavilion over them, and the corolla expands to join in their protection, and to receive, itself, the celestial stimulant; or as Darwin poetically says

“To drink the golden quintessence of day.”

The approach of a shower, or the dews of night, are warnings for exposure of the roots to their genial influence—and the escape of the delicate flowers and leaves from its too chilling effect. The flowers close up, the leaves let fall their canopies, the whole plant assumes repose.

Thus it is with nearly all the Oxalidaceae. when living under the influence of a climate congenial to their nature—a circumstance which must always be taken into consideration, when we are studying the habits of a plant. The Oxalis articulata should be managed as a frame plant; or if left in a dry border it should have a protection of moss, straw, or similar matter, in winter.
TORE'NIA SCA'BRA.
ROUGH-LEAVED TORENIA.

Class.
DIDYNAMIA.

Order.
ANGIOSPERMIA.

Natural Order.
SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N Holland</td>
<td>15 inches</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1014.

The name, Torenia, was adopted by Linneus, in honour of one of his countrymen, Olof Toren, a Swedish clergyman.

English cultivators are indebted to Mr. Fraser for the introduction to England of this ornamental plant. Seeds of it having been first forwarded by this gentleman to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, where it was propagated, and has since been distributed to other establishments. It forms a very ornamental plant for the borders, amongst Pentsteinons, Salvias, Phloxes of its own stature, and similar showy subjects that flower late in the summer.

Although this Torenia may be considered a short-lived perennial, it is far best, in cultivation, to regard it either as biennial or annual. In the latter case it should be sown early in the spring, in a hotbed, so as to obtain strong plants in pots, to turn into the borders early in May, where they will flower in August and September. If kept through the winter, the plants should have the protection of a cold frame; or dwelling-house, secure from frost.
MALACHODENDRON OVA'TUM

OVATE MALACHODENDRON.

Class. MONADELPHIA. Order. POLYANDRIA.

Natural Order. TERNSTREMIAE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>9 feet</td>
<td>Aug. Sept.</td>
<td>A tree.</td>
<td>in 1785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1015.

The word, Malachodendron, although it has, at first sight, a somewhat forbidding appearance, is neither difficult nor harsh in pronunciation. Like others of its class, compounded from the Greek language, it is intended to carry information, being derived from malakos, soft; and dendron, a tree.

On the mountains of Carolina and Georgia this shrub makes a noble appearance, but with us it is less luxuriant; indeed its habit indicates that it was intended for a somewhat different climate. It grows freely in summer, and attains a handsome size, but it usually happens that the winter nips a certain portion of the summer's produce; not on account of the severity of the former, but from the inefficiency of the latter to thoroughly ripen the tender shoots. The summer of 1844 being dry and warm, its young wood was well ripened in the open garden of the Birmingham Horticultural Society, and in 1845 a luxuriant blossom was the consequence.

From the handsome character of this shrub it well deserves a wall, which would afford it all the advantage required. Peat is the soil it prefers.
KENNEDYA BIMACULATA.

TWO-SPOTTED KENNEDYA.

Class.
DIADELPHIA.

Order.
DECANDRIA.

Natural Order.
LEGUMINOSÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Australia?</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced in 1835?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1016.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This genus received its name as a mark of respect towards the late Mr. Kennedy, nurseryman of Hammersmith.

Several species of Kennedya are well suited for window plants, and this in particular. Its blossoms continue long in succession, and from its slender growth it is capable of being trained to a wire or other ornamental trellis, according to the fancy of the cultivator; for window culture, however, flat trellis-work is preferable to globular.

The chief requisites for maintaining it in a healthy state of growth, as a window ornament, are light sandy peat, and uniform moisture. It should be remembered, too, that all sorts of manure must be avoided, whether solid or liquid. Very few of those plants, to which peat is indispensable, are benefited by manure in any form whatever. The plant should be turned round frequently to give all sides the benefit of the light. It may be increased by cuttings of the young shoots, which will strike root, in sand, under a bell-glass, if placed in a hotbed; but it is doubtful whether this operation would prove successful in a sitting-room.
ONOBRY'CHIS SATI'VA.

COMMON SAINTFOIN.

Class.  
DIADELPHIA.

Order.  
DECANDRIA.

Natural Order.  
LEGUMINOSÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1017.

Onobrychis is derived from the Greek onos, an ass; and brychis, to gnaw. This word alludes to the partiality of the animal for the plant. By some authors it has been ranked as a species of Hedysarum, by others as an Astragalus. It is an agricultural plant, better known in France than England, and by the French called L'esparcet.

As Saintfoin is so perfectly hardy, and also ornamental in the flower borders, it ought to be generally known amongst florists, even if unduly neglected by agriculturists. If sown in the spring it will blossom in autumn, and continue for several years, flowering annually, a month or two earlier than the first summer of its growth. Its roots run deeply into the earth, and it is desirable that these should not be disturbed, therefore increase of good plants is with more certainty obtained from seed; and these should be sown in the situation the plants are intended permanently to occupy.

It is, however, to the agriculturist that this plant is of most importance. It has met much more attention in France and Germany than in England; although England certainly has many
districts in which it would afford abundant crops, where the land is unsuitable for clover, and of little value for common tillage. It is very generally believed that Saintfoin succeeds only on chalky or calcareous land. This is not the fact; it is, notwithstanding, true that on light, poor, chalky soils, it becomes very productive and profitable, and seems by nature adapted to these, just as clover is to those of a stronger description. It may, however, be cultivated with equal success on land of a gravelly or loamy quality; the principal requisite being a dry bottom, as the roots will descend to a considerable depth, and the plant become injured if they meet with a wet tenacious subsoil. A stony subsoil, however, is favourable; and the more particularly if it partake of a limestone or chalky character. The importance of Saintfoin lies in its produce from poor soils, of a particular description, being equal to that of clover from land of superior quality; and also in its permanent growth where clover would be lost.

The culture of Saintfoin is of the simplest description. It may be sown in the spring, after turnips have been eaten off the land; and it is very advantageous to sow with it about half the usual quantity of Barley. The Barley being thus too thin to injure the Saintfoin, affords it a suitable shade in case of dry and hot weather occurring about midsummer. Some cultivators object to mowing it in the first autumn, whilst others think that the plant is strengthened by the practice; subsequently, however, it may be mown and grazed as clover, or other similar crops.
LYSIMACHIA EPHE'MERUM.

LARGE EPHEMERUM LOOSE-STRIFE.

Class. PENTANDRIA. Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. PRIMULACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>July, Sept.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1810?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1018.

Lysimachus, king of Thrace, is set forth, in ancient history, as a warrior and physician; hence, we presume, the honour conferred on him, of adopting his name to distinguish a plant.

Considerable confusion has prevailed amongst the species and varieties of Lysimachia, and in this, Ephemeron has been involved. Miller's name, Salicifolia, and Dubia of the Hortus Kewensis, are sometimes given to this species, which may arise from the existence of seedling varieties like the present. Under No. 982 we published the plant usually met with as Ephemeron; the present, although supposed to be distinct from it, is but a large variety, probably the offspring of a continental garden. It is of upright handsome growth, above a yard high; its leaves of darker colour, and more prominently dotted beneath than the common variety.

Lysimachia ephemeron is a plant on which a little extra attention will not be lost. It luxuriates in a rich soil, so that if supplied with guano water or other liquid manure, it would far excel its usual appearance.
LIL'LIUM BRONOSARTII.

BRONOSART'S LILY.

Class. HEXANDRIA.

Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. LILIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Japan.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>6 feet</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1019.

It must not be inferred, because we use the name Lily for a certain class of plants, that the Greeks applied their name lêirion, whence ours is derived, to distinguish the same flowers. What the "Lily of the fields," of Holy Writ, was, it is now impossible to ascertain—probably an Amaryllis, a species or two of which are natives of the fields of Palestine, and consequently would come under the immediate notice of our Saviour.

We are indebted to the Messrs. Pope, of Handsworth, for this specimen of Lily, which they received in 1843, from the continent, under the name here adopted; it is not, however, certain that it is distinct from Lancifolium album; but appears to be one of those "variations without a difference" which disgrace some of the continental nurseries. The adoption of new names to old plants, and the use of popular names to inferior varieties of such as Roses and florists' flowers, have long been subjects of much complaint by respectable English nurserymen and amateurs.

