FIGURES
Of the most BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL, and UNCOMMON PLANTS
DESCRIBED IN
The GARDENERS DICTIONARY,
EXHIBITED ON
Three Hundred COPPER PLATES,
Accurately ENGRAVEN after DRAWINGS taken from NATURE.
WITH
The CHARACTERS of their FLOWERS and SEED-VESSELS,
Drawn when they were in their greatest Perfection.
To which are added,
Their DESCRIPTIONS, and an ACCOUNT of the CLASSES to which they belong,
according to Ray's, Tournefort's, and Linneaus's Method of Classing them.

By PHILIP MILLER, F. R. S.
MEMBER of the BOTANIC ACADEMY at FLORENCE, and GARDENER to the Worshipful Company of APOTHECARIES at their Botanic Garden at Chelsea.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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M.DCC.LX.
FIGURES

PLANTS

DESCRIBED IN

THE GARDENERS DICTIONARY

EXHIBITED ON

THREE HUNDRED COPPER PLATES

According to Drawings taken from Nature,

With the Characters of their Flowers

NEW YORK

PHILIP MILLET

Published by the Botanical Academy of France, and Gardener to the Society of the New-Jersey.

In TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I

LONDON

Printed and Sold by J. Rivington, in the Strand. To Which is Added, A Description of the


MDOCCLVI

[Signature: Philip Millen]
To His Excellency

JOHN Duke of BEDFORD,
Marquis of TAVISTOCK,
Earl of BEDFORD,
Baron RUSSEL, and Baron RUSSEL of Thornhaugh,
And Baron HOWLAND of Stretbam,

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bedford,
As also of Devonshire, and of the City and County of Exeter,
Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland,
And Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter;

This work is, with the greatest Respect, Inscribed,

By

His Excellency's
Most Obedient Humble Servant,

Philip Miller.
To the Excellence

PRETEND

JOHN Duke of BEDFORD

March of TAVISTOCK

Earl of BEDFORD

Brevitessissimum and Baron Russell of St. John

And Baron HOWARD of PLAUMAN

Lord Lieutenant General of the County of Devon

A实现了Devonshire and of the City and County of Exeter

Lord Lieutenant General of the County of the

King of Great Britain

And Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter

This Work is under the Strictest Seclusion

My Obedient humble Servant

Philip Miller
THE PREFACE

The Plan of this Work, which was first offered to the Public for its kind Encouragement, was very extensive: It was therein proposed to exhibit the Figures of one or more Species of all the known Genera of Plants. But, after a few Numbers were published, the Author was favoured with several Letters, in which the Writers represented, that the Engraving of the Figures of such Plants as are neither ornamental or useful, would swell the Work too much, and enhance its Price, so as to make it too great for the Generality of Purchasers. Several Intimations were also sent him, that many Persons, who were inclined to encourage so useful a Work, forbore their benevolent Intentions, till it drew near to its Conclusion. The Author, therefore, almost from the Beginning, found it necessary to contract his Plan, and confine it to those Plants only, which are either curious in themselves, or may be useful in Trades, Medicine, &c. including the Figures of such new Plants as have not been noticed by any former Botanists. By this Plan all those Genera of Plants, which do not include any Species having one or other of these Properties, are omitted; so that the Number of Plates now included in this Work, are not near so many as was at first intended.

In the Execution of the Work no Expence has been spared to render it as perfect as possible: The Drawings were taken from the living Plants; the Engravings were most of them done under the Author's Inspection; and the Plates have been carefully coloured from the original Drawings, and compared with the Plants in their Perfection, wherever it could be done, as well with regard to the Leaves as Flowers, that so Gentlemen who are least conversant with the Plants described, should not be drawn into any Mistake relating to them; and the less, as he has taken their Descriptions from the living Plants.

To these Figures are added the Characters of the Genus, under which each Plant is ranged, and an Account of the Classes to which they belong, according to Ray's.
Ray’s, Tournefort’s, and Linnaeus’s Methods of classing them; and also the several Titles which the different Writers on Botany have given to them, with References to the several Books wherein they are mentioned.

The English Names (of those Plants which have any) are subjoined to the Latin Titles, for the Benefit of such as are unacquainted with Latin, and to these are added the French Names from Tournefort’s Institutions of Botany: And Mention is also made of the Countries from whence the Plants have been brought to England, which will be of some Use to those who are inclined to cultivate them. And where any of the Plants here figured are of Use in Medicine, or for other Purposes of Life, the Uses are here inserted, with the Times of their Flowering, and perfecting their Seeds: So that, although this Work was intended for an Appendix to the Gardeners Dictionary, yet it may be reckoned a complete Performance of itself, independent of that.

As several new Plants have been introduced into the English Gardens since the present Work was begun, the Author, being desirous of exhibiting their Figures and Descriptions, was obliged to break through the alphabetical Order which he first pursued; but, as he has added a complete alphabetical Index to the Plants contained in the Work, he presumes, that the turning to the Index for any Plant which the Reader may want to see, will not be found troublesome; and therefore believes, he need make no other Apology for this, than what has been already done in the Body of the Work.

The Author takes this Opportunity to return his Thanks to all those Gentlemen who have been so kind as to encourage this Work; and hopes, if they should meet with any Imperfections in the Performance, they will excuse them, in one who has used his utmost Care and Diligence to avoid any such in every Part of it.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
FIGURES of PLANTS,
Adapted to the Gardener's Dictionary.

PLATE I.


The Fir or Spruce-Tree.

T H E distinguishing Characters of this Genus, from that of Pinus, is in the Leaves of the Fir-tree being disposed upon the Branches, whereas those of the Pine are Two, Three, or Five, produced from One Center, and covered at their Base with the same Sheath or Sheath. This is the only Distinction which has been made by the Writers on Botany, between the Two Genera: To which we may add, the Cones of the Fir-tree are composed of flat and the Cones are smaller, and more compact, than those of the Pines, whereas the Cones of the Pines have Protuberances over the Cells, which, in many of the Species, are very much pointed. Fig. a represents the Male Flower, or Katkin, & the Cone, which are produced at remote Difiances from the Katkin, on the same Branch; & it is a Seed, with its Wing adhering to it.

Doctor Linnaeus, the celebrated Professor of Botany at Upsal in Sweden, has joined the Abies, Pinus, and Larix, together in the same Genus, to which, in his First and Second Edition of his Genera Plantarum, he gave the Title Abies: But, in his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, as also in his last Edition of his Genera Plantarum, he has changed the Title to Pinus, and makes the Distinction of the Three Genera only a Special: and renders them different Species of the same Genus. But as there be, by all the Writers on Botany, been Separated under different Genera, and as the Growth and Habit of the Plants are so remarkably different, as to be distinguished by Persons not Skilled in the Science of Botany, or in the Botany of the Countries, it will be better understood by such as are not Adepts in the Science of Botany. The Species here delineated is, Abies Picea fulgis brevioribus, Conis biuncialibus latius, i.e. Fir Tree, with Short Pitch-tree Leaves, and loose Cones, Two Inches long, commonly called White Newfoundland Spruce Fir. This is the Sixth Sort mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary. There is another Species of this Tree, which is a Native of the same Country, which is commonly Rilled Black Newfoundland Spruce; this hath florer Leaves, which are whiter on their under Sides, and the Cones are smaller, and more compact, than those of the White. There is also another Distinction made by the Inhabitants of Newfoundland among their Firs, which they call the Red Spruce; but I can find no Difference between this and the Black, either in the Cones which have been brought to England, or in the young Plants which have been raised in the Gardens; therefore I do imagine they are the same Species.

The Appellations of White and Black, which have been given to these Trees, by the Inhabitants of North America, I suppose, is from the Colour of their Bark; for there is little Difference in the Colour of their Wood; and the Leaves of the Black Sort are whiter on their under Side than those of the White.

Both these Sorts are Natives of North America; the White always is found growing naturally upon the Mountains, and the Black upon the low Grounds, generally in Bogs or Swamps. The Fir is by much the largest Tree. There are few of these Trees now remaining near the English Settlements in North America; but farther up in the Countries, and in Canada, they are in great plenty.

The Cones of these Trees were sent from Virginia to England by Mr. Banister, towards the End of the last Century, and several of the Plants were raised in the Gardens of the Bishop of London at Fulham, in those of Mr. Reymondson at Bylanden, near Briggate, and at Mr. Darby's Garden at Haselton. But these were soon destroyed, after the Death of their Possessors. About the same time there were Cones of both these Sorts brought from Newfoundland to Devonshire, where there are now some large Trees growing, which have produced Cones, for Thirty Years past; but, except these, I believe there are few, if any, of these Trees now in England, which are of above Twenty Years Growth. The finest which
are in the Parts are in the curious Gardens of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, at Whitton in Middlesex.

From both these Sorts of Fir there occurs a fine clear Resin, of a strong Scent, which is much used by the native Indians to cure Wounds; and they frequently make use of it for internal Disorders; and of late Years, the English Physicians in North America have adopted it into their Practice. This Resin has been brought to England, but has not been used in Medicine, unless it has been substituted for some other Sort. The Branches of both Sorts are indifferently used by the Inhabitants of America, in making Spruce Beer, from whence they had the Title of Spruce-tree.

There are but Two Sorts of Fir which have been long known in England: these are the Spruce and Silver Fir: The first is so called, from its Branches having been used in the making of Spruce Beer, in several Parts of Europe; the other is so called, from the silver Colour of the under Side of its Leaves. The First of these has been reported, to grow naturally on the Highlands of Scotland; but, I believe, this is a Mistake; there being none of them now growing there, as I have been credibly informed: But, upon the S00 P. Pyramis, in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, they abound; always growing upon the Hills and mountainous Parts of those Countries. The Wood of this Sort is the White Deal, which is annually brought to England in Plenty. From the Resin of this Tree is made Pitch; from whence it hath been by many Authors titled Pitch-tree. The young Branches of this Tree are frequently used in Diet-drinks for the Swine.

This Sort is easily known from all the other Species of the Genus, by its narrow Leaves, which are placed on every Side the Branches, and the long pendulous Cones, which do not fall to pieces on the Tree, but fall off into the following Summer, but their Scales open, and emit their Seeds, on the first Warmth of the Spring.

PLATE II.


SOUTHWOOD.

FIG. 1. ABROTANUM humile corymbis majoribus auris, H. R. Par. i. e. Dwarf Southernwood, with larger golden Flowers.

Fig. 2. ABROTANUM campylo incam Carline odor, G. B. P. i. e. Heathy-field Southernwood, smelling like the Carline Thistle.

a. represents an under Branch of Leaves; A the Flower-stem, which is generally delitute of Leaves toward the Top; 4, a compound Flower, having several Florets included in One common Empalement; 4, One of the Florets fitting upon the Embryo, which is afterwards the Seed.

The distinguishing Characters of this Genus agree with those of the Wormwood and Mugwort, so that each has been separated from the Habit of their Growth, by most Botanists; but Doctor Linnaeus has brought them all under the Genus of Artemisia or Mugwort; but as there are a great Number of Species of Southernwood and Wormwood, and these Names having been long in use, the English Physicians in North America have supposed them distinct Species: But I have several times showed the Seeds of this, and have (from those which were taken from the same Cone) had both the Varieties produced; so I may positively affirm, they are only feminal Variations.

The Silver Fir is easily known by its Ten like Leaves, which are produced only on Two Sides of the Branches, being placed flat, like the Teeth of a Comb, and are white on their under Side: The Cones growerected on the upper Side of the Branches. These fall to pieces, foot the Seeds are ripe; so that, if they are not taken in time, the Seeds will be loft. They are usually ripe about the End of October. This Sort grows naturally in the Alps, Helvetia, and other mountainous Parts of those Countries. The Wood of this Sort is the Silver Fir, which is used by many Authors as a Seminal Variety, as it is supposed to produce the Strzyburg Turpentine; and the young Branches are put into Bruskeyk Mkn; they are also frequently ordered in Diet-drinks, for the same Purposes as those of the other Sort.

In the Twome Species of Fir which have been used in Medicine in England, but, as they are so well known in all the Gardens and Plantations, so we thought it would be needless to give their Figures, especially as they are already in most of the Herbs: Therefore we have chosen to exhibit another Species, which is little known at present; as believing it would be more acceptable; and, by this Figure, the Characters of the Genus, and also a clear Idea of these Trees, are convey'd.

There has been a Variety of this Tree cultivated in the Gardens near London, which is called the long-coned Camphor Fir: The Leaves of this are longer, broader, and of a lighter Colour, and the Branches are better garnished with them than most of the same Sort, and their Cones are longer; so that, from these slender and the old Trees, any Person may be so deceived as to suppose them distinct Species: But I have several times showed the Seeds of this, and have (from those which were taken from the same Cone) had both the Varieties produced; so I may positively affirm, they are only feminal Variations.

The Silver Fir is easily known by its Ten like Leaves, which are produced only on Two Sides of the Branches, being placed flat, like the Teeth of a Comb, and are white on their under Side: The Cones growerected on the upper Side of the Branches. These fall to pieces, foot the Seeds are ripe; so that, if they are not taken in time, the Seeds will be lost. They are usually ripe about the End of October. This Sort grows naturally in the Alps, Helvetia, and other mountainous Parts of those Countries. The Wood of this Sort is the Silver Fir, which is used by many Authors as a Seminal Variety, as it is supposed to produce the Silver Fir, which is cultivated in Gardens, and has, by some Botanists, been supposed the same. But this is a very humble Plant, never rising to a Stem, the Branches being produced near the Root, which always spread along the Ground; the old Branches generally decay in Winter, and young ones are annually produced, which supply their Place. The Flowers are much larger, and of a deep yellow Colour, and there are every Year produced in August, whereas the common Sort seldom flowers in England; for although the Spikes of Flowers are frequently formed, yet it is so late in the Autumn before the Flower-buds appear, that the Species are seldom favourable enough for them to open. The Leaves of this Sort have very little Stalk, so that it may be easily distinguished from the common Sort, and their Differences continue in the Plants which are raised from Seeds; so that it is not a feminal Variety, as hath been supposed.

I received the Seeds of this Plant from Libya, which have grown at Chelsea; but, I suppose, it may grow in several other Countries. It was brought first to England by Doctor William Sherard, from the Garden at Tusculum, about the Year 1720. The Appearance of the Southernwood has been many Years an Inhabitant in the English Gardens, where it is chiefly cultivated for its agreeable Scent. This grows naturally on the Mountains of Capпадocia, Libya, and other Eastern Countries, and be-
ABROTEANUM

ABROTEANUM humile. Corymbus majoribus aureis. H.E.B.

campestre inanum. carline odore. O.B.B.
ing so well known in this Country, we imagine the Curi
ous will be better entertained with the Figure here
given, especially as the Characters of the Genus are
more obvious in this Species than in the common Sort.
The Second Sort grows naturally in Austria and Spain,
from both which Countries I have received the Seeds.
This approach near to the common Field Southern
weed, which grows wild at Alden in Suffolk, and in the
Road to Lynn, on the Borders of the Corn-Fields: So
that Doctor Tournefort, and some other Botanists, have
doubted if they were not the same Species; but there is
a remarkable Difference between them, as I have con-
stantly observed in the Plants which have grown at
Chiefs; the Sort here figured having strong riguous
Branches, which grow erect, and are of long duration;

whereas the common wild Sort hath trailing Branches,
which seldom continue longer than Two Years, and the
Flowers generally hang downward; but these have erect
Spikes, and the whole Plant hath a much stronger
Scent, and is hoary; and their Differences continue in
the Plants which are raised from Seeds: So it must be
debemed a different Species.