It is exceedingly handsome, and, doubtless, one of the collection brought from Japan, by Dr.
Siebold, to the Botanic Garden of Ghent. This consisted of upwards of twenty species, part only of which have yet reached England.

The first enquiry of any one intending to purchase this plant, would be, "Is it hardy?" To this we reply, that in the Handsworth nursery it has flourished in the open border, in the front of a greenhouse, from the time it was first received; notwithstanding this, we would advise, until its hardihood be further proved, that a little matting, moss, or straw, be placed over it, during winter.

The beautiful Lily, rising from its scaly tomb, is prettily alluded to by Mrs. Tighe.

"How wither'd, perish'd, seems the form
Of yon obscure, unsightly root!
Yet from the blight of wintry storm,
It hides secure the precious fruit.

The careless eye can find no grace,
No beauty in the scaly folds,
Nor see within the dark embrace
What latent loveliness it holds.

Yet in that bulb—those sapless scales,
The Lily wraps her silver vest,
'Till vernal suns and vernal gales
Shall kiss once more her fragrant breast.

And thou, O Virgin Queen of Spring;
Shalt, from the dark and lowly bed,
Bursting thy green sheath's silken string,
Unveil thy charms, and perfume shed;

Unfold thy robes of purest white,
Unsullied from their darksome grave,
And thy soft petals silvery light,
In the mild breeze unfetter'd wave."
GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA.
SEVEN-CLEFT GENTIAN.

Class.  
PENTANDRIA.  

Order.  
DYGYNIA.  

Natural Order.  
GENTIANACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1804</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1020.

Gentius was one of the ancient kings of Illyria—a small European state, near to Italy, the boundaries of which cannot now be correctly defined. He, like Lysimachus, was an adept in medical as well as military tactics. The name, septemfida, was originally given to this species in allusion to its corolla being sometimes seven-cleft; which is, however, of very rare occurrence.

It has been thought desirable that the genus Gentian should be divided, and several continental botanists have tried their skill in effecting this; we have in consequence Pneumonanthe, the name of the present species; also Euratharia, Eryculia, and several others, new to our gardens, which we are unwilling to adopt. It will be seen that our plant has not the accessory jagged segments of the corolla so prominent as they are sometimes met with, still it must be regarded only as a seedling variety. The spotting of the corolla arises wholly from cultivation, therefore it should not be adopted as a mark of even a variety.

Gentiana septemfida flourishes in peat, in a cool situation.
GENISTA ANGLICA.

ENGLISH PETTY-WHIN.

Class.  
MONADELPHIA.  

Order.  
DECANDRIA.

Natural Order.  
LEGUMINOSÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Britain</th>
<th>Height: 18 inches</th>
<th>Flowers in: May, June</th>
<th>Habit: Shrub</th>
<th>Inhabits: Heaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1021.

The uncertainty in which the derivation of some botanical names is enveloped makes every attempt to bring their origin clearly to view very unsatisfactory. Whether the present word, Genista, is founded on the Latin genu, the knee; the Celtic gen, a bush; or whether it may not have had a Greek root, is now but matter of conjecture. Whin is a name applied to the Gorse; hence the Genista Anglica has obtained the name Petty-whin.

It is an inhabitant of many parts of England, on moist heaths; and Gerard observes, that in his day, it grew on Hampstead Heath, near London. He says "It hath weak and flexible branches of a woody substance; whereunto do grow little leaves like those of Thyme; among which are set in numbers infinite most sharp prickles, hurting like needles, whereof it took its name." Gerard here alludes to the name Needle-furze, by which it is sometimes known.

The Genista Anglica forms a neat evergreen close-growing shrub. It gives useful relief to the borders in winter, and is very ornamental when flowering in profusion in summer.

256.
CHÆNOSTOMA POLYANTHUM.

MANY-FLOWEROED CHÆNOSTOMA.

Class. DIDYNAMIA.

Order. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Natural Order. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Africa.</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1840?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1022.

The above generic name, which was adopted by Mr. Bentham, is derived from the Greek chaino, to gape; and stoma, a mouth; it alludes to the wide throat of the corolla.

Chænostoma contains many species; few of which, however, have been introduced to British gardens. They are, chiefly, greenhouse shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and the southern portions of Africa.

This newly-introduced plant has been much recommended for what the professional gardener calls "bedding out;" that is, for planting in masses, or distinct beds; but it is of rather too tender a constitution for the purpose. Cold weather, a wet summer, or too retentive a soil, prevent it showing in perfection, all the beauty it possesses; for beauty it does possess, when successfully grown.

Chænostoma polyanthum has a pretty appearance, in a dry border, and remains long in flower; but we fear it cannot, with any certainty, be preserved, but in a greenhouse, or by careful house-nursing. Cuttings of the young shoots may be struck under a bell-glass, in a hotbed.
RHODODENDRON FRA'GRANS.
FRAGRANT RHODODENDRON.

Class. DE Candria.
Order. Monogynia.

Natural Order. ERICACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of hybrid origin.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Raised in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 feet.</td>
<td>May.</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>1830?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1023.

The origin of the name of the genus, Rhododendron, has been lately noticed, under No. 976.

The species, or rather variety, Fragrans, is so generally received from the nurseries, into collections, under this appellation, that we adopt it in preference to giving it as a variety of Ponticum, there being so many in cultivation, having a similar origin; but very few with the distinguishing difference of being fragrant. This cannot justly be said to be a natural character of the Rhododendron; the present plant is, however, prominently so. By its fragrance, and our figure, the true plant will be readily recognised; and a more ornamental one need not be possessed; although, in depth of colour, it does not vie with those hybrids which have been in part derived from Rhododendron arbo-reum; as a compensation it possesses superior hardihood, for it is never injured by the severest frosts.

In the Arboretum Britannicum we find it mentioned that "The Rhododendron was well known to the Greeks both by that name, and by the name of Rododaphne, or the Rose Laurel. The Romans
also were acquainted with this shrub; but, as Pliny observes, they had not the good fortune to give a name to it; for it was in ancient Italy, as it is at present throughout Europe, known principally by its Greek name. The ancients were well acquainted with the poisonous qualities of the Rhododendron and Azalea, both of which are abundant in Pontus; and the flowers had such an influence on the honey of the country, that the Romans would not receive it in tribute, but obliged the inhabitants of that part of Pontus to pay them a double portion of wax in lieu of it. Both the Rhododendron and the Azalea were abundant in the neighbourhood of Trebisond, in the time of Xenophon, and they still are so. Xenophon relates, that when the army of 10,000 Greeks, in their celebrated retreat, approached that city, his soldiers, having eaten the honey which they found in the environs, were seized with severe sickness, followed by a species of delirium, and apparent drunkenness."

Turner, in his Herbal, seems to have had this story in view, when, in 1568, he wrote the following passage. "I have sene thys tre (the Rhododaphne) in diverse places of Italy; but I care not if it never com into England, seying it in all poyntes lyke a Pharesy; that is, beauteous without, and within a ravenous wolf and murderer." It seems probably, however, that it was not the Rhododendron ponticum that communicated the deleterious properties to the honey used by the Greek soldiers, but the Azalea pontica; its deleterious effects having been proved in modern times.
CLETHRA ACUMINATA.

ACUMINATE CLETHRA.

Class. Decandria.

Order. Monogynia.

Natural Order. Ericaceæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Carolina.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td>Aug. Oct.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1024

The name, Clethra, seems originally to have been conferred on the Alder, and its derivation was, most likely, made applicable to that plant. See No. 968.

This species of Clethra is of far bolder growth than either of the preceding which we have published. On the high mountains of Carolina it is frequently met with, assuming more of the character of a tree than a shrub; and attaining the height of fifteen feet, or even more. Having the smaller species as low shrubs, this may be recommended to be planted at the back of the shrubbery, or near the centre of the clumps; and by giving encouragement to a leading shoot, and pruning away its lower branches, an ornamental tree may soon be formed.

The Clethra acuminata is a late flowerer; it will scarcely deign to exhibit its softened white spikes of blossoms till September, when all its arboreous neighbours have passed their season's prime, and are preparing to meet the rigours of winter.

A peaty soil should be chosen for this Clethra; in which its roots will afford increase.
LOBE'LIA RAMO'SA.

BRANCHING LOBELIA.

Class. PENTANDRIA. 

Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. lobeliaceæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swan Riv.</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>June, Oct.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1025.

The name of this genus, founded on that of Lobel, has been lately noticed. See No. 988.

Although this plant is perennial, it is most easily managed, in the open garden, as a half-hardy annual; a treatment which is well suited to its habit. In a light rich soil, it grows very freely, and continues flowering, in great beauty, through the latter part of the summer. Although we cannot admit it to be so splendid a flowerer as some of the brilliant scarlet and crimson Lobelias, still, Mr. Bentham's assertion in "The Botanist" is correct, where he says "It is by far the most elegant of all the herbaceous Lobelias." Its fine blue flowers, erected on their slender branches, from one to two feet high, are certainly elegant and attractive. It was first imported to this country by Captain Mangles, to whom florists are indebted for many novelties.

Its seeds should be sown on a slight hotbed; the plants, when in rough leaf, should be potted, three in a pot; and in May turned into the borders. The seeds are very minute, and require to be attentively gathered.
ILLE'CEBRUM VERTICILLATUM.

WHORLED KNOTGRASS.

Class.
PENTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

*Natural Order.*
ILLECEBRACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of England</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1026.

Pliny mentions the name Illecebra, as used by the Italians; from whom we derive our generic name Illecebrum, signifying enticing, or pretty. The Italians, it would appear, applied it to a species of Sedum; but the imperfect descriptions, given by ancient botanists, leave us, in most instances, doubtful of the identity of their plants.

This is a scarce little annual, erroneously called perennial by some writers; an error which has been perpetuated by subsequent copying. It is a native of the west of England, but we believe rarely met with, although Withering intimates the contrary. The milder districts of the European continent are its natural habitat, where it is frequent, in rather marshy places. Ireland, too, claims it as one of her children,—an inhabitant of the mountains, near Dublin.

The Illecebrum ve.ticillatum, requires merely to be once sown on peat soil, that retains a good portion of dampness, and here it will luxuriate, flower, and sow itself; so as to require no further care than thinning in the spring; retaining only the quantity of plants that are necessary.
**OENOTHERA SEROTINA**

**LATE-FLOWERING OENOTHERA.**

*Class.*

*Octandria.*

*Order.*

*Monogynia.*

*Natural Order.*

*Onagraceae.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1027.

Very many of our readers will, doubtless, remember the meaning of the word Oenothera, as explained by so ancient an authority as Theophrastus; nevertheless, for the convenience of numerous additional subscribers, since the commencement of the 'Fruitist,' it is desirable that we make the future portion of the work independent of the former. The combination of the Greek oinos, wine; and thera, catching or acquiring; alludes to the roots acquiring, as they become dry, a vinous perfume.

This plant is very variable in its appearance, as to size, and the luxuriance of its foliage; but in all its variations it is a showy and free flowerer. The plant here represented, had been removed late in the season; and the truth of our artist's pencil, carries the influence of the operation to the eye of the reader. Dr. Lindley thinks that Oenothera serotina may reasonably be considered a variety of Fruticosa. Although it may be difficult to distinguish these plants botanically, still, in cultivation, their habit is seen to be so distinct, that they can never be mistaken. It is quite hardy, and independent of the cultivator's solicitude.
DELPHI'NIUM VENUSTUM.

PRETTY LARKSPUR.

Class. POLYANDRIA. Order. TRIGYNA.

Natural Order. RANUNCULACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of India.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced in 1840?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India.</td>
<td>2 feet.</td>
<td>August.</td>
<td>Perennial.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1028.

The systematic name, Delphinium, which was adopted for the Larkspur, by Linneus, subsequently to its use by several of his predecessors, was deduced from the Greek DELPHINION. The term was applied by the ancients, either to the Larkspur or Aconite, from the Dolphin-like appearance of the flower, before its expansion. Gerard, who published his Herbal in 1596, was very minute in his details respecting the names of plants, and many modern botanists have given their attention to this subject. The late Sir James Edward Smith, the elegant and moral flowings of whose highly cultivated mind, will long continue a pattern for succeeding botanists, once told us that he had devoted much time to this subject, when writing the botanical articles for Rees's Cyclopædia. It may be mentioned that he was the author of the whole of the botanical part of this work, subsequently to the letter C.

As a specimen of Gerard's style of dealing with the names of plants, we will copy his observations on the Delphinium or Larkspur. It exhibits a fair specimen of his style. He says, "Lark's heel
is called Flos Regius: of divers, Consolida regalis; who make it one of the Consounds or Comfreys. It is also thought to be the Delphinium which Dioscorides describes in his third book; wherewith it may may agree. It is reported by Gerardus of Veltwijcke, who remained Lieger with the great Turk from the Emperor Charles the fifth, that the said Gerard saw, at Constantinople, a copy which had in the chapter of Delphinium, not leaves but flowers, like Dolphines: for the flowers, and especially before they be perfected, have a certain shew and likeness to those Dolphines, which old pictures and arms of certain ancient families have expressed with a crooked and bending figure or shape; by which sign also the heavenly Dolphin is set forth. And it skilleth not, though the chapter of Delphinium be thought to be falsified and counterfeited; for although it be some other man's, and not of Dioscorides, it is, notwithstanding, some one of the old writers, out of whom it is taken, and foisted into Dioscorides' books: of some it is called Bucinus, or Bucinum: in English, Lark's spur, Lark's heel, Lark's toes, and Lark's claw: in high Dutch, Ridder spooren; that is, Equitis calcar, Knight's spur: in Italian, Sperone: in French, Pied d'alouette."

With the specimen from which our drawing was made, we were favoured by Mr. Cameron, who raised it in the Birmingham Horticultural Society's garden, from Indian seeds. It is new to British collections, and undescribed in any of our botanical works. It is not very hardy, but ripens abundance of seeds, from which it can be propagated easily and abundantly.
Tradescantia Virginica.

Jasminum affinis.

Truximon glaucum.

Aster Calulicus.
TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA.

VIRGINIAN SPIDERWORT.

Class. HEXANDRIA.  
Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. COMMELINACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of N.America</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1029.

Every lover of natural history should cultivate the Tradescantia, that he may be reminded of John Tradescant, after whom it is named. Tradescant's enthusiasm as a naturalist, was far in advance of the age in which he lived. He collected the works of both nature and art; and formed, at Lambeth, in the reign of Charles I, a museum that was usually known as Tradescant's Ark. It excited the admiration of some—perhaps the ridicule of others. This he left to his son, who increased it considerably, and bequeathed it to Mr. Ashmole—a man of highly cultivated mind. Here we see the establishment of the first public institution of the sort—the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford; for to this university Mr. Ashmole presented it, with various valuable additions; which have been further added to by subsequent scientific donors.

This double-flowering variety of rose-coloured Tradescantia Virginica is a pretty plant for the parterre. It is equally as hardy and free-flowering as the better known blue-flowering Spiderwort. Although double, it will ripen seeds, from which single-flowered plants will spontaneously spring up.

238.
JASMINUM AFFINE.

**KINDRED JASMINE.**

*Class.*
DIANDRIA.

*Order.*
MONOGYNIA.

*Natural Order.*
JASMINACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Indies.</td>
<td>15 feet</td>
<td>July, Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1030.

The word Jasminum is generally supposed to be derived from two Greek words, signifying violet-scented. Or, as was observed by Dr. Royle, it may have had its origin in the Arabic name, Yasmeen.

The Jasminum affine was raised in the London Horticultural Society's gardens, from Indian seeds, and proves to be completely hardy. Its flowers are longer than those of the Jasminum officinale—the common species of our gardens, and the tube of the flower is pink; still, those distinctions which may be considered permanent, are so trivial, that it may be reasonably doubted whether the plant be really entitled to the rank of a distinct species.

The common, or officinal Jasmine, is the flower of the palace and the cottage, and has long been esteemed for its fragrance. Our newly-introduced plant is even more fragrant than the older inhabitant of our gardens; and will be more valuable to those who use the flowers in any preparations for the toilet. The French are noted for their numerous compositions of sweet-scented oils, pomades, and essences, and the following are two that are
easily made, and may interest some of our readers.