In our common Field Wormwood there are Two Va-
rieties; one with a red, and the other a green Stalk,
which have been supposed different Plants; but it is
frequently found with both Colours upon the same
Root; fo it is an accidental Variety. Matthiolus, Label,
and some other Botanic Writers, call this Plant Artemisia
teretifolia, i.e. Narrow-leaved Mignonet.

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## PLATE III

Indian Mallow, or Yellow Marsh Mallow.

**FIG. 1. Abutilon frutescens longisiliquum, folia fabra-
tunda, Florce ampla iatro patello, calico simplici, Hoeg, Manuf. i.e. Shrubby, woolly Indian Mallow, with a
large spread Flower, having a single Cup.

reps the Empalement, which is single, and is One
of the Characters by which this Genus is distinguished
from others of the malicious Tribe; **d**, shows the
under Side of the Seed-well reathing on the permanent
Empalement; **e**, the Corolla or Petals of the Flower;
**d**, the Column in the Center of the Flowers, com-
pofed of both Organs of Generations; **e**, the Style,
which is divided into several Parts.

The First Sort here figured is entirely new; it was
discovered by the late Doctor William Houjloun, at La
F Vrse Cos in America, in the Year 1729, who lent the
Seeds to Europe, where, in several curious Gardens, the
Plants were raised, and have flourished. This Sort hath
not been mentioned by any of the Writers on Botany;
so we have chosen to exhibit its Figure here, for being the
most beautiful Species of this Genus at present known.
The Second Sort is, by Doctor Von Royen, in the Pre-
dominus to the Leysed Garden, placed in the Genus Melo-
chon, in which he is followed by Doctor Linnaeus: But
if the Fructification may be admitted as a distinguishing
Character of the Genus, this cannot be placed there;
for the Title Melochia has been, by all the former Bo-
tanists, applied to the Corchorus, or Jesus Mallow, the
Species of which have long Poals, which open in Two
Pars, and are filled with small angular Seeds; but those
are separated by Doctor Linnaeus to another Class, un-
der the Title of Corchorus: However, as this Plant
agrees very well, in the most essential Characters, with
those of Abutilon, so we have chosen to continue it under that
Genus.

**Fig. 2. Abutilon Kibigii folius, Florce carmen, fructa pen-
tagenes apf era, Hoeg. Manuf. i.e. Indian Mallow, with
currant Leaves, a flesh-coloured Flower, and a rough
five-cornered Fruit. This is, by Doctor Pau Royen,
in the Flora Ledyngi, Prod. titled, Melochia Fl枇us foliis caulis defrisi pentagoni, au-
guli abigii; but I think it should, by no means, be
put under this Genus, for the Reasons before-men-
tioned. It is probable that this is Melus odi Alocia
frutescens folia, feminus apsera, Siam Cat. 96; but the Description of it, in the History of Jamaica,
is not sufficient to determine it exactly.

This Plant was discovered by the same Gentleman, in
Jamaica, in 1730, who lent the Seeds to England, Hol-
lund, and France, where the Plants were raised, and are
yet preferved, in several curious Gardens. Both these
Plants are tender, and seldom continue more than Two
Years. The Second Sort perfects Seed very well in
England, so that it may be kept in our Gardens; but the
First seldom does. They flower in July and August, and
the Seeds ripen in October.
The Title of this Genus of Plants is taken from Abutilon, an Arabic Physician, who
applied this Name of Abutilon to a Plant of the malva-
ceous Tribe; but whether to any of this Genus, is not
so easy to determine. However, Dodonaeus, and many
of the later Writers on Plants, have applied this Title
to the Genus here mentioned; but, it being an Arabic
Name, it is not to be given to any Species. Doctor Linnaeus has changed it to Sida, which is
taken from Greek of this.

There is not one Species of this Genus which is a
Native of Europe. The most common Sort, which is
mentioned by Dodonaeus, grows plentifully in North
America, where it is often tied for the same Purposes as the
Marsh Mallow is in Europe. The Seeds are fre-
quently brought from thence to England, and the Plants
thrive very well in the open Air, and perfect their
Seeds, which, if suffered to scatter, will produce young
Plants the following Spring; but they are annual, and
perish with the first Fruit in Autumn. There is not any
Species of this Genus which is used in Medicine, or for
any other Purposes, in England, though many of them,
which abound in the Islands of America, as also in most of
the hot Parts of Asia and Africa, are frequently used by the Inhabitants, as Emmollients; and, in some Coun-
tries, the young Plants are boiled and eaten, as other
Sallet Herbs.

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PLATE
The Title of *Acacia* has been applied to this genus of plants, by most of the writers on Botany, both ancient and modern; but Mr. Dumas has joined the Plants of this genus to those of *Mimosa*, as the Characters of the Two genera do agree pretty well: But as the Title of *Acacia* has been long known, both by Botanists and Physicians, it should not be expunged for one of later date; therefore the distinguishing the *Mimosa* from this genus, by their leaves shrinking when touched, should be admitted to avoid Confusion, as there are so great Numbers of Species in each genus; and hereby the official Name may be preferred, which otherwise will be left, unless the Title of the genus is changed from *Mimosa* to *Acacia*, and all the Species of both included under it.

This Plant was discovered by the late Doctor William Beatson, at La Vera Cruz, where it grows naturally, in great Plenty. The Seeds of this were sent to Europe, by that Gentleman, in 1749, with many other rare Plants; and this has produced Flowers, and perfect Seeds, in the Physic Garden at Chelsea: It commonly flowers in April, and the Seeds are ripe in Autumn.

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**PLATE IV.**

**ACACIA, Tourn. Inf. R. H. 602. Mimosa Luna, Gen. Pl. 522.**

*Egyptian Thorn, or Bending Boan-tree.*

The Species represented in this Plate is,

*Acacia non spinosa, Flores albo, foliorum paniculatis glabris, foliis longis planis, Hufii, M. Manuf. i. e. Acacia without Thorns, having a white Flower, broad smooth Leaves, and long flat Pods.*

This is the Thirteenth Species of *Acacia* mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary; and it may be the *Acacia non spinosa, foliis latius complanatis, Flores albo* of *Flower*, his Name agreeing to the Characters of this Plant; but as there is only the Name published in his Catalogue of American Plants, so it is difficult to determine.

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**PLATE V.**

*Acacia Americana, non spinosa, Flores purpureae, fumaribus longis simplicibus vel his ordine diffunditis, Plantarum foliorum pinnatis, staminibus simplicibus brevissimis, Hufii, M. Manuf., i. e. American *Acacia* without Thorns, purple Flowers with very long Stamina, flat hairy Pods, and very narrow Leaves.* This is the Eleventh Species of *Acacia* mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary.

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**PLATE VI.**

*Acacia spinosa ternifolia spinis singulis corno Bovinum, petalibus longitudinibus fiformibus violaceis, Hufii, M. Manuf., i. e. Narrow-leaved* *Acacia,* with Spines resembling an Ox's Horn, which seem split lengthwise.

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*Place of its Growth, they are produced almost through the Year, and a Succedence of Pods on the same Tree is generally to be found; but the Seeds are commonly eaten by Insects, before they come to maturity; so that it is very difficult to get any which are good: But, in examining a great Number of Trees, there were not more than Seven or Eight good Pods to be found.*

This is also a Native of *La Vera Cruz,* and was discovered at the same time with the other Two sorts, by the same Gentleman who sent Seeds and dried Samples of the Plant to Europe.

These Three Sorts of *Acacia,* being new, and of singular Beauties, tempted us to give their Figures, which, we hope, may prove acceptable to the Public; and therefore believe it will be unnecessary to make any Apology for exhibiting so many Species of the same Genus.
ACACIA non spinosa, flore albo, foliorum peninis latiusculis glabris foliis longis planis. Wood.
ACACIA Americana non spinosa flor purpurea staminibus longissimis foliis planis villosis peninis foliorum tenuissimis. Hoff.
ACACIA spinoa, venue folia. Spinis pingulis Corru Bovinum
per longitudinem fossam referentibus. - Hauss.
Fig. 1 Acer crenatum Linn. Phyt. sub. 11
Fig. 2 Acer Americanum Linn. Phyt. sub. 11

Published accordingly by B. C. Linn. Oct. 21. 1773.
PLATE VII.


BLANK URSINE OF BEARS-BREECH.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fifth Section of the Third Class of Plants, in Tournefort's Institutions of Botany, intituled, Herbs with anomalous Flowers of One Leaf. Mr. Ray places this Genus in his Class intituled, Herbs whose Seeds are lodged in Pods, having a deforming or irregular Flower of One Leaf. By Anomalous it is ranged under his Class of irregular Flowers of One Leaf. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Fourteenth Class, intituled, Dibhuma Angioferme. And Doctor Van Royen, in the Porrisonum to the Leyden Garden, places this Genus in his Class of Plants intituled, Ringenus Angiofermera.

The particular Characters of this Genus are described in the Gardener's Dictionary, a, thaws a single Flower, separated from the Spike; b, represents the Fruit or Seed, which is divided into Three Segments; c, the Flower of One Leaf, the Flowers having Eight Stamina, and a single Style; d, the Ovarium, which afterward becomes the Seed-veil; e, the Seed-veil intact; f, the Seed-veil excised, g, represents the Seed-veil cut transversely, shewing the Seeds as they are lodged in the Husk; h, the prickly Emplacement or Cover of the Flower.

The Species here represented is, ACANTHUS variziris & breviscaris acutus truncus, Tourne. Inf. R. H. 176. i. e. BEARS-BREECH or BLANK URSINE, intituled, guarded with fewer and shorter Prickles. By Doctor Linnaeus it is intituled, Acanthus pleurosanthus auctus truncus, Alpin. Bot. in the Catalogue of Plants in the Garden at Pisa, it is ranged under his Class of European Herbs, from near the Ground; it is an old Inhabitant in Chelsea Garden.

Doctor Linnaeus mentions but Two Species of this Genus, which are European Plants; these are the smooth and prickly Bears-breech, in which he is followed by Doctor Van Royen, so that neither of them mention this Sort, supposing it to be only a Variety; but from many Experiments which I have made, in raising the Three Sorts from Seeds, I can affirm they never vary, but constantly produce the same Species as the Seeds were gathered from; as doth also the Fourth Sort, mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary, which approaches near to the first or smooth bears-breech, Sort, but the Leaves are larger, and of a shining Green.

It is generally supposed, that the Figiage on the Capital of the Corinthian Pillars is taken from the smooth Sort of ACANTHUS, but by those Figures which we see represented in the Books of Architecture, they have a much nearer Refemblance to this Species. And as this Sort grows naturally in many Places in Italy, and also in the Islands of the Archipela, so we may suppose that this may be the Plant from which they formed the Capitals of the Pillars of that Order of Architecture, especially as it is much more common in those Countries.

The smooth Sort of BEARS-BREECH having been figured in several Books of Botany already, and there being no good Figure of this Plant extant, so we imagined that this might be more acceptable to the curious; especially as the ophicial Characters of the Genus are the same in both, the Difference between the Two Species being in their Leaves, this Sort being much more jagged, and the Incisions of the Leaves being terminated by Spines, whereas those of the other Sort are sharper Cuts, which are obtuse, and have no Spines on them.

The smooth Sort is that which is directed by the College of Physicians to be used in Medicine; but it is now rarely prescribed; for the Herb-women generally supplied the Markets with either the HELLEBORE, or SPHONDYLIUM, instead of this Plant; so that when it was ordered, the right Plant was very seldom used; which may have occasioned the leaving of it out of Practice. The Germans in general substitute the SPHONDYLIUM or CORE-PARTNER for this, which is by most of their Writers intituled BRCNE KIEFNE, by which Name it is mentioned in all their Dispensaries.

The Leaves of this Sort are a Foot and half long, about Nine Inches broad, arifing with a Foot-flalk immediately from the Root; between the Leaves arife the Flower-STEMS, which are commonly Three Feet high, which are garnished with Flowers from near the Ground to their Top. These Plants begin to flower the End of May, and continue till the latter End of August; the Flowers at the Bottom of the Spike appearing first, so that on the same Spike there is often a Continuation of Flowers near Two Months.

PLATE VIII.


The MAPLE-TREE.

This is placed by Tournefort in the Third Section of his Twenty-Fifth Class, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a Sweet Flavour, whose Pointed turns to a Warm, Numb. III.

thecafular Fruit. Doctor Linnaeus, in the former Edition of his Genera Plantarum, ranges this in his Eighth Class of Plants, intituled, OLENDROUS MONOGYNOS, from the Flowers having Eight Stamina, and a single Style. But, in the last Edition of his Method, he has removed it to his Twenty-third Class of POLYGAMY MONOGYNOS, but here there are Male and Hermafphrodite Flowers on B
the fame Plant. Mr. Ray places this Genus in his Clafs of Trees with a dry Fruit, having Wings. The Characters of this Genus are described in the Gardener's Dictionary, a, represents an Hermaphroditic Flower, with its Eight Stamina; b, a Male Flower, having no Ovarian; c, the Calyx or Flower-cup; d, the Seeds with its Wings.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ACHILLEA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 871. This Genus of Plants is, by the Botanists of the Countries where it naturally grows. It hath not large Tree; the Wood is hard and tough, and of a white close Texture, and is much used by the Inhabitants from the Sea better than most other Sorts of Trees, so it hath been much cultivated in England, and for a long time they make a fine Appearance.

The other was raised in the Gardens of Sir Charles Wager, at Parthia Green near Fulham, in the Year 1725. The Flowers of this are produced in clover Bunches, and the Branches are fuller garnished with them than are those of the other; so that the Trees make a much finer Appearance when in Flower. The Gardener's Dictionary, Species in the Garden's Dictionary, the other is placed as a distinct Sort; but, upon Examination, I can find no specific Difference between them. This is the Fifth Species in the Garden's Dictionary, where the other is placed as a diaphanous Sort; but, upon Examination, I can find no specific Difference between them. This is the Fifth Species, Ageratum, and Doctor Tournefort, has applied that Title to a Plant (whose Characters are very different from those here mentioned) which is described in the Hortus Lugdunensis: He gave the Title of Ptarmica to this Genus, as the Characters of the common Ptarmica, or Snowwort, agreed pretty well with thefe. But Doctor Linnæus has applied the Title to the Maudelin, or Common Maudelin.


This Species of Plants was, by Doctor Tournefort, ranged in the Third Section of his Fourteenth Clafs of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a radiated Flower, having no Down adhering to their Seeds. By Mr. Ray it is placed in his Clafs of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a Corymbose naked Flower. By Doctor Linnaeus it is placed in his Nineteenth Clafs of Plants, with Male and Female Flowers included in the same Empalement, whose Stamina and Anthems are joined in a Cylinder.

The Species here represented is,

ACHILLEA fulis laudatores laudiis. The Species of Ageratum, in Beccarvian's Index Plantarum. New Maudelin, or Common Maudelin.