**Jasmine Pomade.** (Cyclop. of Practical Recipes.)

"Take a frame, formed of four pieces of wood, two inches deep, and one foot square, with a groove arranged to support a piece of glass, which is to form a moveable bottom; on this spread a layer of the following pommade."

"Beef suet, one part. Lard, three parts." "Into this stick fresh Jasmine flowers, in different parts every day, or every other day, for one, two, or three months, or until the pommade is sufficiently scented."

"In this way, in some of the large manufactories in France, are treated from 2000 to 5000 frames, which are piled on each other to a convenient height, by which method the perfume is prevented escaping; or what flies off is absorbed by the surrounding frames."

**Oil of Jasmine.**

"Take an iron plate, on this place a cotton cloth, imbued with olive oil, then a layer of flowers, and lastly an iron plate; repeat the series as convenient, and change the flowers for fresh ones until a proper scent is imparted; then apply pressure, collect the oil in glass bottles, and let it rest until fine; lastly, pour off the clean."

Jasminum affine may be propagated readily by layers or cuttings; and, to be grown in perfection, should be trained against a wall of south aspect. In spring-pruning the Jasmine, care should be taken that the blossoming shoots are not cut off, but laid in. Prune freely immediately after flowering.
TROXIMON GLAU’CUM.

GLAUCOUS-LEAVED TROXIMON.

Class.  
SYNGENESIA.  

Order.  
EQUALIS. 

Natural Order.  
COMPOSITE. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Missouri.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 foot.</td>
<td>June, July.</td>
<td>Perennial.</td>
<td>in 1811.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1031.

The word Troximmon, is deduced from the Greek TROXIMOS, eatable. This name was established by Gærtner; but how it was intended to apply to any plants of the genus does not appear. Linneus having received the plant from his friend and fellow-worker, Gronovius, placed it in the genus Tragopogon, whence it was removed by Gærtner, at the time of his adopting the new name.

This hardy perennial plant—not annual, as stated by some writers, is, notwithstanding its Dandelion aspect, by no means an undesirable ornament; its glaucous foliage too, is neat and unobtrusive, offering a good illustration of the impropriety of placing too much reliance on the clothing of plants, as a specific character. Some leaves of this Troximmon will be found entirely smooth and glaucous, whilst others have their superior surface abundantly clothed with long silky hairs.

The Troximmon glaucum succeeds best in a light dry soil, where it will produce stoloniferous shoots, from which young plants will spring up at some distance from the parent root.
ASTER CABULICUS.

CABUL STARWORT.

*Class.*
SYNGENESIA.

*Order.*
SUPERFLUA.

*Natural Order.*
COMPOSITE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Cabul.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1032.

The derivation of Aster is given under No. 1010.

This genus includes a great number of species, upwards of one hundred and sixty being already enumerated in Loudon’s Hortus Britannicus—most of them hardy herbaceous plants; the few that are shrubby being tender, and chiefly natives of the Cape and New Holland. This peculiarity now no longer exists, for we have lately had introduced from India, a hardy shrubby Aster, and which has not previously been figured. Its seeds were sent to the London Horticultural Society, by Wm. Griffith, Esq., now Superintendent of the Botanic Garden of Calcutta.

The flowers of this novel species are not brilliant in colour, but like some others of the same family, what they lack in beauty they make up in quantity. In former years the North American Asters stood forth, with a few annuals, the gay monopolists of the garden, in autumn; but of late, with the exception of one or two species, they occupy the rear rank of shady retreats.

The Aster Cabulicus may be increased abundantly by division of its roots.
GAZA'NIA UNIFLORA.

ONE-FLOWERED GAZANIA.

Class.  
SYNGENESIA.

Order.  
FRUSTRANEA.

Natural Order.  
COMPOSITAE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1033

The eastern word, Gaza, on which the name, Gazania, has been established, signifies treasure, or riches; and as such has been applied to places and things. Although Gaza of the Scriptures is now, as it was in the days of the Evangelists, according to St. Luke, but a "desert place," it was, doubtless, once a city of splendour. The plant may remind us of the instability of riches; and if we further reflect on Gaza, we are also reminded of him who bore away its gates, a man who, as Bishop Hall says, was evidence of vigour of body and infirmity of mind lodging under one roof.

Under No. 415 Gazania rigens was published,—a plant of which we would remind our readers, as one of great beauty, marked with a black velvety ring in the centre, far surpassing our present subject in brilliancy. Gazania uniflora is, however, with its foliage of white beneath, and green above, a desirable border plant, which long continues to produce abundance of flowers.

It should be turned into the open ground in May, and a portion taken up and potted in October, to have frame or other protection.
TRIFOLIUM LUPINASTER.
LUPINASTER TREFOIL.

Class. DIADELPHIA.  
Natural Order. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Order. DECANDRIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Siberia.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1034.

Trifolium, a word descriptive of a three-leaved plant. The present genus is well suited to bear the name, notwithstanding the plant now published happens to form a singular exception; inasmuch as its leaflets, produced from one foot-stalk, vary from three to seven, but are usually five. This peculiarity of foliage, which resembles that of a Lupine, obtained for it the specific name Lupinaster.

This species of Trifolium is ornamental in the borders; and its mode of inflorescence—the flowers growing from one side of the peduncle, assists in distinguishing it from common sorts. Although a perennial plant, and completely hardy, it is not often met with. This may be accounted for by its apparent desire for change of soil, for it produces stoloniferous roots, which wander in search of food, and if these be not taken off and replanted occasionally, they will not continue long insensible to such disregard; hence we see, that without some attention be given it, like many of even our commonest plants, it will pine and leave us. No friendship can be permanently maintained without the observance of kindly attentions.
Mr. Babington, in his Manual of Botany, enumerates twenty-one species of Trefoil as indigenous to Great Britain; half of these may, however, be regarded as botanical curiosities rather than common or forage plants. In the science of agriculture (agriculture well deserves the title of science) several Trefoils are esteemed as valuable; particularly Trifolium pratense, or Red Clover, and Trifolium repens, or White Clover. The former of these is exceedingly valuable, not alone on account of its abundant produce, but also on account of its restoration of land to a state fitted again for the cereal grains, as wheat, &c. But here, we are sorry to mention, that the science of agriculture is yet exceedingly imperfect. Practice has shown disappointing results, but science has not yet (as we expect it will) explained the remedy. Clover cannot be frequently cultivated on the same land. The same may be said of other crops, but their results are less striking. The land, as the farmer says, tires of it; and the fact is, becomes incapable of producing it. Several crops of this Clover, even at intervals of two or three years, will so empty the soil of the particular sort of food it requires, that succeeding crops upon the same land will be famished. The usual manures prove unavailing. The earth’s storehouse must again be gradually replenished by absorption from rains and the atmosphere. Here is a fact—shown by practice, and hitherto irreparable. Science, ere long, may be expected to supply the remedy, and assist the farmer in replenishing his soil, with the same certainty as by the growth of any crop it is impoverished.
RI'BESES MULTIFLOR'UM.

MAN-Y-FLOWERED CUR-RA NT.

Class.  PENTANDR1A.

Order.  MONOГYNIA.

Natural Order.  Grossulaceae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary.</td>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>April, May.</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>in 1822.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1035.

The name of our present genus is said to be of Arabic origin, from Ribas, the name of a medicinal plant. Its parentage accounts for the irregularity of its adjective.

Among the numerous species of Ribes with which our gardens and shrubberies have been furnished, from America, none have been found valuable for their fruit. Few, if any, produce it freely; and its quality is generally harsh and unpalatable, but possessing flavour or fragrance, which, with proper modification, and in combination with sweetness, would be acceptable to the taste of most persons. When we consider how unpromising would be thought the original parents of our now most valuable fruits, it is not too much to expect, that by a series of patiently well-directed experiments in the culture of these shrubs, from seeds, both with and without hybridization, some valuable new varieties of fine-flavoured fruits may be obtained.

The fruit of Ribes multiflorum we have not seen; its flowers are in long pendulous racemes, and showy; and the shrub grows freely.
HABENA'RIA CHLORAN'THA.
GREAT BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.