This is the Fifth Species, Ageratum, in Doctor Tournefort's List for 1750. This Genus of Plants was, by Doctor Tournefort, applied that Title to a Plant (whose Characters are very different from those here mentioned) which is described in the Hortus Lugdunensis: He gave the Title of Ptarmica to this Genus, as the Characters of the common Ptarmica, or Snowwort, agreed pretty well with thefe. But Doctor Linnaeus has applied the Title to the Maudelin, or Common Maudelin, giving this Epithet of Akiobus to the Genus, which is an old Title of Sir Heraclea Maudelin, or Common Maudelin. In the Characters of this Genus are described in the Gardener's Dictionary, under the Article Ptarmica. a, represents a single winged Leaf, b, a single Head of Flowers, which are included in one common Empalement; c, the Half-Flowers, which compose the Rays of the Flower; d, a Floret, or Hermaphrodite Flower; of which there are several in each Head, resting upon the Embryos of the Seeds.

This is the Thirteenth Species of Ptarmica mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary, of which there hath been no Figure as yet exhibited in any of the Books of the Botany.
ACHILLEA [f. lanceolata, obtusa, acuta serrata]. Hort. Cliff. 413.
Botany; so we imagined it might be more acceptable to the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from the Curious to give the Figure of this, than to have taken the Tarrow, which is a Plant well known to every Herb-woman. The Seeds of this Plant were sent to the Royal Garden at Paris, by Doctor Tournefort, who discovered it growing naturally in the Levant. And from that Garden the Seeds have been distributed to many curious Botanic Gardens. I received a Plant of this Sort from

**PLATE X.**


Common or Sweet Maudlin.

**This** is the *Achyranthes folis ferratis, C. B. P.,; and by Doctor Tournefort it is titled, Psorinica lanceolata ferrata. Fig. R. H. 497.; by John Bauhin it is titled, Achyranthum pteris-acuta, H. S. Vol. 3, 442.

This is supposed to be the Embryon of the Seed, and has been of long standing in the Dispensaries, but at the present time is but little used in Medicine. A, represents a Flower of the common Sort, magnified, whole Disks, B, is composed of many Flowers; C, shows a single Flower rising on the Embryo of the Seed; D, is a Half-Flower, of which the Rays or Border of the Flower is composed.

As this Plant has been long used in Medicine, I have given the Figure of it, to distinguish it from another Species, which has taken Place of this in the English Gardens and Markets; for which no one asks for Maudlin now, will always have the other Plant substituted for it, which is very different in Form, Smell, and Colour of the Flower, from the Maudlin. Nor is the Sort which is here figured, to be found in any of the Gardens where medicinal Plants are propagated to supply the Markets; so that the Plant which is now generally sold in the Markets for Maudlin, is the *Psorinica folis ferratis, Psorinica chelides, H. L.*


*Spotted Amaranthus.*

The Characters of this Genus are,

**PLATE XI.**

The Flower consists of Five Leaves, and are included in a Three-leav'd Empodium; each Flower has Five Staminata, which are equal in Length with the Petals: The Pointal changes to a roundish Capule, in which there is a single roundish Seed.

The several Species of this Genus of Plants have been ranged, by the Writers on Botany, under many Genera; the first which was brought into the English Gardens, was titled, *Amaranthus julius speciosus,* by Father Bocca; the others which have been since introduced, were differently titled; so that neither of them were properly placed, till Doctor Linnaeus constituted this Genus.

**ACHYRANTHES** caule eretto, folis ovatis late-racemosis, calycibus lanatis. Lin. Spec. Plant. 204. i. e. *Achyranthes* with an upright Stalk, oval Spikes of Flowers coming on the Side, with woolly Cups. This is called by Doctor Burn. *Chenopodium macronum racemosum,* folis majoris minoribus oppositis, Plant. Zeyl. 560. i. e.
Stamina, and Three Styles. 4

a, represents the oval Spike of Flowers coming out from the Wings of the Leaves, which are so small as scarce to be discovered with the naked Eye; b, shows the Seed taken out of the Cover.

This Plant is tender, so must be raised on a Hot-bed, and afterward kept under Glass, otherwise it will not perfect its Seeds in England.

Fig. 2. ACHYRANTHES cantri eretlo, foliis  obreco-ovatis undulatis, floribus reflexis. Spiked Amaranth, with an upright Stalk, oval waving Leaves, and reflexed Flowers. This Plant approaches near to one which is figured by Doctor Burman, in his Zeylan Plants, which he titles Amaranthi spicatu Zeylanicus foliis obtujis, Amaranthus Zedoarija, Tab. 5. f. 5. But the Leaves of his Plant are smooth and plain, whereas those of

ours are hairy and waved, and are larger than those of his; the Spike and Flowers of both are very like, both of them agreeing in this with the common Sort; c, represents a single Flower taken from the Spike, with the Seed-veil joined at the Bottom, which is included in the permanent Emmansement.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in Linnaeus's Fifth Clas of Plants, intituled, Pentastrinia, from the Flowers having Five Stamina, and in the Sixth Division of that Clas which he calls incomplete Flowers.

The first Sort here figured grows naturally in several Parts of India, and also at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence I received the Seeds, in the Year 1752.

The Seeds of the second Sort I received from Mabber, in the Year 1751, which has flourished at Chelsea, and perfected Seeds annually, which have always produced the same Plants, never varying from the original, so may be deemed a distinct Species.

This Plant is too tender to thrive in the open Air in England; so must be raised in an Hot-bed in the Spring, and the Plants must be kept under Glass, otherwise they will not perfect their Seeds.

They both flower in July, and if the Plants are placed in a Stove, they will continue flowering most part of the Winter, and will perfect their Seeds very well.

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**PLATE XII.**


MONKS-HOOD, or Wolfs-bane.

This Genus of Plants is ranged by Doctor Tournefort in his Eleventh Clas, intituled, Herbs and Under-Struids with an anomalous Flower, composed of several Leaves. Mr. Ray places this Genus in his Clas of Plants with irregular Flowers, which are succeeded by several Seed-veils; and Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the Third Division of his Thirteenth Clas of Plants, intituled, Polyandria Trigynia, whole Flowers have many Stamina, and Three Styles.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary, under the Article Aconitum.

The Species here figured is,


a, represents a single Flower spread open, which is composed of several dissimilar Petals; b, shows the horned Styles, which are hid in the upper Petal of the flower; c, is shaped like an Helmet or Cowl; d, represents the membraneous Seed-veils, which are collected into an Head; e, shows the Seed out of the Cover.

This Species of Monks-Hood is that which is made use of in Medicine, and is esteemed an Antidote to those which are poifonous; so whenever Aconite is prescribed, this Sort is always Intended. It is the Root only which is used, and at present is never prescribed in England; for although some Persons have accounted it a good Antidote to expel the Poifon of the Napelus, or Wolfs-bane, as also to be of Service against the Plague, yet as most of the other Species are a deadly Poifon not only to Men, but to Brutes also, so few Persons care to make use of a Plant in Medicine upon fo slender Authority; especially as there is Danger of having one of the other Species substituted for it.

This Plant flowers in July and August, and is an ornamental Plant in Gardens.
Fig. 1. Adonis Hellebori radice, saphothalmi flore H.C.
Fig. 2. Adonis sylvester flore luteo, foliis longioribus C.D. P. 178.
PLATE XIII.


The Malabar-nut, or Snap-tree.

This Genus is by Mr. Roy ranged under his Class of Plants, with a Lip, or hooded Flower. By Doctor Tournefort, it is placed in the Eighth Section of his Thirteenth Class, titled Plants with an anomalous or hooded Flower of one Leaf. But Doctor Linnaeus has joined the Species of this Genus to the Jujlicia, which is a Genus that was established by the late Doctor William Hamilton, who gave this Title to some Plants which he had discovered in America, whose generic Characters differed from all those of the Genus which had been before established, for the Shape of the Flower, and the Seed-veil of their Plants, are different from those of the Adhatoda. The upper Lip of the Flower of Jujlicia, is stretched out much longer than the lower, and is divided into two Segments; whereas those of the Adhatoda are almost equal, and the upper Lip intire. The Seed-veil of Jujlicia is shaped like an inverted Spear, and contains many flat Seeds, ranged closely in a Row, the whole Length; and the Veil opens both Sides, and the Seeds are differently shaped: So they should not be joined in the same Genus.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is, ADHATODA Indica, folio foliigen, fere aliis. Bornl. Ind. Att. 259. The Willow-leaf'd Malabar-nut, with a white Flower, commonly called the Snap-tree. This is by Doctor Plenckius titled Ecbolius Indicus Adhatode ceuclidit, fioribus anomala plagisiphilus, ex Infinito fortu­nati. Among. Bat. 132, to which Name Doctor Morrison, in the Third Volume of his History of Plants, p. 624, has applied Acanthodes hyppophae, eius fructus. Doctor Linnaeus has titled it Jujlicia, fruticeua, folis lanceolatis integerrimis, pedunculis tribracteis anopisiptis, bracteis calycis breviterum. Sp. Plant. 15, placing it in his second Class of Plants, titled Diandria. It reprepresents the under Lip of the Flower, which is deeply cut into Three Segments. & flows the upper Lip, which is drawn to a Point at the Top, the Two Stamens with the Pointal. This Plant does not produce Seeds in England; but is propagated by Cuttings, during any of the Summer Months. It produces Flowers mostly of the Summer Months; and if the Plants are preferred in a moderate Warmth in Winter, they will begin to flow their Flowers very early in the Spring, but their Flowers make but an indifferont Appearance. The Leaves continue all the Year green; and when the Plants are regularly trained up, they add to the Variety in Winter, when interspersed with other exotic Plants in the Stove. The Plants will grow to the Height of Three or Four Feet, and may be safely trained into Pyramids, finished regularly with Branches from the Surface of the Ground upward.

This Plant was raised from Seeds, which were brought from the Canary Islands, about the Year 1690, in the Gardens of Hampton-Court, at which Time there was a noble Collection of curious Plants there preferred.

PLATE XIV.


ADONIS FLOWER, BIRD-EYE, or PRESENTI-EY.

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in the Seventh Section of his Thirteenth Class, in the Order Polyandria Polygynia, i.e. Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina and Ovaries. Doctor Linnaeus has ranged the Plants of this Genus under the Article Rannunclum, as he also hath the Leafe Celandine, the Hepatica, and Sparrowwort, whereby the Number of Species in that Genus are multiplied so greatly as to occasion some Confusion, and renders it difficult for a Learner to reduce the Plants to their proper Genus. Doctor Linnaeus has made the principal Character of Rannunculus to confift in the Heterantherium, which is situated at the Base of the Petals; whereby this Genus of Adonis must be separated from Rannunculus.

The Species here represented are,

ADONIS FLOWER, BIRD-EYE, or PRESENTI-EY.

Clujius, in his History of Plants, calls it Raphbalmia Doenomi, Pseudo-eleborus nigri, P. 333. And Dr. Linnceus, in the Catalogue of Mr. Clifford's Garden, titles it Adonis radice perenne, p. 231, but, in his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, he has altered the Name to Adonis flore dedcapetalo, frutih erose, p. 547. This Plant grows naturally on the Mountains in Be­rones, Prussia, and other Parts of Germany, and has been long an Inhabitant in the English Gardens, where it is cultivated for its early coming to Flower. In mild Seasons the Flowers open in March, but generally they are in Beauty pretty early in April, and continue about a Month, if the Seaon is not too warm, or their Situation not too much exposed to the Sun for the Plants thrive better on a Border exposed to the East, and the Flowers will continue longer in Beauty, in that Exposure, than if planted in a warmer Situation. When the Roots of these Plants are strong, they will produce a great Number of Stalks from each, which will rise about a Foot high, and on the Top of each is generally one large yellow Flower: In order to have them strong, their Situation not too much exposed to the Sun for the Plants thrive better on a Border exposed to the East, and the Flowers will continue longer in Beauty, in that Exposure, than if planted in a warmer Situation. When the Roots of these Plants are strong, they will produce a great Number of Stalks from each, which will rise about a Foot high, and on the Top of each is generally one large yellow Flower: In order to have them strong, they should remain untransplanted, and the Ground about them should be annually dug and loosened every Autumn, being careful not to disturb or injure their Roots.

The Roots of this Plant have been used by the Germans for the purpose of the true Black Hellebore Hippocrates in Medicine, and have been supposed to be the same, by many of their Writers on Medicine and Botany, but that has been disproved by most of the later Writers on those Subjects.
Fig. 2. represents the Adonis fagrophyta furius luteus, folius longioribus, C. B. P. 1798. Wild Adonis, or Birds-eye, with its Yellow Flowers. This is by Doctor Tournefort entitled Ramentum aromaeis folii Commenis, Jf. R. H. 931. a. Two Leaves, with its Petals expanded; b, the Stamens, with their Sepals, which are in the Middle of the Flower, and between there are placed the Germina, which after this becomes the Seeds. Doctor Linnaeus supposes this to be only a Variety of the common Adonis, with a Red Flower, which is frequently found in Germany, and is known among the Gardeners and Seedsmen by the Name of Flos Addonis, or Adonis Flower; and sometimes it is called Bird’s or Phacium’s. But there can be no doubt of these being Two distinct Species. The Leaves of the Yellow Sort, which is here figured, being longer and finer cut than those of the Red Sort, and the Plants do grow much larger; which Differences are constant, and never vary, as I have found by sowing the Seeds of each for more than Thirty Years, during which Time I never could observe that there was the least Variation in either of the Species. The Yellow Sort was brought into England from Germany, where it grows naturally, and has been many Years preferred in some of the English Gardens; but the Red Sort grows naturally in the Corn Fields near the River Medway, in Kent; from whence, of late Years, there hath been great Quantities of the Plants in Flower brought to London, and sold about the Streets, by the Name of Red Morocco. These flower the Beginning of June.

Doctor Linnaeus, having joined these Two Species, gave the Title of Adonis radice annua to them in the Catalogue of Mr. Clifford’s Garden, p. 833.; But in his Catalogue of the Garden at Upjohn, as also in his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, he has altered the Title to Adonis fagrophyta filiculceae, frumentis. Sugarescentiae.

These Two Sorts are annual, so their Seeds should be sown in Autumn, soon after they are ripe: for if they are sown in the Spring, the Plants seldom come up till the following Spring, and many Times fail; or if the Seeds are permitted to fall when ripe, if the Ground is not disturbed, the Plants will come up in the Spring without any further Care: And when the Seeds happen to be buried in the Ground for a Year or Two, and are afterward turned up to the Surface again, the Plants will come up very soon; but where the Plants grow naturally, all those Fields which are sown with Wheat and Rye are generally full of this Plant; whereas those Fields which are sown with Grain in the Spring, have seldom any of it appear that Season.

The First Sort, with perennial Roots, is also propagated by Seeds, which should always be sown in Autumn; for when they are sown in the Spring, they seldom succeed, which has occasioned this Plant to be less frequent in English Gardens, where People having kept these Seeds out of the Ground till the Spring before they sowed them; and the Plants not coming up the same Year, they have given over the Hope of their growth, and have not sown them another Season; nor, if they had not disturbed, some few Plants might probably have come up the following Spring.

PLATE XV.


AGRIMONY, or EUPATORIUM of the Greeks.

THIS Genus of Plants is placed by Doctor Tournefort in the Ninth Section of his Sixth Class, intitled Herbs with a Red Flowers, making Change to a dry Fruit. Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Ninth Class of Plants, intitled Dodonacea Digna, i.e. Plants whose Flowers have Twelve Stamens, and Two Styles. Mr. Ray places it in his Tenth Class of Plants, with perfect Flowers, which are succeeded by fingly naled Seeds.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener’s Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

AGRIMONIA odorata. Camer. Hort. Inf. R. H. 301. Sweet-scented Agrimony. This is by Cuffia Bau- tissi entitled Eupatorium odoratum. Pin. 321. There is also another Species of Sweet Agrimony mentioned by Doctor Morifon in his History, by the Title of Eupatorium odoratum santamensis f. Biffluse. Agrimonia melia modo odorato. Vol. II. p. 614; and by Doctor Tournefort it is intited Agrimonia Santamensis odorata. Inf. R. H. 301. If this is a different Plant from that which is here represented, I have not had the good Fortune to meet with it as yet; for the Plants which I have raised from Seeds, which were sent me with a Yellow Flower, and from other Gardens, have always proved to be the same with that here figured: And Doctor Morifon, and those other Authors who have mentioned the Sort which grows near Blotz, make no Difference in the Habits of the Two Plants; but only say the Sort here figured has a Bronzer and more agreeable Scent than that of Blotz; therefore that is not sufficient to make a specific Difference between these. Doctor Linnaeus has joined this Species, and also that with White Flowers, and the oriental Agrimony of Doctor Tournefort, to the common Sort, making them only Varieties of the fame Species. But there are Four distinct Species of them, which do never vary when raised from Seeds, as I have constantly found in sowing of the Seeds of each for many Years, and the Plants which have always been the same with the Parent Plants. The Leaves of the Sort here figured are much longer, the Wings are also longer, and much narrower, and the Incisions on their Edges ending in sharper Points than those of the common Agrimony. The Flowers of the Sorts Do generally branch out on every Side, and the Flowers stand upon longer Footstalks; whereas the common Sort runs up with a fingle long Spike, much shorter, and much narrower, and the Incisions on their Edges ending in sharper Points than those of the common Agrimony, so that the Plants may be easily distinguished at a Distance; and when near, the Scents of this is much more agreeable than that of the common Sort; a, represents the Flower expanded, with two Foot Leaves; which is encompassed by an Envelope confifting of one Leaf, deeply divided into five acute Parts, upon which the Embryo fits, which afterward becomes a Seed, which is represented at b, with its Covering having a Burying-top, whereby it will fallen itself to the Cloaths of Persons, who pull off the Flowers when the Seeds are ripe.

This is the Second Sort mentioned in the Gardener’s Dictionary. The common Agrimony is well known by all the Herb-folks, so will need no Description; therefore I have omitted it here. It grows wild upon Banks near Woods and Hedges in moft Parts of England, and is there gathered and brought to the Markets. The Difference between that, and the Plant here represented, is not at all, but that by the Figure any Person, who is unacquainted with Plants, may easily distinguish the common Agrimony from any other Plant which is found growing naturally in the Fields.

The Virtues of the common Agrimony have been fully set forth by all the Writers on the Materia Medica. The whole Plant has been recommended for the smooth Water of the Leaves and Flowers of the Plant, which has long establifhed as a Shop Medicine; and a Syrup
Fig. 1. ALTERNUS. 1. Obs. Kepp. 36.
Fig. 2. ALTERNUS. See Physica folia angustioribus & profundiis serratis L.
ALCEA folio rotundo laciniato. C. B. P. 56.
Syrup made of the Juice of the Plant, is by some greatly recommended in Dileadis arising from the Weakness of the Liver. The Qualities ascribed to this Plant are:

windy Stomach, weak Stomach, weak Liver.

and if a little of it is esteemed as a good vulnerary Herb.

Toum. Inft. R. H.

ALATERNUS, Linn. from the other.

Phyllidia, to the Fructus, including them all in the same Genus: But if we allow the Fruit to be a characteristic

Note of the

themselves,

from long Experience, myself certify.

Rhamnus, Paliurus,

the Berry-bearing Alder,

this is not very common in the Town whereof there arises a Tube that

Ziziphus

or common Broad-leav'd Alaternus, commonly called

is Male and Female in different Plants.

Alaternus

the Leaves, make a much better Appearance than the other; tho* thefe are not much esteemed

from their Stems; for their Branches require to be supported, for great Snows in Winter, especially when it falls in a Calm; for it there is much Wind thrashing at the Time when the Snow falls, it will shake off the Snow, and prevent its lodging on the Branches, in fuch Quantities as by its Weight to split off the Branches.

Bauhin, Ray, Tournefort, places it in his Sixteenth Class, intitled Monodelphia, and the Two Cells. The Alaternus hath a trifid Stigma, and Three Seeds in each Berry; therefore it must be kept in a separate Genus from the other.

The Character of this Genus are exhibited in the Garden's Dictionary.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ALTERNUS I. Chif. Hipp. 56. The Staff-tree, or common Broad-leav'd Alaternus, commonly called by the Gardeners Phyllidia. Caspar Bauhin titles it Phyllidia alatar Pin. 426. And John Bauhins, in his History of Plants, Vol. i. p. 542. calls it Spina Bourgi Molinellifimum.

The Second Sort here figured grows more erect than the Firr, and the Branches grow more compact, which being fuller garnished with Leaves, make a much better Appearance than the other; therefore may be admitted into the Plantations of ever-green Trees; tho' these are liable to have their Branches broken or displaced, by great Snows in Winter, especially when it falls in a Calm; for it there is much Wind thrashing at the Time when the Snow falls, it will shake off the Snow, and prevent its lodging on the Branches, in such Quantities as by its Weight to split off the Branches.

Some of the Dutch Gardeners preferve this Plant in their Greenhous, for the Tea-tree; and do frequently sell the Plants as fuch to those who are ignorant, or who send to Holland for Tea Plants.

Both these Sorts grow naturally in Spain, Italy, and the South of France; and have been long Inhabitants of the English Gardens. They grow to the Height of Eighteen or Twenty Feet, and spread their Branches pretty wide on every Side; so that under the lower Branches are pruned off, the Plants will be bufty from the Ground upward.

The Berries of this Second Sort are gathered in the South of France, and are sent to England by the Name of French or Avignon Berries, which afford an excellent Yellow Dye or Paint.

Thefe Plants flower in April, and their Berries are ripe the Beginning of September. The Birds are so fond of these Berries, as to devour them as soon as they are ripe, if they are not gathered, or protected from them.

The Characters of the Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.


This is the Third Species in the Gardener's Dictionary. *a,* represents the Flower expanded; *b,* shows an entire Fruit, inclosed by the inner Empalement of the Flower, which is permanent; *c,* a single Seed taken out of the Cover.

The Alcea vulgaris major, C. B. P. is the Species which is ordered to be used in Medicine; but that Sort is not very common to be met with in England, that which grows naturally near London is the Alcea renifolia cribra. *b,* which being the common Sort here, has been generally supposed to be the same with that which is called Alchemilla. Lin. Gen. Plant. 153.

The Roots are perennial, and spread very wide, when they are in a moist Soil; for their common vulnerary Herbs.

I have found that Species mentioned by Doctor Bauhin, in Warishire & Staffordshire; but do not remember to have seen it growing naturally in any other County in England.

It is seldom used in Medicine; but the Virtues are generally supposed to be nearly the same as those of the common Mallow, but less emollient.

The Sort here figured seldom grows more than a Foot and a half high; the Stalks grow erect, and do not branch much on their Sides; the Leaves are finely cut; and the Flowers are larger, and of a deeper Colour, than those of the common Sort: It grows naturally on the Mountains in Italy, and the South of France, and is only to be found in Gardens in England.

The Alcea flowers in June and July, and the Seeds are ripe in September: Their Roots will continue Two or Three Years, upon dry Ground; but in moist Places they seldom continue longer than One Year, for their Roots root deep into the Ground, and if they remain with Moisture, they soon decay.

PLATE XVIII.


This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Second Section of his Fifteenth Class, intitled Herbs with flaminoles Flowers, exhibe Plantum hanc a Sede inclo. in the Empalement. Mr. Ray places it in his Fifth Class of Plants with flaminoles Flowers, having naked Seeds wrapped up in the Empalement. And Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Fourth Class of Plants, intitled Vetenria Monegiana, i.e. Plants whose Flowers have Four Stamina, and One Germen.

The Flowers of this Genus have both Petals, but the Parts of Generation are surrounded by the Empalement, which, after the Seeds are formed, do closely furround them; so that Sorts of Plants are generally termed Plants with Apetalous Flowers; and by some they are called Blank Flowers.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ALCHIMILLA ASPINA pubescens minor. H. R. Par. Infl. R. H. 456. Smaller hoary Ladies Mantle of the Alps. This is the Alchemilla minor hierfata cingens Lat. Ec. Barth. Ian. Doctor Linnaeus has supposed this Plant to be only a Variety of the Alpine Ladies Mantle of Sweden, but it is undoubtedly a distinct Species.
Fig. 1. ALCHIMILLA alpina pubescens minor H. B. P. ex
Fig. 2. ALCHIMILLA vulgare C. B. S. aug.
ALOE. africana, folia plana, tuberibus, connatis, carinatis, flore rubro.

Teg. 2. AVINSSON. Alpinum herbaeum laterin. Jann. Ayr. 45.
The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

**Aloes Africanos folius laterisius, conygothia, conygothia, fons, fons, fons, i.e. African Aloe with broad plain fucculent Leaves joined closely together, and a Red Flower, commonly called the broad-leaved Tongued Aloe.**

This Sort was raised from Seeds, which came from the Cape of Good Hope several Years ago, but I have not found it mentioned in any of the Catalogues of Plants yet printed. It is the Twenty-sixth Sort mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary, and approaches nearest to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Sorts there mentioned; but the Leaves are much broader than either of them; and the Spots on the Leaves are very faint, and the Colour of the Leaves much paler, however, it is difficult to determine if it is a distinct Species from them, tho' there is a great Probability of its being so, because I have twice raised the Plants from Seeds, which have always proved to be the same. Doctor Linnaeus, in his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, supposes but Nine Sorts of Aloes, which are specifically distinct, so has joined Five or Six Plants as Varieties under the same Species, and many of which are as different in their Habits as can possibly be imagined; some of them growing with tall Stems, which refulble Trees, while others are very humide Plants, rarely rising with Stems above Four Inches high. The Leaves of some of the Sorts are very long, narrow, and greatly fawed on their Edges; others have broad thick succulent Leaves, with scarce any Serratures on their Edges. Some have Spines on both Sides their Leaves, others have no Spines, so that there can be no doubting of their being distinct Species; for all those Sorts which have produced Seeds in England, which have been found, have constantly produced Plants nearly in Shape to their parent Plants, having only differed in the Size or Thickness of their Leaves, and never varied so much in their Form of Growth, as to render it difficult to know their parent Plants. The Doctor has joined the American Aloe, from which the Horfet Aloe is procured, with the Succotrine Aloe, making them only Varieties of the same Species; to which he has added Fifteen other Sorts, all differing greatly in Form, Size, and Make of their Leaves, as also in their Flowering; so that whoever considers their Plants with any Degree of Accuracy, must allow them to be so many Species.

The Two Sorts of Aloes, from whence the Shop Aloe, is extracted, are, 1. Aloes Succotrine, conygothia, Succotrine, fire purpurous. Comm. Hort. 1. p. 91. the narrow prickly-leaved Aloe of Zacæs, with a purple Flower. From this Plant the left Sort is extracted, which is done by cutting off the Leaves near the Stem, and squeezing them by Threads, with the Part which is cut downwards, placing an earthen Vessel under them, to receive the Juice as it falls from the Leaves, which is of a yellowish Colour when it drops out first; but, as it dries and hardens, becomes much darker. This Juice which drops without Expression is the purest Kind of Aloe. After this they press the Leaves, and get out a great Quantity of Juice, which is generally mixed with the Pulp of the Plant, to produce a very coarse Sort of Aloe, which is known in the Shops by the Name of Aloes Cabbage. This Sort is seldom used in Medicine, but is given to Horses, as is also that which is extracted from the other Sort of Aloe, called Vulgaris by Calypm Badianus. This is a Native of the West-Indies, from whence the Aloes is brought, which is generally known in the Shops by the Title of Barbados Aloes, tho' it is common in most of the other Islands.

The Characters of Maffias are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented are,

**Fig. 1. ALYSSON Creticum saxatilis, folius subalbus incanis. Tourn. Cor. Candy Rock Madwort, with waved hoary Leaves. a, is one of the Flowers separated from the Panicles, which represent the Four Leaves placed in Form of a Crufa; b, the Seed-veil, which is short and glabrous; c, the Seed taken out of the Vessel. This is titled by Doctor Fan Roy in, the Prodromus to the Leyden Garden. Aloes candidat fructus fructiferos postulat, folii lancaconstis undulatis integris, p. 337. i.e. Madwort with thrubly Stalks, Flowers growing in Panicles, and whole Spear-shaped Leaves, which are waved. Doctor Linnaeus has continued the same Title to it in his Enumeration of the Species of Plants. This is the Fifth Sort mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary.**

It was discovered by Doctor Tournefort, in the Island of Cofs; whence he sent the Seeds to the Royal Garden.

**ALOE.**

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Second Section of his Fifth Clafs, intitled, Herbs with a Lily-Flower of Cut Leaf, cut into Six Segments, which Endimant turns to a Fruit, bearing Three Cells, which are filled with Seed. Mr. Ray places it in his Twenty-third Clafs of Plants, which is intitled, Herbs with Cut Leaves, because Flowers, and a three-corned Seed-veil. Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Sixth Clafs, intitled, Hexandria Monogyina, i.e. Plants and a three-cornered Seed-veil. Under the First he ranges all the other he calls Agave.

No longer than the Tube of the Flower: And those with other, and flower but once, come under this Genus. Doctor Bauhin has given it to Horfet Aloe; as is also that which is extracted from it, and is known in the Shops by the Name of Aloes Cabbage. This Sort is seldom used in Medicine, but is given to Horses; as is also that which is extracted from the other Sort of Aloe, called Vulgaris by Calypm Badianus. This is a Native of the West-Indies, from whence the Aloes is brought, which is generally known in the Shops by the Title of Barbados Aloes, tho' it is common in most of the other Islands.

**ALYSSON.**

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Fifth Section of his Fifth Clas, intituled, Herbs with a Flower in Form of a Crofs, where Plantis becomes a Fruit, distinct into Two Parts by an interna- tional Partition parallel in the Vables. Mr. Ray places it in his Twentieth Clas of Plants, which he calls Alyffum, Lin. Gen. Plant. 222.

The Doctor has joined the American Alyffum, from which the Horfet Alyffum is procured, with the Succotrine Alyffum, making them only Varieties of the same Species; to which he has added Fifteen other Sorts, all differing greatly in Form, Size, and Make of their Leaves, as also in their Flowering; so that whoever considers their Plants with any Degree of Accuracy, must allow them to be so many Species.