Class.  
GYNANDRIA.  

Order.  
MONANDRIA.  

Natural Order.  
ORCHIDACÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of England</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Woods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1036.

Habenaria is a name which was adopted by Robert Brown, from the Greek habena, a leather strap; in allusion to the long spur of the flower.

The two British species, Habenaria chlorantha, and Habenaria bifolia, have, till lately, been confounded by British botanists, and regarded as one species only, under the name bifolia; whilst, by continental botanists, they have been clearly distinguished. The fact is, according to Mr. Babington, that the plant commonly met with in England, is chlorantha; bifolia being comparatively scarce. The last mentioned species is smaller, flowers earlier, and is chiefly found in chalk or limestone districts; whilst chlorantha inhabits copses, and marshy clay soils.

The native orchids may be successfully grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; with charcoal sufficient to keep the soil free and open. They are best kept in pots, that they may be protected from too much moisture whilst in a dormant state, and also for protection from spring frosts. The soil should be renewed every spring, just as the plants make their appearance.
FUCHSIA JEPHSO'NI.

DR. JEPHSON'S FUCHSIA.

Class.  
OCTANDRIA.  

Order.  
MONOGYNIA.  

Natural Order.  
ONAGRACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of hybrid Origin.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>June to Oct.</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>in 1845.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1037.

This plant very happily unites two names of celebrity. Fuchsius was an eminent physician of Tubengen, in Wurtemberg; Jephson an eminent physician of Leamington, in England. We are indebted to the politeness of the latter for the beautiful Fuchsia which we now figure, it having been raised in his garden at Leamington, and will be coveted as much for the name it bears as for its novelty and beauty.

It will be observed that we have given an outline of a second flower, which was kindly sent to us by the Messrs. Dickson, the extensive nurserymen of Chester, under the name of Fuchsia acantha. This we did not receive till our engraving of the first-mentioned variety had been executed, or we may have contrived to give a coloured figure of each in juxtaposition. It will be looked on with interest, being, as it is, another novelty of the season, having white tube and sepals, and being somewhat larger than the preceding one.

The numerous Fuchsias already in our gardens are, we are convinced, divided into too many species; their character, when propagated from seeds,
we have observed to vary exceedingly, even without hybridisation. Dr. Lindley, excepting in mere habit, can discover no difference between discolor, tenella, and gracilis. David Don pronounced gracilis, conica, decussata, and globosa to be one species; and Sir J. W. Hooker says he is probably right. The two garden varieties which we here publish, belong to the same section.

The foliage of the Leamington and Chester Fuchsias is nearly alike. The tubes and sepals of each, whilst in the greenhouse, are of a tolerably clear white, but on being fully exposed to the weather, they assume a very slight tinge of pink, Dr. Jephson's Fuchsia the least so. The corolla of this is deep rose-coloured, slightly tinged with purple; that of the Messrs. Dickson's plant a bright vermilion. Judging from the two plants now before us, both of which are of free growth, and well flowered, the Chester plant is most robust, its flowers largest; the Leamington plant the most freely flowered, and its sepals the clearest white.

Respecting the parentage—that is, the immediate varieties of which these white-flowered Fuchsias are seedlings, we have no information, nor is it perhaps of much importance. The Messrs. Dickson gathered their seed promiscuously from the best pale-flowered varieties, some of which had been fertilized, the one with the other; and this, they inform us, was the only one worth preservation out of a great number of seedlings which they had propagated. Both plants are interesting additions to the present multifarious stock of Fuchsias, lately raised, and should be added to every collection.
PETROMARULA PINNATA.

WING-LEAVED ROCK-HERB.

*Class.*

PENTANDRIA.

*Order.*

MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candia.</td>
<td>3 feet.</td>
<td>August.</td>
<td>Perennial.</td>
<td>in 1830.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1038.

The name of the present genus is compounded from the Greek *petra,* a rock; and *maron,* a bitter herb. The reason why such a name was first adopted is sufficiently evident, and it may be presumed that for the plant under consideration it is also appropriate, since Don says it is frequent on the rocky shores and mountainous parts of Candia, and also on Mount Balbo in Italy.

Notwithstanding English botanists have taken this plant from amongst the Phytheumas and adopted the new genus for it, as established by Persoon and Alphonse Decandolle, it has not been without much doubt as to its propriety.

This plant becomes highly ornamental in the borders, when in luxuriant growth, from its abundance of flowering stems, each one amply clothed with azure flowers. It was known to Parkinson, and in 1640 was published at page 649 of his Theatre of Plants.

It would be unsafe to leave the whole stock of this plant exposed to a severe winter, it being somewhat impatient of moisture. One or two should be potted, to receive winter protection.
BERBERIS TRIFOLIA'TA.

THREE-LEAVED BARBERRY.

Class. HEXANDRIA. Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. BERBERACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Mexico</th>
<th>Height. 2 feet</th>
<th>Flowers in April</th>
<th>Habit. Shrub</th>
<th>Introduced in 1840</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1039.

It is generally believed that the word Berberis, with some modification, was used by the Arabian alchymists, and applied to a wild fruit; and but little doubt exists that the berries mentioned by Asiatic authors were those of the Barberry which we now cultivate.

The present rare and beautiful evergreen species of Barberry was raised in the London Horticultural Society’s garden, from seeds sent home by the Society’s collector, Mr. Hartweg; who, it appears, found it between Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi; where it greatly abounds; and with Opuntias and Yuccas covers a large tract of country. Its trifoliolate leaves are a novelty in this genus; they have a glaucous hue, spiny, and prominently marked with pale veins. Sufficient attention has not been paid to the many newly-introduced Barberries. Many, like the present, are evergreen, and suitable ornaments for the flower garden and shrubbery. The Berberis empetrifolia, a prostrate one, is admirably adapted, by its habit, for spreading over rock-work or stone borders, and it increases rapidly by offsets.
SAXIF'FRAGA CILIA'TA.
FRINGED SAXIFRAGE.

Class.  
DECANDRIA.

Order.  
DIGYNIA.

Natural Order.  
SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>8 inches</td>
<td>Mar. April</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1040.

The meaning of Saxifraga will be found under No. 1000. Ciliata, signifying fringed, alludes to the fine hairs on the edges of its leaves.

Everybody knows the Saxifraga crassifolia, it being a plant in general cultivation, and found, even in cottage gardens, expanding its ample, rather fleshy leaves, accompanied by a large and somewhat clumsy bundle of pale pink flowers. The species which we now publish resembles it, but is a rather smaller plant, with its panicle of flowers, when fully expanded, of a more spreading and loose character; and its flowers clear white.

Saxifraga ciliata was raised in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, from seeds which had been received from the Botanical Garden of Saharunpur, Hindostan; a garden which, we believe, was originally established by the British government, more immediately for the cultivation of medicinal plants.

This Saxifrage is less hardy than the old inhabitant of our gardens, first alluded to; it requires, however, merely attention in choosing for it a dry situation, and light soil.
RO'SA CENTIFO'利亚. var pomponia

MOSSY ROSE DE MEAUX.

*Class*

ICOSANDRIA.

*Order.*

POLYGYNIA.

**Natural Order.**

ROSACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garden variety.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit.</th>
<th>Cultivated in 1820</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 feet.</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1041.

A colour took a name in an ancient language, and from that name comes our word Rose, with others of similar form and import in different modern languages.

Centifolia is a species of Rose, with a multitude of varieties, differing much in their common appearance, but still being identical in botanical description. The Cabbage Rose, Moss Rose, dwarf Provins and others, varying more or less from the original, are legitimately centifolia, or hundred-leaved Roses.

The little Pompone, or Rose de Meaux, has both a plain and mossed variety; and scarcely can it be said that any excels in beauty the one we have here figured.

In some situations this Rose seems to pine for a change, and grow less by degrees; but we have proved this to arise chiefly from deficiency of stimulants. Planted in light soil, freely mixed with manure, from an old hotbed, and annually treated with a top-dressing of guano, as a new-year's day repast, we find it luxuriate, and well repay these trifling but indispensable attentions.
CORBULA'RIA LOBULATA.

SMALL-LOBED CORBULARIA.