The Two Sorts of Alyffum, from whence the Shop Alyffum is extracted, are, 1. Alyffum Succotrina, angystifolius, Succotrine, fire purpurous. Comm. Hort. 1. p. 91. the narrow prickly-leaved Aloe of Zacæs, with a purple Flower. From this Plant the left Sort is extracted, which is done by cutting out the Leaves near the Stem, and squeezing them by Threads, with the Part which is cut downwards, placing an earthen Vessel under them, to receive the Juice as it falls from the Leaves, which is of a yellowish Colour when it drops out first; but, as it dries and hardens, becomes much darker. This Juice which drops without Expression is the purest Kind of Aloe. After this they press the Leaves, and get out a great Quantity of Juice, which is generally mixed with the Pulp of the Plant, to produce a very coarse Sort of Alyffum, which is known in the Shops by the Name of Alyffum Caballina. This Sort is seldom used in Medicine, but is given to Horses; as is also that which is extracted from the other Sort of Alyffum, called Vulgaris by Calypm Badianus. This is a Native of the West-Indies, from whence the Alyffum is brought, which is generally known in the Shops by the Title of Barbados Alyffum, tho' it is common in most of the other Islands.

**PLATE XIX.**

**PLATE XX.**


**This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Fifth Section of his Fifth Clas, intituled, Herbs with a Flower in Form of a Crofs, where Plantis becomes a Fruit, distinct into Two Parts by an interna- tional Partition parallel through the Vables. Mr. Ray places it in his Twentieth Clas of Plants, which he calls Alyffum, Lin. Gen. Plant. 222.**
Garden at Paris, where it was cultivated first, and hence has been distributed to most of the curious Gardens in Europe; and is preserved as an ornamental Plant for Gardeners. It flowers in April and May, and ripens its Seeds in June. It is very hardy in respect to Cold, provided it is planted in a dry Soil; for in wet Land it is sometimes destroyed. Its Seeds are taken in Maturity, and preserved in a dry Place.

The Roots will continue many Years. In soil, they are rarely injured by Cold, and the Seeds in Batches, are very scarce.

This Plant is by Cufier Bauhin titled, *Solanum barbatum*. It is, according to his System, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition.

This Genus of Plants was constituted by Father Plumier, in the Appendix to his Institutions of Botany, p. 624, and, according to his System, should be placed in the Twelfth Class of Plants with foliiflorous Flowers, whose Flowers are cut into equal Parts, each having a proper Epithalamium. Mr. Ray places it in his Fifth Class of Plants with flamineous Flowers, whose Seeds are enclosed by the Empalement. Mr. Vailant places this under his Class of Plants which he titles *Diplotaxis*, and places it in the Second Division of his Fifth Class of Plants, titled *Pentandria Digynia*, i.e. Plants whose Flowers have five Stamens, and two Styles. The System of Botany which the Doctor has established, of clasifying the Plants by the Organs of Generation in their Flowers, reduces this Genus under the Class here mentioned, which joins it to many other Genera, e.g. *Amaranthus*; the common Name of this Genus is the Flower with Four Leaves, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition. The Characters of this Genus he makes to consist of the Flowers having no Style; whereas those of *Althaea* have a very perfect one. In his *Flora Europaea*, and his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, he calls this, *Althaea rugosa*.

**PLATE XXI.**

*Globe Amaranthus.*

This Genus of Plants was constituted by Father Plumier; the Characters of it are exhibited by Doctor Linnaeus, in the Appendix to his Institutions of Botany, p. 624, and, according to his System, should be placed in the Twelfth Class of Plants with foliiflorous Flowers, whose Flowers are cut into equal Parts, each having a proper Epithalamium. Mr. Ray places it in his Fifth Class of Plants with flamineous Flowers, whose Seeds are enclosed by the Empalement. Mr. Vailant places this under his Class of Plants which he titles *Diplotaxis*, and places it in the Second Division of his Fifth Class of Plants, titled *Pentandria Digynia*, i.e. Plants whose Flowers have five Stamens, and two Styles. The System of Botany which the Doctor has established, of clasifying the Plants by the Organs of Generation in their Flowers, reduces this Genus under the Class here mentioned, which joins it to many other Genera, e.g. *Amaranthus*; the common Name of this Genus is the Flower with Four Leaves, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition.

The Seeds in Batches, are very scarce.

This is the Fifth Species mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary, where it is called *Globe Amaranthus*. In his *Some Account of Plants, he calls this, *Dipsacus majorius*.

This Plant is by Cufier Bauhin titled, *Solanum barbatum*. It is, according to his System, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition.

This Genus of Plants was constituted by Father Plumier; the Characters of it are exhibited by Doctor Linnaeus, in the Appendix to his Institutions of Botany, p. 624, and, according to his System, should be placed in the Twelfth Class of Plants with foliiflorous Flowers, whose Flowers are cut into equal Parts, each having a proper Epithalamium. Mr. Ray places it in his Fifth Class of Plants with flamineous Flowers, whose Seeds are enclosed by the Empalement. Mr. Vailant places this under his Class of Plants which he titles *Diplotaxis*, and places it in the Second Division of his Fifth Class of Plants, titled *Pentandria Digynia*, i.e. Plants whose Flowers have five Stamens, and two Styles. The System of Botany which the Doctor has established, of clasifying the Plants by the Organs of Generation in their Flowers, reduces this Genus under the Class here mentioned, which joins it to many other Genera, e.g. *Amaranthus*; the common Name of this Genus is the Flower with Four Leaves, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition.

The Seeds in Batches, are very scarce.

This is the Fifth Species mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary, where it is called *Globe Amaranthus*. In his *Some Account of Plants, he calls this, *Dipsacus majorius*.

This Plant is by Cufier Bauhin titled, *Solanum barbatum*. It is, according to his System, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition. The Characters of this Genus he makes to consist of the Flowers having no Style; whereas those of *Althaea* have a very perfect one. In his *Flora Europaea*, and his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, he calls this, *Althaea rugosa*.

**PLATE XXII.**

*Doctor Linnaeus has changed the Name of this Genus to *Globe Amaranthus*.**

This Plant was by Cufier Bauhin titled, *Solanum barbatum*. It is, according to his System, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition. The Characters of this Genus he makes to consist of the Flowers having no Style; whereas those of *Althaea* have a very perfect one. In his *Flora Europaea*, and his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, he calls this, *Althaea rugosa*.

This Plant is by Cufier Bauhin titled, *Solanum barbatum*. It is, according to his System, placed in Two Cells by an intermediate Partition. The Characters of this Genus he makes to consist of the Flowers having no Style; whereas those of *Althaea* have a very perfect one. In his *Flora Europaea*, and his Enumeration of the Species of Plants, he calls this, *Althaea rugosa*.
AMARYLLIS sperula multiflora cerella campanalea marginibus reflexis genitibus solinatis.
This sort is less common in the English Gardens than
that with the purple Heads. I received the Seeds of this
Sort from Holland, in the Year 1721; since which time
it has been preferred in several curious Gardens; but
that with purple Heads, making a finer Appearance, is
by far more esteemed. The yellow Heads, the force of
the White being intermixed with them, adds to the Va-
etry. They are both very ornamental Plants in a Gar-
den; they begin to blow their Flowers early in June,
provided they have not been planted too late in the Hot-
beds, they will form themselves into regular handsome Plants.

PLATE XXII.

AMARANTHUS, or FLOWER GENTLE.

This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranged in
his Sixth Class, which is titled, Herbae with a Lily-
flower, whose Petals become a Soft-cuff, having One
Oil, which opens Cylindrically in Two Parts. Mr. Roy places
it in his Fifth Class of Plants with caputmeone Flowers,
whose Empodium includes the Seeds. Doctor Linnaeus re-
moves this Genus to a Great Distance from those of its
Congeners, placing it in his Twenty-first Class of Plants,
moves this Genus to a great Distance from those of its
Relatives, and in the First Section of the Class, intituled
NarthClus, genitalibus declinatis, Amaryllis with many
Petals, whose Flowers included in the same Cover, whose Flowers
are in all the Species, for some have Three, and the others
Male Flowers having Five Stamina: But this is not regular
Congeners, placing it in his Twenty-first Class of Plants,

AMARANTHUS, or FLOWER GENTLE.

This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranged in
his Sixth Class, which is titled, Herbae with a Lily-
flower, whose Petals become a Soft-cuff, having One
Oil, which opens Cylindrically in Two Parts. Mr. Roy places
it in his Fifth Class of Plants with caputmeone Flowers,
whose Empodium includes the Seeds. Doctor Linnaeus re-
moves this Genus to a Great Distance from those of its
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NarthClus, genitalibus declinatis, Amaryllis with many
Petals, whose Flowers included in the same Cover, whose Flowers
are in all the Species, for some have Three, and the others
Male Flowers having Five Stamina: But this is not regular
Congeners, placing it in his Twenty-first Class of Plants,

AMARANTHUS, or FLOWER GENTLE.

This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranged in
his Sixth Class, which is titled, Herbae with a Lily-
flower, whose Petals become a Soft-cuff, having One
Oil, which opens Cylindrically in Two Parts. Mr. Roy places
it in his Fifth Class of Plants with caputmeone Flowers,
whose Empodium includes the Seeds. Doctor Linnaeus re-
moves this Genus to a Great Distance from those of its
Congeners, placing it in his Twenty-first Class of Plants,
The name of Belladona Lily. This is the Fifth Species mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary. a, a, represents the Spatha, or Cover, which includes the Flower-buds, and opens in Two Parts, on the Flowers are three or four equal, or oblong, A. A., shows the Stamina with the Style, which decline toward the lower Part of the Flower, but turn upward; so that the Summit and the Style approach nearly together. c, shows the bulbous Root, with the Leaves, which do not appear till the Spring.

This Plant is by Sir Hans Sloane intituled, Lilie-Nar­cissus palmarum, from suspectam, fomus in latere aliquem. Cat. fomus, 1712. Doctor Tournefort supposed this was the same Plant which Professor Herman has figured in the Paradisus Batavus, under the Title of Lilium Americum genus fero, Belladonna dilemm, and the Red Lily of Du Tertre: but he was mistaken. The next Plate represents Professor Herman's Plant; and the Red Lily of Du Tertre is a Third Species, different from both these. The Title of Belladonna has been applied in different Countries to this Plant, and also to that mentioned by Sir Hans Sloane, which may have occasioned the Mistake made by Doctor Tournefort, the Plant which is figured in this Plate being called in Portugal and Italy, whereas the other Sort was sent from America to Holland, by Sir Geo. Berkeley, and was propagated by some curious Persons in their Gardens near Lisbon, but whether from the Want of Care to propagate them, or by their sending them from thence to other Countries, is not easy to determine, but there is a Scarcity of other Flowers.

Amaryllis, Nastum multiflorus, coronis campanulis aqua­tor, the Beginning of October, Roots are strong, the Stem will rise upward of Two Feet high, being naked, and of a Purple Colour, having about the Year 1712, by a Gentleman who had the Paradise Batavus, the same Plant which Professor Herman mentioned, and is a very different Species from this. The Plant here figured was brought to England from Portugal, by a Gentleman who had long resided in that Country, who informed me that the Roots were brought from France into this Island, and were propagated by some curious Persons in their Gardens near Lisbon, but whether from the Want of Care to propagate them, or by their sending them from thence to other Countries, is not easy to determine, but there is a Scarcity of these Flowers now in Portugal, where the Jaccines Lily is at present in greater Plenty.

This Plant, which is here represented, is said to be propagated by Sir Hans Sloane, in the Island of Barbadoes; and his Description seems to be well enough adapted to this Plant; but from all the Intelligence I have been able to procure from the Inhabitants of the several American Islands, they have but Two Species of what they call Lilies, One White, which is Belladonna, and the other Red, which is what I have before mentioned, and is a very different Species from this.

The Sort here mentioned was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Year 1755, to Holland. Some of those Bulbs were lent me by Doctor David van Royen, the present Professor of Botany at Leyden, who have produced their Flowers in the Chelsea Gardens; and are in Shape so like that here figured (as are also the Leaves of the Plant), as not to be disfiguished therefrom, but by the Colour, and the Time of its flowering.

The Sort here figured is by the Italians called Narcissus Belladonna, and is cultivated in great Plenty in the Gardens about Florence, so that in the Autumn Season it is one of the greatest Ornaments of their Garden. The Flowers are brought to Market there, and are used to adorn their Houses and Churches; for at that Season there is a Scarcity of other Flowers.

It flowered in Mr. Fairchild's Garden at Houton in 1738, when the late Doctor James Douglas caused a Figure of it to be drawn, and wrote a Folio Pamphlet on it. He gave it the Title of Lilium Regina, because it was in full Beauty on the First of March, which was the late Queen's Birth-day. Mr. Fairchild told me the Roots were brought from Mexico; so he gave it the Name of Mexican Lily, which is still continued to it by the English Gardeners.

Doctor Herman says it came from the Carolinian Islands; but all the Roots which I have received from those Islands, by the Title of Red Lily, are of a different Sort from those here figured. It flowers constantly in the Spring, when it is placed in a very warm Store. It is in Beauty in February, and those which are in a moderate Temperature of Air will flower in March or April. The Stem and Flowers, when the Buds are near opening, A, shows the Stamina, or Male Organs, which are excepted round the Style c, and all of them are declined toward the lower Part of the Flowers.

This Plant has been more than Thirty Years in England; but from whence it was brought is not certain. It flowered in Mr. Fairchild's Garden at Houton in 1738, when the late Doctor James Douglas caused a Figure of it to be drawn, and wrote a Folio Pamphlet on it. He gave it the Title of Lilium Regina, because it was in full Beauty on the First of March, which was the late Queen's Birth-day. Mr. Fairchild told me the Roots were brought from Mexico; so he gave it the Name of Mexican Lily, which is still continued to it by the English Gardeners.

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This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the First Section of his Seventh Class of Plants, intitled, Herbs with umbellated Flowers, which are succeeded by short thick seeded Seeds.

Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Fifth Class of Plants, intitled, Pedantaria Digna, i.e. Plants whose Flowers have Five Stamina, and Two Styles.

The Species here represented is:


This is by John Bauhin intitled, Ammi vulture major, latura his nec possidet, Lin. Gen. Plant. 2. Flor. Leyd. 122. i.e. Greater Bishopsweed, whose lower Leaves are winged, spear-shaped, and sawed on the Edges; and the upper Leaves divided into many narrow Segments. *a, b*, shows the under Leaves, which are broad, and sawed on their Edges; *d*, the upper Leaves, which are divided into many narrow Segments; *c*, represents the Flowers growing in an umbraculum.

There is a Variety of this Plant, which is mentioned in several Botanic Books, under the Title of **Ammi majus folis plurimum incisis & nonnullis crisptis**, C. B. Pin. 159. i.e. Greater Bishopsweed with Leaves finely cut and crinkled; it is employed in carminative Decotions; and is esteemed a good Aromaticm, being attenuating and diuretic.

There was formerly another Sort, whose Seeds were brought from the Levant, by the Title of **Ammi carnarius**, and **Ammi Creticum**; but of late Years there has been observed both these Varieties growing promiscuously in the Vineyards and cultivated Fields in Italy and France, where this Plant naturally grows, so makes no doubt of its being a seminiferous Zedoary. Parkinson has suppos’d this Plant to be a Native of England; and says it was found wild about Greenhithe in Kent. But it must have certainly arisen from some Seeds accidentally scattered there, or thrown out of some Garden, because it has not been found in that Place since his time, nor in any other Part of England, growing naturally; tho’ when once the Seeds are sown in a Garden, and the Plants are permitted to find their Seeds in the Place, there will be a Supply of Plants annually produced, as long as any of the Seeds remain in the Ground.

This Plant is annual; and, if the Seeds are sown in Autumn, the Plants will flower by the Beginning of July, and the Seeds will ripen the Beginning of September, or sooner, in a warm Season.

When the Seeds are sown in the Spring, they often remain in the Ground till Autumn, and sometimes till the following Spring, before the Plants appear; nor will those Spring-sown Plants, which come up the First Year, be near so strong as those sown in Autumn; which in good Ground generally grow near Three Feet high; and perish soon after their Seeds are perfected.

The Seed of this Plant is the only Part which is used in Medicine; it is employed in carminative Decotions; and is esteemed a good Aromaticm, being attenuating and diuretic.
Galingale, or Zedoary. The Writers on the Materia Medica have only described the dried Roots, as they have been imported, being ignorant of the Plants whose Roots they were; and it is but of late Years that we have had the Plants in the English Gardens, therefore we could not determine what they were.

The Roots which I have seen in the Shops for the Jitter Galingale, were those of the Plant which Doctor Linnaeus has tried Zerumbet; and is figured by Doctor Bosc, who calls it Wanthom. It is also figured and described in the Hortus Malabaricus, under the Title of Katsjula Kelengu.

The Zedoary approaches near to the Plant here figured; but the Leaves are much broader, and grow near twice the Height that Zerumbet, and are placed on every Side the Stalk, whereas those of Zerumbet are only on Two Sides, so appear flat, when compared with the others; and the Roots are much larger. How this differs in its Flowers I cannot say, as I have not seen this Plant on Two Sides, so appear flat, when compared with the defcribed in the Hortus Malabaricus, under the Title of Katsjula Kelengu.

The Characters of this Genus are,

1. The Empalement of the Flower is tubulous, cylindrical, and is of One Leaf, which is divided at the Top into Five fjifts of One broad obtuse Standard; a, represents the Root, as it spreads in the Ground; b, the naked Flower-item, which arises immediately from the Root; c, the obscure Spike; d, the Flower, coming out of the fully Head; e, the Foot-stalk of the Leaf, coming from the Root, which decays in Autumn; at which time the Roots should be taken up for Use, as they are at that time in the greatest Strength.

The Root of this Plant is the only Part which is used in Medicine; it is heating, drying, and is esteemed good to expel Wind, combating the Bowels; and is frequently ordered for Cholics, and other Disorders of the Bowels, as also to prevent Vomiting.

The Zerumbet, Zedoaria, and Jitter Galingale, as now pretty common in many curious Gardens in England, where there are Hot-houses with Beds of Tanner-bark; for, unless the Pots in which their Roots are placed be, constantly kept in the Tan-bed, the Roots are apt to shrivel, and when that happens, they frequently rot; for, by giving the Plants much Wet, they are soon detroyed, especially after they have been kept dry any time; which is also the case of the common Ginger.

The Roots of the Jitter Galingales were obtained from India in the Year 1724, by Charles Dufafie, Esq. of Mitcham in Surrey, who communicated them to many curious Persons in England, and they have since been sent to many curious Persons in Holland, France, and Germany. The Zerumbet and Zedoary were brought into this Country about the same Year, 1724, by Charles Dufafie, Esq. of Mitcham in Surrey, who communicated them to many curious Persons in England, and they have since been sent to many curious Persons in Holland, France, and Germany.

The common Ginger, which grows naturally in the East Indies, has been long in the English Gardens; but neither of their Sorts made any Progress here, until the Use of Tanner-bark in Hot-houses was introduced; since which they all thrive as well as if they were in their natural Country; and large Quantities of it have been taken up for Preserving in England.

**PLATE XXVII.**

**Amorpha, Lin. Gen. Plant. 758.**

**Bastard Indigo.**

The Characters of this Genus are,

1. The Empalement of the Flower is tubulous, cylindrical, and is of One Leaf, which is divided at the Top into Five fifts of One broad obtuse Standard; a, represents the Root, as it spreads in the Ground; b, the naked Flower-item, which arises immediately from the Root; c, the obscure Spike; d, the Flower, coming out of the fully Head; e, the Foot-stalk of the Leaf, coming from the Root, which decays in Autumn; at which time the Roots should be taken up for Use, as they are at that time in the greatest Strength.

The Root of this Plant is the only Part which is used in Medicine; it is heating, drying, and is esteemed good to expel Wind, combating the Bowels; and is frequently ordered for Cholics, and other Disorders of the Bowels, as also to prevent Vomiting.

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The common Ginger, which grows naturally in the East Indies, has been long in the English Gardens; but neither of their Sorts made any Progress here, until the Use of Tanner-bark in Hot-houses was introduced; since which they all thrive as well as if they were in their natural Country; and large Quantities of it have been taken up for Preserving in England.
Almond Tree.

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Seventh Section of his Twenty-first Class, intitled, Trees and Shrubs with a Rose Flower, and in his Twelfth Class of Plants, intitled, Trees and Shrubs with a Rose Flower, making it only a specific Difference: But where the Fruit is admitted as a Character to the Genus, it must be separated, the outer Cover of the Almond being dry, hard, and compressed; whereas the Peach is fudder, the Flesh thick and mafi, and the Stone very rough.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. Amygdalus fatica frutu majori. C. B. P.

The unseemed Almond with a larger Fruit, and its inner Cover, is here represented, the Flower expanded, and the Stone disintegrated with its outer Cover, an intact Fruit with its Cover.

In most of the Botanic Books there is a Distinction made between the Sweet and Bitter Almonds; but there are only accidental Varieties, for it frequently happens that the Two Sorts are found growing upon the same Tree; the general, these Trees whole Fruits have more Kernels, are, for the most part, so, but the Sweet, or that which is usually sold for the Turkish Almond, is from a different Tree; the Flowers are White, and smaller than those of the common Almond; the Branches of the Tree are much slenderer, and the Leaves long and narrow. This Sort is distinguished by Corbin Barbon under the Title of Amygdalus delicatus pusillum miliare, Tab. 447.

These Persons who are curious to have this Sort of Almond in Perfection, must plant the Trees against a South or South-west Wall, otherwise they will seldom produce Fruit in England; and if it happens that the Standard Trees of this Sort produce Fruit, which is favourable to be sold and kept in Winter, they must be guarded against early in the Spring: The Fruit Sort usually flowers in March, but in early Seasons it frequently is in Beauty by the Middle of February, and in late Years not before the Middle of April. When the Trees flower late in the Seaon, they commonly produce Plenty of Fruit; but when they come out early, the Blossoms are frequently killed, so that few Fruit succeed them. This Tree will grow to the Height of Sixteen or Twenty Feet, or more, if they are planted on a light Soil, but in a Clayey or Clayey Ground they do not thrive so well, nor are of so long Duration.

They have been long cultivated in England, the Fruit is supposed to be a Native of Mauritania, and the Second of Asia Minor.

PLATE XXVIII.

The Dwarf Almond with single Flowers. This is by Doctor Mercurius intitled Amygdalus pumila, H. R. Blas. and in Munting's History it is Amygdalus nana. Doctor Laurnus intitled it Amygdalus folis pellucidis, and the same Author Hort. Cliff. 186, Sp. Plant. 473, and he supposes it to be the same with the Plant which is figured by Doctor Amman, under the Title Armenia perfica folis, frutu exsuceo. Tab. 273. Tab. 90. But the Specimens of this which were sent to England by Doctor Amman shew it to be very different from that here figured.

This Sort hath been frequently confounded with the Perfica Africana non frutus incuncto simplici. Tournefort; which may have been occasioned by People's supposing it to be the single Flower of the same Species which is usually propagated in the Nurseries by the Title of Double-flowering Dwarf Almond: But whoever compares the Leaves, Shoots, or Flowers, of the Two Sorts, will soon be convinced of their Difference; nor is the Single, of the Sort with the Double Flowers, to be found in the English Gardens at present.

The Sort here figured will grow to the Height of Three Feet, and is very subject tozend forth Suckers from the Roots, whereby the Ground will be crowded with Plants. It Flowers in April, and often ripens its Fruit in England. Both these Sorts are propagated in the Nursey-Gardens near London in Plenty; and are sold as flowering Trees and Shrubs, being chiefly planted in Gardens for Ornament, their Flowers making a fine Appearance early in the Spring: The Firt Sort usually flowers in March, but in early Seasons it frequently is in Beauty by the Middle of February, and in late Years not before the Middle of April. When the Trees flower late in the Season, they commonly produce Plenty of Fruit; but when they come out early, the Blossoms are frequently killed, so that few Fruit succeed them. This Tree will grow to the Height of Sixteen or Twenty Feet, or more, if they are planted on a light Soil, but in Clayey Ground they do not thrive so well, nor are of so long Duration.

They have been long cultivated in England, the Fruit is supposed to be a Native of Mauritania, and the Second of Asia Minor.

ALKANET.

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in his Fifth Class, intituled Pentandria Monogynia, the flowers having Five Stamina, and a single Pointal. The Difference, much less a generical one. Doctor Ray makes between Anchusa to the Genus, and has drop'd the Title of Buglossum, the former Title, having been more frequently used by the old Writers in Botany.

The Species here represented is,

ANCHUSA argentea, folius infessus dentatus, pedicellis bracteis angulatis, fructibus infessis; Lin. Lin. Sp. Plant. 132. i.e. Alkanet with narrow indented Leaves, small Footstalks to the Branches, and a swelling Cup or Empalement to the Fruit. a, represents a single Flower separated; b, the Tube of the Flower; c, the Five Stamina in the Centre of the Flower.

This Plant is by Doctor Tournefort titled, Buglossum Lavenficium, Edelt Jolis undulatis, Inf. R. H. 124. As this Plant is not represented in any of the Botanic Books, we imagined it might be more acceptable to the curious to exhibit its Figure, rather than any of the other Species, most of which have been already figured and described by several Botanic Writers.

Androsace, Tourn. Inf. R. H. Tab. 46. Rozi Matt. 84. Lin. Gen. Plant. 179. We have no English Name for this Plant; but it may be called Cowflipp Chickweed, for the Flowers, which are like those of Chickweed, grow on an Umbel, like the Cowslip.

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Second Section of the second Clas, intituled, Herbae cum Flower of One Leaf, foooted like a Salvin, which Pointal afterward becomes the Fruit. Mr. Ray places it in his Nineteenth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbae cum Flower of One Leaf, which is succeeded by singular Fruit. Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Fifth Class of Plants, intituled. Pentandria Monogynia; the Flowers having Five Stamina, and a single Pointal.

The Species here represented are,


This is the First Species mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary, where the Characters of the Genus are described. a, represents the Umbel of Flowers; b, a single Flower separated from the Involucrum; c, the expanded Flower in the Involucrum; d, the inner Fruit, resting upon the Involucrum; e, the Vellum open, showing the Seeds.


The Roots of Anchusa, which are directed for Ush, are brought to England from the South of France, and are of a fine Red Colour; so that they are often used to make a Red Colour. But whether this is a distinct Species, or may be the Effect of the Soil or Climate in which it naturally grows, I cannot take upon me to determine, and all the Roots which I have examined of English Growth, have not had any Appearance of that beautiful Colour, which is conftant in the Roots from abroad; tho' I have frequently found the Seeds which have been sent from abroad for the true Sort, which Caspar Bauhin titles Anchusa punctata floribus. Pin. 251.; and Tournefort, Buglossum radicis rubra, facing Anchusa vulgaris, fo­ ribus carnosis. Inf. R. H. 134.

The Plant here figured is a Native of Spain and Portugal; it grows near Three Feet high, having many strong lateral Branches, which are produced from the main Stem, near the Ground; these are garnisht with stiff rough Leaves, Six or Seven Inches long, and about half an Inch broad at the Top, closely embracing the Branches, having no Footstalks, being Two Inches broad at the Base, and are indented and waved on the Edges; the upper Surface is befted with Hairs, and is very rough to the Touch; these are set alternately on the Branches; and from their Bate the Spikes of Flowers come out, which grow a Foot or more in Length. The Flowers, which are of a fine Blue Colour, are placed alternately, having a small Leaf just below each; these Spikes are reflected at the Top, somewhat like those of the Papery Bugloss, the Empalement of the Flower afterward becomes the Cover to the Seeds, and is fixed at the Bottom, where are lodg'd Four naked Seeds. The Root of this Plant commonly decays after the Seeds are perfected; so that it is generally no more than a biennial Plant; tho' sometimes, when it grows upon Gravel, or in the Joints of Stone Walls, it will live Three or Four Years; but tho' Plants seldom grow more than a Foot high, and have small narrow Leaves; so that it appears like a distant Species.

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ANCHUSA
Sarugana, folia lanceolata dentata, pedicellis brevibus antheris flavis
Lafl. Lin. Sp. plant. 833
Fig. 1. ANDROSACE, vulgaris latifolia alpestris. Sp. Pl. 2. t. 16.

Fig. 2. ANDROSACE, folio tenuifolii dentata glandule pennisecta angulata erecta breviscula. Linn. Fl. Nov.}
ANEMONE

ANEMONE tenuifolia multiplex: multae florum fuscis quartannis nova M. B. Per.
A N E M O N E, or E M O N Y.

T H I S Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Seventh Section of his Sixth Clafs, intituled, Herbæ cum Rapha flore, whose Point turns to a Fruit composed of many Seeds collected into one Head: Mr. Ray places this Genus in his Fifteenth Clafs of Plants, which he titles, Herbæ cum many nated Sydads successing each Flower. And this is in the Seventh Section of that Clafs, which includes those Plants with naked Flowers. Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Thirteenth Clafs, intituled, Empalement to the Flower, and the Pulsatilla with the tenuifolia multiplex, mutataflorum facie qui under the Title of Gardener’s Bidionary i to cm Head. Gardens of the curious, which have been obtained from pev Parts, as at Letter p, and is divided in Three Cells, which consists of Seeds: These differ in their Colour, and the Size of the Florifts: But as these are only accidental Varieties, Flowers, some of the Flowers being of a deep red Colour, with scarce any Stripes of other Colour; and other of the Flowers being greatly striped thro’ every Petal with white; and the several Gradations from plain to those which are more white than red, will be found in this Flower, where there are any Number of Roots planted.