Class. HEXANDRIA.
Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Cultivated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>6 inches</td>
<td>April, May</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1042.

Adrian Hardy Haworth, Esq., identified about one hundred and fifty species of Narcissus, which he divided into sixteen new genera, founded on differences in the structure of their flower or fruit. His attentions to the subject, for nearly half a century, entitle his labours to respect. The genus Corbularia is one of his adoption, the name being derived from corbula, a little basket, in allusion to the crown or nectary of the flower.

Parkinson, in his time, discussed the subject of classification, but somewhat differently from modern botanists. He, in fact, made of them two divisions—the Narcissus and Pseudo-narcissus; or those with "long noses" and those with short. See his Paradisus Terrestris, published in 1629, folio, page 67.

Corbularia lobulata is a pretty but small species; far less showy than the commoner kinds. We received it from Mr. Cameron of the Birmingham Horticultural Society's garden, under the above name, but we have doubts whether it is the plant intended by Mr. Haworth as lobulata. It requires no particular care.
ARMENIACA BRIGANTIACA.

BRIGANTIAN APRICOT.

*Class.*

ICOSANDRIA.

*Order.*

MONOGYNIA.

*Natural Order.*

ROSACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 feet.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1043.

The present genus is named Armeniaca, from Armenia, the native country of the Apricot. The name Præcocia was formerly given to this fruit, from which, by various corruptions, Apricot has been derived.

A flowering shrub is not the less desirable because it is allied to a fruit-bearing tree. Our common Apricot is, itself, a beautiful object in flower, and may be trained as a shrub to afford an effect quite different from that usually produced on a flat wall. The Brigantian Apricot resembles it, and forms a shrub of from six to ten feet high, and is well suited for planting in the mixed shrubbery; where its white flowers, the very earliest in spring, will be a pleasing intimation of forthcoming enjoyments.

In the Hortus Britannicus it is said to grow only in one locality in France, and in another in Piedmont, where an oil, called Huille de marmotte, has for a long time been expressed from its seeds.

Our climate is not favourable to the fruiting of this shrub; it grows, however, with freedom and flowers abundantly.
AL'OE REMOLITA.

CROOKED-STEMMED ALOE.

Class.
HEXANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
LILIACEAE.

|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

No. 1044.

Whether the word Aloe is derived from the Hebrew, or Arabic language, it is now difficult to determine. Some authors state that it comes from Alloeh, the Arabic name of the plant. Others derive it from the Hebrew Ahlah, which signifies, growing near the sea. To speculate on the uncertainties that present themselves, would now afford but little information.

This pretty succulent, which we have cultivated as a window plant, amongst others of the same family, demands so little care, that we recommend it even to the most forgetful amongst cultivators. If a lady leaves her home for two or three weeks and her servants' attentions are, in consequence, called to the cultivation of something more sweet than bitter Aloes, this plant will tell no tales. A month's thirst, even in summer, it can bear, and in winter would require. Indeed, in the latter season, for four or five months, in a cool situation, secure from frost, it will neither want watering or other attention. In summer, whilst in growth, a moderate supply must be given, but the soil should be of porous and calcareous quality; for
stagnant moisture is highly injurious to the whole tribe of succulents. To avoid this, a compost of equal parts of turfy loam, silver sand, broken mortar from old walls, and half-decayed leaves, should be used. In this we have found Aloes succeed admirably; always having used, as an indispensable substructure, plenty of finely-broken drainers at the bottoms of the pots.

Although Aloes, as a drug, is so well known, few persons are acquainted with its origin. Indeed it is with this, as with other medicines, particularly those from exotic vegetables, that circumstances combine, from the growth of the plant in the Indies, to the apothecaries' boy at home, to keep us in blissful ignorance of what we consume in the shape of pills and unpalatables. Jussieu saw the method of preparing Aloes in Spain, and he states that the three sorts in commerce are produced from one plant—the Aloe vulgaris; the finest, or Soccotrine, being the inspissated juice that would flow spontaneously from the incised leaves; whilst pressure produced the commoner sorts.

The three varieties now in our drug shops are, however, chiefly from different countries. The Soccotrine from Smyrna and Bombay, the produce of the Aloe soccotrina. The Barbadoes from Jamaica and Barbadoes, produced by the Aloe vulgaris. The Cape Aloes from the Cape of Good Hope, the produce of Aloe spicata. So numerous are the species of Aloe within the tropics that it is more than probable, and generally believed, that the makers do not confine themselves to the use of a single species.
SPIRÆ'A DOUGLAS'II.
DOUGLAS'S SPIREA.

Class.
ICOSANDRIA.

Order.
DI-PENTAGYNIA.

Natural Order.
ROSACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>in 1840?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1045.

The Greek speira, signifying a cord, is considered to be the foundation of the name of this genus, and to be applied in allusion to its general twiggy character.

This hardy shrub is a native of the north-west coast of America, and the banks of the Columbia; where it is mentioned as growing with much greater luxuriance than experience would induce us to expect. We have given its height as four feet, but its American height is stated at more than double that amount, and in the Birmingham garden Mr. Cameron observes that it promises to be of equally free growth, both in peat and loam. With us it has not, hitherto, grown freely; which, possibly, may have arisen from the presence of too much lime in the soil where it is planted; and the situation being rather dry.

We possess this plant through the kindness of Mr. Murray, Curator of the Glasgow Botanic Garden, who, we believe, raised it there from American seeds; and has not failed to distribute it with the usual liberality which distinguishes that extensive and interesting establishment.

262.
LINARIA ALPINA.
Var. versicolor.
VARIOUS-COLOURED ALPINE TOAD-FLAX.

Class. DIDYNAMIA.
Order. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Natural Order. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garden Variety</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Cultivated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 inches</td>
<td>June to Nov</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1046.

Linaria, from Linum, on account of the resemblance of their herbage.

Under No. 305 we published Linaria alpina, a plant possessing much beauty. That which is now figured is a variety of the same species, but quite distinct, and with flowers of very different and stronger colours. Where the one has a place, the other should be seen beside it.

By alpine plants, are understood, those which inhabit the lofty regions of alpine countries, and are consequently of diminutive stature, carpeting the mountains with flowers, and fringing their rocks with verdure. These miniature productions of alpine districts, humble as they are, excite an interest in the inquiring mind, inasmuch as they constitute the principal feature in the vegetation of very lofty portions of the earth. We hear of these humble yet showy subjects; and desire to see and to know them, that we may justly appreciate the products of other countries. And although enough surrounds us at every step to excite our wonder and our gratitude, and convict us of ignorance; still, when we are able to cast an imaginary glance over
the expanse of the earth's surface, and to see there a creation of vegetables and animals, different from our own, all invested with forms, habits, and requirements, suited to, and supplied by, the peculiarities of the localities they inhabit, we are the better supplied with materials for reflection on the power and wisdom of a Divine Creator.

These alpine plants are seen to much advantage when cultivated in pots, and brought beneath the eye, into one concentrated miscellaneous collection. Here the real lover of such subjects can contemplate their peculiarities, when they spread out their brilliant embroidery. However humble, they are no unimportant link in the chain of creation. Their importance has been well expressed by Stillingfleet—

"How wondrous is the scene! where all is form'd
With number, weight, and measure! all design'd
For some great end! where not alone the plant
Of stately growth, the herb of glorious hue,
Or food full substance; not the labouring steed,
The herd, and flock that feed us; not the mine
That yields us stores for elegance and use,
The sea that loads our table, and conveys
The wanderer man from clime to clime, with all
Those rolling spheres, that from on high shed down
Their kindly influence; not these alone,
Which strike ev'n eyes incurious; but each moss,
Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank
Important in the plan of Him, who fram'd
This scale of beings; holds a rank, which lost,
Would break the chain, and leave behind a gap
Which nature's self would rue."
MESPILUS GRANDIFLORA.

LARGE-FLOWERED MEDLAR.

Class.
ICOSANDRIA.

Order.
DI PENTAGYNIA.

Natural Order.
ROSACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>12 feet</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>in 1800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1047.