The Single, or (what the Florists call the Poppy amony) are those which produce Seeds; for the double Flowers never have any a therefore, in order to obtain good Flowers, the Seeds should be saved from the bell of those with single Flowers, some of which have a double Range of Petals surrounding the Organs of Generation. From the Seeds of those more double Flowers may be expected, than from such as have only a single Range of Petals; and tho’ whole Flowers are well coloured, should also be preferred. The blue and purple-colour’d Flowers are now most esteemed by the Florists; but a Mixture of the red and striped Flowers will greatly set off the others. These Flowers grow naturally in the Islands of the Archipelago, and in several other Parts of the East, where the Borders of the Fields are bedecked with them in the Spring, making a very gay Appearance during their Continuance in Beauty. From thence the Roots have been transplanted into the Gardens in Europe, and from their Seeds the great Variety, which is at present to be found in the Gardens of the Curious, has been obtained. These Flowers are in Beauty in April and May, and the Seeds ripen in July.

S N A K E-G O U R D.
The Characters are,
It both Male and Female Flowers on the same Plant.---The Male Flowers are An especial of One Leaf, which is divided into Two Parts at the Top: The Petals of the Flower consist of many Filaments or Threads, as at Letter b, having Three Scamina in the Center: The Female Flowers bear a reflected Empalement of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, as at Letter a, in the Centre of which is the Garmen, which afterward becomes a long vestted Fruit, ripen’d at c, and is divided in Three Cells, which contain two or three Seeds.
N U M B. VI.

P L A T E XXXI.

A N E M O N E, or E M O N Y.

T H I S Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Seventh Section of his Sixth Clafs, intituled, Herbæ cum Rapha flore, whose Point turns to a Fruit composed of many Seeds collected into one Head: Mr. Ray places this Genus in his Fifteenth Clafs of Plants, which he titles, Herbæ cum many nated Sydads successing each Flower. And this is in the Seventh Section of that Clafs, which includes those Plants with naked Flowers. Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Thirteenth Clafs, intituled, Empalement to the Flower, and the Pulsatilla with the tenuifolia multiplex, mutataflorum facie qui under the Title of Gardener’s Bidionary i to cm Head. Gardens of the curious, which have been obtained from pev Parts, as at Letter p, and is divided in Three Cells, which consists of Seeds: These differ in their Colour, and the Size of the Florifts: But as these are only accidental Varieties, Flowers, some of the Flowers being of a deep red Colour, with scarce any Stripes of other Colour; and other of the Flowers being greatly striped thro’ every Petal with white; and the several Gradations from plain to those which are more white than red, will be found in this Flower, where there are any Number of Roots planted.

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S N A K E-G O U R D.
The Characters are,
It both Male and Female Flowers on the same Plant.---The Male Flowers are An especial of One Leaf, which is divided into Two Parts at the Top: The Petals of the Flower consist of many Filaments or Threads, as at Letter b, having Three Scamina in the Center: The Female Flowers bear a reflected Empalement of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, as at Letter a, in the Centre of which is the Garmen, which afterward becomes a long vestted Fruit, ripen’d at c, and is divided in Three Cells, which contain two or three Seeds.
N U M B. VI.

P L A T E XXXII.

S N A K E-G O U R D.
The Characters are,
It both Male and Female Flowers on the same Plant.---The Male Flowers are An especial of One Leaf, which is divided into Two Parts at the Top: The Petals of the Flower consist of many Filaments or Threads, as at Letter b, having Three Scamina in the Center: The Female Flowers bear a reflected Empalement of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, as at Letter a, in the Centre of which is the Garmen, which afterward becomes a long vestted Fruit, ripen’d at c, and is divided in Three Cells, which contain two or three Seeds.
N U M B. VI.

P L A T E XXXII.

S N A K E-G O U R D.
The Characters are,
It both Male and Female Flowers on the same Plant.---The Male Flowers are An especial of One Leaf, which is divided into Two Parts at the Top: The Petals of the Flower consist of many Filaments or Threads, as at Letter b, having Three Scamina in the Center: The Female Flowers bear a reflected Empalement of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, as at Letter a, in the Centre of which is the Garmen, which afterward becomes a long vestted Fruit, ripen’d at c, and is divided in Three Cells, which contain two or three Seeds.
N U M B. VI.

P L A T E XXXII.

S N A K E-G O U R D.
The Characters are,
It both Male and Female Flowers on the same Plant.---The Male Flowers are An especial of One Leaf, which is divided into Two Parts at the Top: The Petals of the Flower consist of many Filaments or Threads, as at Letter b, having Three Scamina in the Center: The Female Flowers bear a reflected Empalement of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, as at Letter a, in the Centre of which is the Garmen, which afterward becomes a long vestted Fruit, ripen’d at c, and is divided in Three Cells, which contain two or three Seeds.
N U M B. VI.

P L A T E XXXII.

S N A K E-G O U R D.
The Characters are,
It both Male and Female Flowers on the same Plant.---The Male Flowers are An especial of One Leaf, which is divided into Two Parts at the Top: The Petals of the Flower consist of many Filaments or Threads, as at Letter b, having Three Scamina in the Center: The Female Flowers bear a reflected Empalement of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, as at Letter a, in the Centre of which is the Garmen, which afterward becomes a long vestted Fruit, ripen’d at c, and is divided in Three Cells, which contain two or three Seeds.
N U M B. VI.
It is an annual Plant, which must be raised on a Hot-bed early in the Spring, and when the Plants are of a proper Strength to remove, they must be transplanted on a new Hot-bed, and treated in the same manner as early Cucumbers and Melons, with which Management the Plants will ripen their Fruit in August or September, but unless they are brought forward in the Spring, they will not perfect their Seeds in England. It is a native of China, from whence the Seeds were brought, which have been cultivated in some curious Gardens in Europe, as a singular Plant: But the Fruit being of no Use, there are few of the Plants raised in England, except in Botanic Gardens, for Variety.

PLATE XXXIII.


The WATER-MELON.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Seventh Section of Tournefort's First Class of Plants, who makes the distinguishing Character of it to confit in the Plants having divided Leaves, and an edible Fruit: In all other Relations it agrees with the other cucurbitaceous Plants. Mr. Ray places the Anguria in the Sixteenth Class of Plants, which he titles Herbacea Pomifera, i.e. Apple-bearing Herbs; but Doctor Linnaeus joins this with the Cucumber, making them of the same Genus.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is.

ANGURIA Americana frutico echinato foliis palmato-finuatis, pomis sub-ovatis echinatis, Hort. Gard. Dict. 1011. This is the Eighth Plate mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Fruit of this Sert is eaten when green by the Inhabitants of the American Islands, as Cucumbers; where the Plants grow naturally without Culture; but they are greatly inferior to the Cucumbers which are eaten in Europe. The Fruit seldom grows so large as a Pearl's Egg, and is in Shape like it; but the outer Coat or Rind is closely bed with blunt Prickles, somewhat like the Skin of an Hedgehog. Where the Fruit is exposed to the full Air, it is of a dark-green Colour; but those of them which are closely covered either by the Leaves of the Plants, or Weeds growing among them, are as white as the white Cucumber, which occasioned Sir Hans Sloane's giving it that Epithet.

Most of the other Species of this Genus have large Fruit, which are ferved up to the Table in Dicer, when ripe, as the Melon; and in hot Countries the Fruit is greatly esteemed for its cooling Quality, the Pulp melting like Ice, and when they are gathered in a Morning, before the Sun has warmed them, and kept in a cool Situation, the Pulp is almost as cold as Snow, and has a Sweeter quality like Ice-water figured. And their Fruit may be eat in Plenty with great Safety, by Persons who are not accustomed to them, as their Flavour is much richer; and when they are good, seldom occasion any Disease to the Persons who eat them. Therefore they are cultivated in few Gardens here, the Mift-Melon being greatly preferred to them, as their Flavour is much richer; and when they are good, seldom occasion any Disease to the Perfons who eat them in Moderation. The Plant here figured is rarely cultivated in the English Gardens, unities for the fake of Variety. It grows naturally in those parts of America, from whence their Seeds were brought by some curious Persons, which have been fown in Botanic Gardens, where the Plants are annually raised, to add to their Collections.

PLATE XXXIV.


INDICO.

THIS Plant is by Doctor Tournefort joined to the Eumus, or Scorpio-sonna; and in this he is followed by other Botanic Writers: Few of them having been the Plant in Flower, had no Opportunity to examine the Characters. John Bauhin ranges it with the Calotis, or Bladder-sonna; and Caspar Bauhin joins it to the Ispata, or Weeds, from its Property of making a blue Dye; nor was this Genus properly distinguished from the next of the same Class of Plants, till Mr. Marchant gave a Memoire to the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, in the Year 1718; in which he has given a very minute Description of every Part of the Plant.
ANGURIA Americana fructe echinato eduli. Jenk P. K.
The Species here represented is,

Anona, sive Indigo Americana, filius in Iberia, moderno tempore Marbach, Mem. Acad. Reg. Sci. 1748, Americae Indigena, with crooked Pods, shaped like a Stake; \( \star \) represents the Flower with its Two Wings expanded, \( \star \), the Pod; \( \star \), the Seeds taken out of the Pod.

This is by Tournefort titled, Emortus Americanorum; fuit huiusmodi, in his L. R. 650. "Joh. Bauhinus" calls it Cata-

The Plants in this Class, in his Pinax, titles it fan-

Which is the Name for this Plant. Sir Hans Sloane, in his Catalogue of Jamaicai Plants, titles it, Carolina offert fruiticos, fruticos folicis purpureoflabilibus, fruticos bracteatis, cuius fumtura Indica confiftit; p. 241.

Doctor Linnaeus, in the Flora Zeleimica, calls it Indiga-

This is called in the West-Indies Guatamala Indi-

as ftilpangiflum fo frontemur, p. 275. This is disfigg'd from another Sort which approaches near to it, and is in the Islands of America called Wild Indigo, but is not esteemed so good for making Indigo as the other. There is also another Sort very different from either of these, which is found wild in the West Indies, Guatamala, in the Indi-

Gaters there, when they began to raise the Indigo plant; but, upon Trial, they found it would not produce Indigo so great Quantity as the Guatamala; so they have abandoned that Sort, and now cultivate only that here figured. The Carolina wild Sort hath a perennial Root, but an annual Stall, which decays in Winter, the Leaves are very much thinner on the Branches, and are not so succulent as those of the manured Sort; yet from this wild Sort, as also from Two other Species which grow naturally in India, the Inhabitants of that Country make good Indigo; and formerly there was one Species of Anona used in America for this Purpofe:

And I am perfuaded there are several other Plants which will afford this Dye, tho' perhaps not in so great Quantity as this.

As the Inhabitants of Carolina have taken to the Cul-

The Two Titles which have been applied to this Genus are both barbarous Names of the Coun-

The Two Articles above, believing they may not only be of Use to the Indigo Planters, but, if rightly at-

The Species here represented is,

Anona, faulis lanceolatis, fruticulis tridentis, L. Sp. Plant. Anona with Spear-shaped Leaves, and two or three Fruit succeeding each Flower on the fame Foot-

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in his Thirteenth Class, intituled, Polycarpi Po-

This Class of Plants, are both barbarous Names of the Coun-

Mr. Ray ranges it with the Apple-bearing Trees, whose Fruit are not umbilicated, and have a soft Pulp.

The Two Titles which have been applied to this Ge-

Father Plummer, who follows Tournefort, in his Method, of classing the Plants, places this in the Class of Plants with a Rose-flower, whose Pointal becomes a soft fihy Fruit, including many hard Seeds.

The Species here represented is,

Anona, folius lanceolato, fruticulis squamis, Lin. Sp. Plant. Anona with Spear-shaped Leaves, and two or three Fruit succeeding each Flower on the same Foot-

This Class of Plants should have many Species and Germania in each Flower, which is rare in those Species of this Genus which I have exa-

The Plants ranged in this Class have a great Number of Surroins surrounding the Germs where there is a widly Style; and in some of the Species there are Three Petals, which rise above the others; but in the Species here figured there are wanting.

The Plants ranged in this Class mould have

The Plants have always failed, fince they began the Cul-

The Plants have fufficient Room to grow, they will be furnifhed with Leaves from the Ground upward, which will be fat and fucculent; and if the Herb is cut too foon as foon as any Flowers appear on the Plant, the Seeds will then be left; fo that after they have paid the Ferm-

And I am perfuaded there are several other Plants which will afford this Dye, tho' perhaps not in so great Quantity as this.
The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardner's Dictionary, under the Article Guanabanus.

This Species is figured and described by Mr. Catesby, in his History of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands, under the Title of Anonis fruticosa. lunata, etc. [Artifices, Vol. I. p. 55. etc.] He mentions it with other Plants which he found growing on the Bahama Islands, but does not take any Notice of its being found in Virginia and Maryland, tho' it has been found in both those Countries; and the Seeds have frequently been brought to England, by the Title of Paper-Tree. Mr. Catesby says, that this Tree seldom grows more than Ten or Twelve Feet high in that Country, with Stems as large as the Smalls of a Man's Leg; so that it is rather a Shrub than a Tree, especially as it often rifes with several Stems from the Root. He also mentions that the Fruit is seldom eaten but by the Negroes. In his Description of the Flower he has certainly mistaken the Colour, which he says is of a yellowish Green; whereas all those Trees which have produced Flowers in England, are very different, being of a rufiy purple Colour, as they are here represented; and there can be no doubt of their being the same Species with that he has described; the Fruit and Seeds being very different from all the other Species of this Genus in Shape; so that it is very easily distinguished.

This is the only Species of the Genus, which will live in the open Air in England. All the other Species which are yet known being too tender to live in this Country, unless they are preserved in Stoves, the largest Plant of this kind, which I have seen, is growing in the curious Garden of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, at Wiston; near Hounslow, which has produced Flowers for some Years past; but our Summers are not warm enough for the Plants to produce Fruit in England. There are also some other Trees of this kind in the Gardens near London, which have flowered, but are of a smaller Growth. The Flowers are produced in England the Beginning of May, soon after the Leaves come out.

It is a Native of the Bahama Islands, of Caroline, Maryland, and Virginia, growing usually in low, moist Places, where they are sheltered from violent Winds. In England these Plants are apt to suffer by Cold, whilst young; but after they have obtained Strength, they will thrive very well in the open Air, if they are planted in a sheltered Situation.

\[\text{PLATE XXXVI.}\]


Reft-Harrow, Cammack, Petty Wilin, and in some Countries it is called Furse.

DOCTOR Tournefort places this Genus in his Tenth Class of Plants with a papilionaceous Flower. Mr. Ray places it in his Twenty-fifth Class of leguminous Plants with a papilionaceous Flower. Dr. Linnaeus ranges it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, Diedrophae Decandria, in which Class are included all the leguminous Plants with a Pea-flower. The Two Titles of Anonis and Omnis are indifferently used by the Latin Writers on Botany.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardner's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

Anonis purpurea. This is a very beautiful Shrub, which seldom rises above Three Feet high in England, but divides into many Branches, which spread near the Ground. At the Extremity of every Branch there are Spurs of large red Flowers produced about the Beginning of May, at which Time these Shrubs make a fine Appearance; and are one of the principal Ornaments of the Gardens at Paris at that Season: But in England it is in from being common; and only to be found in first curious Gardens, which may have been occasioned by over Care; for it is a very hardy Plant in respect of Cold; but is with Difficulty preserved in Pots, both in one of those Sort of Plants which rarely thrive, unless they are planted in the full Ground: It delights in a milding Soil, neither too strong, nor too light, nor in an Eastern Exposure, where it may have but ill Sun, the Plant will thrive well, and annually produce Flowers, and perfect Seeds. It commonly flowers in May, and the Seeds are ripe in July. This Plant is easily propagated by Seeds, which should be sown only in March, on a Bed of middling Earth, exposed to the Eaf. The Plants will come up in about Six Weeks after, but should not be removed till the following Autumn.