Mespilus is a word compounded from the Greek mesos, half; and pilos, a bullet. The name does not properly apply to the fruit of the species now published; it should, however, be observed, that the specimen from which our drawing was made, was longer in proportion to its diameter, than on examination we find to be their general character. To the shape of the fruit of Mespilus Germanicus, or common Medlar of our gardens, the name is sufficiently appropriate, this being nearly of the shape of one half of a globe.

Mespilus grandiflora, sometimes called Mespilus Smithii, is a round compact-headed large shrub, attaining to the size of the common Hawthorn. Early in summer it flowers most profusely, and never fails to excite attention; being more showy than the Hawthorns, and its form handsomer. In autumn its large reddish-brown fruit becomes conspicuous and ornamental; its quality mellow, but dry and insipid. Its generic character states it to be five-celled; Mr. Cameron has never discovered in it more than three seeds, which number accords with those of fruit now before us.
It is very advantageous to the shrubbery to possess some such trees and shrubs as the Mespilus grandiflora; that is, such as produce a double interest. We have drawings prepared of some species of Crataegus, Ilex, &c., whose fruit, like this Mespilus, becomes as ornamental as their flowers; and although the fruit of very few of such shrubs may be grateful to the palate of the proprietor, there will not be wanting for it numerous applicants, when frost has locked up, or a protracted winter exhausted, many of the sources of food resorted to by the blackbird, the thrush, and a multitude of minor dependants on the bounty of Him who spreads out, as it were, a perennial repast for their necessities and enjoyments. There are very few, we believe, who can walk over their own domains, enjoy the pleasures of its scenery, and the variety of its vegetable productions, without at the same time feeling some inward satisfaction, that even the feathered inhabitants which surround him are partakers of his hospitality—that he has assisted, in some slight degree, in aiding the gracious purposes of that Providence on which he himself is so totally dependant.

No difficulty arises in the culture of the Mespilus grandiflora, for it will flourish in any good garden soil when once properly planted. It may be raised from seeds if desired, but it is more generally propagated by grafting it on stocks of the common Medlar or Hawthorn, and these may, of course, be chosen of any height that is desired. It may be increased, also, by layering of the young branches, but they make root rather slowly.
MARRUBIUM AFFINE.
KINDRED HOREHOUND.

Class. Didynamia.  
Order. Gymnosperma.  
Natural Order. Labiate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Siberia?</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Cultivated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2 feet.</td>
<td>June to Sep</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1822.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1048.

The derivation of the word Marrubium is surrounded with some doubt. Pliny has been quoted as deriving the name from that of a town in Italy; but it is more generally admitted to be deduced from the Hebrew word marrob, signifying a bitter juice. Horehound having been a medicinal plant, of the old herbalists, it is probable that they would bestow on it a name in allusion to its properties.

The present species is not a plant of gay appearance, but may be advantageously mixed with showy annuals and perennials, in the open borders or mounds, as a specimen of its class, especially as it is quite hardy.

The common Horehound, (Marrubium vulgare) so frequently found growing wild on road-sides, has long been used medicinally, by country people, in the cure of coughs and asthmas; a wine-glass full of the infusion, or Horehound tea, as it is most generally called, being taken twice or thrice a day.

This Siberian species may be divided for increase; or it may be propagated from seeds, and the plants will flower when about twelve months old.
Campanula azurea.

Eustoma rosea.

Ribes Gordoniana

Gaultheria reticulata.
CAMPA\NULA AZU'REA.

AZURE BELL-FLOWER.

*Class.*

PENTANDRIA.

*Order.*

MONOGYNIA.

*Natural Order.*

CAMPANULACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Switzerland</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1049.

Campanula has been lately noticed, under No. 963.

It has always been one amongst our chief aims, as far as we possessed the power, to clear from the path of those who seek botanical knowledge and gratification, all asperities and verbal obstructions; as well as to strew that path with flowers, and here and there, with matters of more serious import. Words, very harsh to English ears, sometimes unavoidably occur, but we have always analysed them, and given them their meaning, and often wished their component parts less rugged. Dr. Lindley has tried, and with some degree of success, to give many of them an English dress,—but we will extract his own words from his late work, "The Vegetable Kingdom". He says, "No one who has any experience in the progress of botany, as a science, can doubt that it has been more impeded in this country by the repulsive appearance of the names which it employs than by any other cause whatever; and that, in fact, this circumstance has proved an invincible obstacle to its becoming—the serious occupation of those who are unacquainted with the learned languages, or who, being ac-
quainted with them, are fastidious about euphony, or Greek and Latin purity. Many Latin names have, from custom, been adopted into the English language, and no wisdom would be shown by attempting to alter such words as Dahlia, Crocus, Ixia, or even Orchis. Others again are so easily sounded, and so much in harmony with the English tongue, that nothing could be gained by interfering with them; such as Parkia, Mimosa, Arbutus, &c. And, finally, there is a large class of scientific names which are best Englished by an alteration of their foreign terminations; for example, Melanthium may be changed to Melanth; Desmanthus to Desmanth; and such an alteration would at once possess the great advantage of rendering English plural terminations passable.” Another class of words, as Malvaceae, Gentianaceae, and Primulaceae, are Englished by the old word wort (a herb); thus Mallow-wort, Gentian-wort, Prim-wort. The terms Orchids, Amaryllids, Irids, are taken as English equivalents for Orchidaceae, Amaryllidaceae, and Iridaceae.

These changes will in many cases simplify names, and we shall most willingly aid in removing any stumbling block from the paths of fragrance and beauty.

Campanula azurea is an excellent thoroughly-hardy border plant, which begins to flower in June; and by a little management, in cutting down the blossoming stems, before they become quite exhausted, and giving the plant a soaking or two of liquid manure, it may be kept in flower till frosts cut short the career of all floral gaiety.
OEANOTHE'RA RO'SEA.

ROSY-FLOWERED OEANOTHE'RA.

Class.
OCTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
ONAGRACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>May &amp; Aug.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1050.

The derivation of OEnothera is given under No. 1005. We would remind our young readers that the word, as generally spoken, is accented on the wrong syllable; at least, by careless and uneducated persons.

OEnothera rosea is an old plant, almost lost; except in colour it much resembles the generality of the genus; its flowers possess a delicacy that is very pleasing, and when the plant is well grown in the borders, they become showy. Unlike some species of OEnothera, or Evening Primrose, its flowers continue in perfection through the whole day.

In cultivation it possesses one advantage over many others, which is, that it may be grown as an annual, biennial, or perennial. It ripens seeds pretty freely, and if these be sown as soon as ripe, and the young plants kept in pots in a frame during winter, they will flower early in the following summer. Planted in a dry sandy soil, it bears our winters perfectly well; again, it may be treated as an annual, and if its early growth be accelerated in a hotbed, it will become a pleasing ornament through the latter part of the summer.
**Ribes Atrosanguineum-Aureum.**

*Gorden's Currant.*

*Class.*

Pentandria.

*Order.*

Monogynia.

*Natural Order.*

Grossulaceæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garden Height</th>
<th>Flowers in Habit</th>
<th>Raised in 1837?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 feet</td>
<td>April, May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1051.

The name, Ribes, is noticed under No. 189.

The first of this extensive genus of shrubs which we published, was *Ribes aureum*, No. 189; the next, *Ribes sanguineum*, No. 377; and many cultivators will not forget the pleasure they may have had in possessing the one or other of these gay flowerers; especially sanguineum, which, as an early-blossoming shrub, trained to a wall, is in beauty surpassed but by few. That which we now publish is of hybrid origin, between the two species mentioned; and, as a novelty, is worthy of cultivation along with its progenitors.

We are indebted to the Messrs. Pope of Handsworth, for the opportunity of figuring it; who state that it was raised by Mr. David Beaton, whilst gardener to Mr. Gorden of Haffield, near Ledbury. Hence the plant is often known as *Ribes Gordenianum*, but we prefer compounding the names of its parents, to provide for it a distinctive appellation, that will convey information.

Its culture is quite easy. It can be conveniently increased by slippings of the young shoots, taken in February or at Midsummer.
GAULTHER'IA RETICULATA.

NET-LEAVED GAULTHERIA.

Class.  Order.
DE Candria.  MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
ERICACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico.</td>
<td>16 inches.</td>
<td>April, May.</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>in 1840?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1052.

This genus was named by Kalm in honour of a Canadian botanist,—Dr. Gaulthier.

Under a very early number (17) we published Gaultheria procumbens, a pretty, spreading, very humble shrub, to which we would again call attention, from the beauty of its glossy, scarlet, eatable berries, called by the Canadians partridge berries.

The present newly-introduced species is altogether a different plant from procumbens; possessing more of the general character of an Andromeda, to which genus Humboldt appended it. We believe it to have been one amongst the collections sent home by Mr. Hartweg; for, although the shrub has for many years been known to botanists, as a native of the Andes of Quito, it has not till lately been introduced to British gardens. Its glabrous white flowers are very ornamental in the early part of the summer. Mr. Cameron, to whom we are indebted for this specimen, informs us that it is a white-fruited species.

It may be propagated from cuttings, which will strike root in silver sand, with bottom heat. It will require a slight winter protection.
OX'ALIS FLORIBUN'DA.
MANY-FLOWERED WOOD-SORREL.

Class.  DECANDRIA.  Order.  PENTAGYNIA.

Natural Order.  OXALIDACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil.</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>May to Sep.</td>
<td>Perennial.</td>
<td>in 1829.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1053.

Oxalis takes its name from the sharp sour taste of its juices. It should be observed that this is not the plant published as Oxalis floribunda, in the Botanical Register, No. 1123; that species having proved to be Oxalis rosea.

Oxalis floribunda was, for some years, cultivated only in the greenhouse, and it is quite worthy of such situation; it requires, however, no such nursing, having proved itself quite independent of protection. It is a most desirable plant for general cultivation, being alike suitable for growth in pots or in the open borders, and is an almost perpetual flowerer.

Few plants are more desirable or convenient than Oxalis floribunda for window culture, being, as it is, of easy management, and, as just mentioned, a perpetual flowerer. It succeeds in any light rich soil; but when potted, should have a mixture of turfy loam and peat, with sand sufficient to keep the compost open and pervious. Give a good stratum of drainers in the bottom of the pot. This should never be neglected, for on proper drainage success often depends.
LOBELIA ERINUS.

LOBELIA ERINUS.

Class.
FENTANDRIA.

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.
LOBELIACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Flowers</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. 1054.

Lobelia, after Matthias de Lobel. See No. 988.

The genus Lobelia varies greatly in its size and splendour, as may be seen by comparing the different species, and their descriptions, which we have already published. Some are small delicate bushes only a few inches high; whilst others grow strong and erect, and in height exceeding that of man in his loftiest proportions. The specimen from which our drawing was made was obtained from the nursery of the Messrs. Pope, of Handsworth, and esteemed by them as a new variety, called grandiflora. It is much larger than the original species.

The genus Lobelia cannot, like Gentian, which occupies the following article, claim a popularity extending through all ages; some of its species possess qualities, notwithstanding, which have been highly appreciated in medical practice; but they are of variable character, and far more virulent and dangerous than Gentian.

Lobelia erinus, like bicolor, No. 351, is a free-flowering plant, but is better suited for pot culture than for the borders. It should have frame protection in the winter.
GENTIANA LUTEA.

YELLOW GENTIAN.

Class.
PENTANDRIA

Order.
DIGYNIA.

Natural Order.
GENTIANACEAE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of The Alps.</th>
<th>Height.</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Duration.</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Alps.</td>
<td>3 feet.</td>
<td>June &amp; July.</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>in 1596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1055.

Gentiana, a name adopted after Gentius, King of Illyria. Gerard calls this plant Fel-wort; Fel being derived, as Sir James Smith observes, from fel, signifying gall; alluding to its extreme bitterness, and not from Fell, the north-country appellation of a mountain, as stated by some authors.

This is the officinal Gentian of our Pharmacopoeas, and is now, as it has been from the earliest ages of which we have any botanical records, well known as a powerful medicinal plant. It is not this particular species alone, but many others also of Gentian, which possess the same properties; indeed almost every country has its native medicinal Gentian. Great Britain has the species Camppestris and Amarella; Austria has Pannonia; the European Alpine countries have both Lutea and Punctata; the United States have Catesbœa; Northern India has Kurroo; all possessing similar properties. Thus the species of Gentian are distributed over the world; each fitted for its respective climate, as if a beneficent Providence had bestowed it on every people—its particular virtues having been given to no other genus.
Bitterness prevails through the whole herb, but it is the root that is generally employed. The earliest English description of the plant which we possess is that of Dr. Turner, a specimen of which we will present to our readers, verbatim. He says, “It is som tyme two cubites high: it hathe a brode lyght sede, in little vesseles, som thinge rowghe or chaffye lyke vnto the sede of the herbe called Spō-dilion. The rowte is lyke vnto y\textdegree{} rowthe of longe Aristolochia, it is thicke and bitter, and it growethe in y\textdegree{} hyghe toppes of montaynes, & in shadowe and waterishe places.” The same author states, that “The vertue of the roote is hetinge and byndynege together. If it be dronkē in the quantite of ii drames, wyth peper rue and wyne, it helpeth the bytinge of serpentes.” We cannot follow Dr. Turner through all the virtues of Gentian; we may, however, just mention, for the benefit of those who patronise cosmetics, that “The rote scowreth away the frekilles and foul spottes.”

It is not alone in ancient practice that the Gentiana lutea has been regarded as valuable, for its high medicinal character has been maintained through all ages. The root is the part employed, and, both in aqueous infusion, spirituous tincture, and in extract, it is now extensively prescribed as the best tonic and stomachic. As a bitter for malt liquor, it is still frequently used, and is, doubtless, as wholesome as the hop itself, although somewhat less palatable.

In cultivation, the Gentiana lutea should have peat mixed with the earth, and its situation should be rather shady.
VACCIN'IUM MYRTILLUS.
MYRTLE BILBERRY.

Class. OCTANDRIA.

Order. MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. VACCINACEÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native of Britain</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers in</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Inhabits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 inches</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Shrub.</td>
<td>Heaths.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1056.

Turner, in his translation of the Herbal of Rembert Dodoens, who wrote about three hundred years ago, says of this plant, "It may very well be called in Latin Vacinia, bycause they be little berries, in Latin Bacce; for as some learned men write, the word Vacinium commeth of Baccinium, and was derived of Bacca; and, without doubt, this name agreeth better with them then the name of Myrtilli, the whiche some doo call them by, yet these berries be not the right Vacinia whereof Virgil writeth." Of common names this well-known fruit has several. Bilberry being the most common; others are, Bleaberry, Whortleberry, Whorts, Windberry, Black-whorts, Hurts, and Hurtleberry.

Our plate represents both the flowers and fruit; drawn in April and July, from specimens collected on the Lickey Hills, Worcestershire.

In treating of the Vaccinium myrtillus, we cannot render better service to our readers than by explaining the uses of its berries, which, in some districts, are so common as to be much neglected. It is true, that, used in a fresh state, they possess a flavour or flatness that prevents their becoming
favourites with many, even of those who do not repudiate pastry; but, bottled as Gooseberries, without sugar, and duly sweetened, when used, Bilberries for tarts, are superior, in the estimation of many persons, to the Gooseberry or Currant.

Guiseppe Mannetti, in a communication to the late Mr. Loudon, says that the mountaineers in a district of Italy, when grapes are scarce, make wine, for their own use, of Bilberries. They gather them, and put them in vessels to ferment, with about four pints of water to each pound of fruit: thus a wine is prepared, equal to that commonly drank in the country from grapes. Further, he states, that wine made of the juice only, of the Bilberry, cannot be distinguished from the best of that obtained from grapes.

An admirable wine from this fruit is said to be made by the following recipe. To five gallons of the fruit add five of cider, and five of water; boil this with fifteen pounds of sugar. Ferment in the usual way, and add two ounces of red tartar, two quarts of spirit of wine, an ounce of bruised ginger, and a quarter of a pound of bruised bitter almonds. The addition of red tartar accords with the recommendation of M. Chaptal, the celebrated French chemist, who was employed to investigate the methods of wine-making in France; and the practice would, we believe, be advantageous to many, if not all, of our British wines.

To those who possess shrubbery ground, the Bilberry may be especially recommended for cultivation; requiring only to be planted in good sandy peat, which is essential to its success.
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