The common Sort of Anonis, which is mentioned as a medicinal Plant, is a very troublesome Weed, which it hath once gotten Possession of the Field; the Roots of it spreading very wide; and are so tough, as scarce to be cut or broken by the Plow; which occasioned it to be called in the Name of Reft-Harrow, and Riffen. In some of the midland Counties it is called Purper Furse; but how that Epithet came to be applied to this Plant, is hard to determine.
ANONIA

papaveris verna flos prope pedunculos floscullosa ample. Mac. Nat. v. 276
PELLITORY OF SPAIN.

This Genus of Plants is, by Doctor Linnaeus, ranged in his Nineteenth Class, instituted, Synephernes, and Polygamia specifera. Cafpar Bauhin makes this a distinct Genus; for both Mr. Ray, in his History of Plants, where he copies from Coper Bauhin. Tournefort hath not mentioned this Plant in his Institutions, though it is hardly possible it should escape his Knowledge, as he has consigned to a great Part of Spain and Portugal, in search of Plants, in both which Countries, it is very common in Vineyards, and other cultivated Lands. The Plant, according to Tournefort's Method, should be placed in the Genus of Buphthalmum. The Species here delineated is, Anthemis cautis foliis rotundatis imbricatis, fructibus insignibus, foliis finatis unifloris, fructibus erumpentibus, quae in Africa, India, China, 

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in wet Ground the Roots will perish with the first Cold of Autumn. The Seeds of this Plant that are borne where the Plants are to remain, for as they do bear many Taproots, like the Carrot, so they do not bear their planting well. It loves a loamy Sandy Soil, where there is sufficient Depth for the Roots to run down, for in a Hallow’ Ground the Plants seldom continue longer than One Year.

It flowers in June, and the Seeds ripen in August, but if the Sealon proves moist, at the Time of its flowering, or when the Seeds are forming, they do often slip to Maturnity. The Flower—flims rife about One Inch high, each having One Flower on the Top, sharply cut, of the Camomile, but much larger, being of a pure white within the, and of a purple Colour on the outside; so that they make a pretty Appearance in the Garden, during the time of their flowering. The Root may be taken up for Use toward the End of October, when they are not vegetating.

This Plant will thrive very well in the open Air in England, and will reftift the Cold of our ordinary Winters, provided the Seeds are sown upon a dry Soil; for generally declines the Stalks to the Ground; and if the Seafon at that Time proves moist, the Seeds of this Plant do rarely ripen in England; for the Embryo’s of the Seed are each included in a fealty Cover, into which if the Wet gets, the Embryo’s perish; so that there are few Years when the Seeds of this come to Maturnity which occurs when its being very rare in the Gardens here. The first time I raised this Plant was from Seeds which were picked out of Raifins. This was in 1752; and the Year after, the Plants produced Seeds, which ripened well; so that I had a supply of them to distribute, and the Plants which were raised from these Seeds continued several Years, but they did not perfect their Seeds; so that, in the Winter 1758, the old Roots being destroyed, the Plant is at present lost in England.

This Plant may be taken up for Use toward the End of October, when they are not vegetating.

PLATE XXXIX.


SPIDER-WORT.

This Genus of Plants is, by Doctor Linnaeus, placed in his Sixth Class of Plants, intituled, Hesandria Monogyna, the Flowers having each Six Stamina, and One Style. He distinguishes the Species of this Genus from those of Aphiobolus, by the Petals of the Flowers being spread open, and the Filaments being hairy. ‘Tournexot makes the Difference between Phalangium and Aphiobolus to confift in the Flowers of the former having Six Petals, and the latter six are only cut into Six Parts at the Top, but are joined at the Botton; so that it is a Flower of One Leaf. And he distinguishes the Phalangium from Orchidagathum by the Root, the latter having bulbous Roots, and those of the former have Fibrous Roots. Which is also Mr. Roy’s distinguishing Character of this Genus.

The Species here representted are,

Fig. 1. ANTERICUM acule, folis carnosis  terrinis floris florum longiflorum laxas. African Spider-wort, with our Stalks, taper fliche Leaves, and very long-loofe Spikes of Flowers. a, reprefentis a fingle Flower, taken from the Spike. b, a Seed-vefTel. c, One of the Seeds. This approaches near to the Anthericum foliis carnosis lubflatis fuculentis ftrittis, Hort. Up. tab. 83. but the Leaves of this are much longer, rounder, and of a glaucous Colour. The Spike of Flowers is more than twice the Length of the other, and each Flower has a much longer Foot-ball, fo that whoever fees the Two Plants, cannot doubt of their being different Species; efpecially when they are known to keep their Differences when raised from Seeds; as for Two Years the Plant here figured has done, for I have raifed feveral of the Plants from Seeds the Two laft Years, which have not in the leaf varied from the old Plant. And the other Sort I have fown the Seeds of feveral Years, without having any Variarion in the Plant. I received the Seeds of this Plant from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Year 1751; and the Plants which came up flowered, and produced Seeds the next Spring, and have every Year produced Plenty of Seeds since. The Plants confantly flower twice a Year, in April and May, and again in Auguf and September. The Spikes of Flowers, which appear in the Spring, are always preceded with Seeds, which will ripen well; therefore the Seeds which appear in the Autumn do not perfect their Seeds; for the Winter generally is too cold in England to ripen their Seeds. This Plant is as hardy as the Fourth and Fifth Sorts of Phalangium, in the Gardener’s Dictionary, to only require to be preceded from the Proud; but should have a much free Air as poffible in mild Weather, otherwise they will draw up weak, and will not flower well. The Spikes of Flowers are near Two Feet high; those are produced from the Roots between the succulent Leaves of the Plant; and, being of a fine yellow Colour, they make a good Appearance during the Time of their flowering.

Fig. 2. ANTERICUM foelic foliis linearius plant and flowers. A Low Spider-wort, with narrow plant Leaves, and a declining Stalk. a, reprefents the declining Flower-gem. b, the Empalement of the Flower. c, the Flower expanded. d, a Flower taken out of the Empalement. e, the Stamina. This Plant approaches near to Orchidagathum varum folis anguifis fubflatis, Flor. Virg. 37; but it dif­ fers from that, in having feveral Flowers included in the fame Cover, whereas that has but Two. The Stalks of that are always erect, but their crown incline to the Ground. And the Flowers of this appear only in the Spring, whereas this Sort flowers almost every Month.

The Roots of this Plant came from Jamaica, they were accidentally taken up with some Plants of A. fijicis, which were fent me from thence, which were dead when they arrived; but the Roots of this Plant had put out their Leaves; so I planted them in the Back-yard in the Stake, where they soon flowered, and perfeemed their Seeds, and have since continued to produce Flowers focht Part of the Year.

This Plant will not thrive well in England, unless the Plants are plunged into an Hoof-bed of Tummers-bulb, and the Air kept up to the Heat of the Summer. In this Situation the Plants will thrive, and produce Plenty of Flowers, and perfect their Seeds. 
Fig. 1. Anthericum ascole folis carnosis acutotheca spina florum longissimis lana.

Fig. 2. Anthericum ascole folis lanceolatis planis aculeo demembrato.
Fig. 1. ANTHYLLIS herbae foliis quaternoi pinnatis floribus lateribus. Fig. 2. ANTHYLLIS fruticosa foliis pinnatis aquilobus floribus capitatis.
ANTHOLYZA, LIN. GEN. 56.

The Characters of this Genus are,

The flower is of one Leaf, divided into six Parts, the three upper being larger than the lower: each flower is enclosed in a Spatha, or Sheath, by, which is composed of two Leaves. In the Center of the Flower is placed the Germen, crowned with a trifid Sternum, and attended by three long slender Stamens, as at a, which support small bicarinate. Each Flower is succeeded by a roundish Seed-case, divided into three Cells, which are filled with small triangular Seeds.

This is placed by Doctor Linnaeus in the third Division of his third Class of Plants, intituled, Trifidi-ora ordinaria, each Flower having three Stamens, and three Stygmas. There is one Species of this Genus figured in the Hortus Anglicandus, with the following Text, Gladiolus aethiopicus, folia planta angulifolia, Vol. I. Tab. 41. The Flowers of that Plant are more irregular than those of the Plant here figured; but as the same is in general Character with Doctor Linnaeus has applied to this Genus, I have placed it under that. The Flower being monopetalous, separates it from Gladiolus, and being irregular in its Form, from Iris.

The Species here represented is,

ANTHOLYZA futilis linnicarinus futilis, folia altae et angulifoliae. As we have no English Name for this Genus, and the Flower approaching near the Carn-fig, I shall call it Strange Carniag, with narrow narrow-leaved, and white Flowers, standing in one View on the Stalk.

This Plant hath a bulbous Root, in Shape and Size the shape of the Vernal Crocus, but the Cover of the Root is white, and very thin. From the Root arise five or six long narrow Leaves, which are deeply fur-rowed: between these arise the Flower-Item, which is about a Foot and half high, bending on one Side, and the Top are produced Five or Six Flowers, ranged on one Side the Stalk, each having a two-leaved Spatha, or Sheath: these are smaller than those of the Carniag, and have a Tube about half an Inch long, so that the Flower is of One Leaf, in which it differs from the Carniag. It is of a pure white when it first opens, but afterward changes to a darker Colour. In the Center of the Flower is placed the Germen, crowned with Three Stygmas, of a dark Colour, attended by Three slender Stamens. The German afterward becomes a roundish Seed ves-tis, opening in three Cells, which are filled with triangular Seeds. It flowers in May, and the Seeds ripen in August.

This Plant was raised from Seeds which came from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Year 1771, and flowered the two last Years in Chelsea-Garden, where it hath perfected Seeds. It requires to be shelter'd from the Frost in Winter; therefore if there are placed under an Hot-bed Frame in Autumn, and in mild Weather the Gladiis keep off, that the Plants may have as much free Air as possible, they will thrive much better than in a Green-house; but in frosty Weather the Gladiis must be covered with Mats, to prevent the Cold from penetrating, which would destroy the Roots; for they begin to put out their Leaves in October, which continue growing all the Winter; and in July their Leaves decay, so that the Roots may be removed in August, after the Seeds are ripe. They may be kept out of the ground till the Beginning of October, when they should be planted in Pots, filled with light sandy Earth, and may be exposed to the open Air, until there is Danger of Frost, when they should be removed into a Shelter. As these Roots are small, so they must not be planted in large Pots; for in such they will not thrive. The largest Roots should have a Penny-pot, and the smaller a Three-farthling, and the least a Halfpenny-pot: so that a Frame of Three Lights will contain many of these Pots.

PLATE XL.

PLATE XLI.


Woundwort, Kidney-Vetch, or Bleeder-Pea.

This genus of Plants is, by Doctor Linnaeus, placed in his Seventeenth Class, intituled, Delthyprose Decadentia, the Flower having Ten Stamina, nine of which are joined together, and the other stands separate, so as to form Two Bodies. To this genus he has joined the Batha Vescis, Erinacea, and one Species of Opium. Doctor Tournefort places it in his Tenth Class of Plants, with papilionaceous or leguminous Flowers, with irregular penated Leaves. The Title Vulneraria was applied.
applied to one Species of this Genus, by John Bauhin, and some other old Writers on Botany, for the supposing Virtues of the Plant in healing Wounds; but that of Antirhini was more generally applied by the oldest Authors; so Doctor Linnaeus hath adopted this Name, and rejected the other.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. Antirrhinum barbaceae folii quadratim-pinnatif. fioribus lateralisbus, Hort. Upfal. 224. Woodward, Bladder-Pea, or Kidney-Vetch of Spain. Tourn. calls it, Papaverina pentaphyllos, fyll. R. H. 291. and Caffow Bauhin titles it, Linaria pentaphyllos veficaria. Pin. 322. and John Bauhin, Vrijhambu bulbacatum veficarium, flb. 2. 361. a, represents a Flower juft opened on the Plant. b, is a single Flower included in the folded Alternative. c, is the upper Lid, or Standard of the Flower. d, the triphid Style. e, one of the Stamina separated from the Body. This is the Fourth Sort of Valuaria in the Gardner’s Dictionary.

This Plant grows naturally in the South of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other warm Countries, where it is a Weed in their Arable Land. The Root is annual, and as their Branches spread wide, trailing on the Ground, they become troublesome Weeds, if they are permitted to grow large. The Flowers are produced in Bunches, at the Joints from the Wings of the Leaves; but as they have little Beauty, the Plants are seldom permitted to have a Place, except in Botanic Gardens, for the sake of Variety. It flowers in July, and the Seeds ripen in September, which if permitted to mature, the Plants will come up the following spring, without any Care.

Fig. 2. Antirrhiniium flenoficca, folii quadratim-pinnatif. floribus capitatis, Hort. Cliff. 371. Shrubby Kidney-Vetch, with equal pennated Leaves, and Flowers growing in Heads, commonly called Dark Vetch, or Silver Bough. This is the Barba Joecia paludis; see J. B. 1. 332. and Barba Joecia, C. B. P. 397. Jupcut’s, Beard, or Silver Bough, fo called from the Whiteness of the Leaves. This is the first Sort of Barba Joecia in the Gardener’s Dictionary. This grows naturally in the South of France, in Spain, Portugal, and July, where it rises to the Height of Eight or Ten Pores, with many woody Branches, which are garnished with silvery winged Leaves, which abide through the Year. The Flowers are produced in the Spring, at the Extremity of the Branches, growing in Clusters or Heads, and are white. These are succeeded by short Pods, in each of which there are generally Two Seeds. They ripen in July, in the natural Places of its Growth; but in England the Seeds rarely come to Maturity. It is preferred in many cutiv Gardens, for Variety, and is removed into the Green-House in Winter, being too tender to live through the Winter in England; but it should be, as much free Air as possible in mild Weather, either on the Branches will draw, and become weak, &c will not produce Flowers, nor do the Plants make a good Appearance when they are weak. In England Plants flower about the End of May, or the Beginning of June.

**Fig. 28**

**PLATE XII.**


**Snap-Dragon, or Calypso-Snout.**

This is ranged in the Fourth Section of Turnfort’s Third Class of Plants, intended, Herbico-an anomalous, fibulous, and perforated Fower of One Leaf. Mr. Bay places it in the Second Division of his Nineteenth Class, intended, Pectiniferus Herba, with irregular or Ex-Fower. Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Fourteenth Class of Plants, which he titles Didynamia Angiospermae. And to this Genus he adds the Lithum, or Tall-flower, the Ageria of Turnfort, and Elatinus of Didynamia. But in this, I think, he will not be followed by many Botanists; for in adding so many Plants to the Genus, it rather occasions Confusion, than helps the Learner; and as there is so good a Distinction between Lithum and Antirrhinum, as in the former there is a Head or Spar to the Flower, which is wanting in the latter; and this is so visible at the first View, as not to escape the Notice of a common Observer, therefore should not be rejected. Befide, there is a remarkable Difference in the Venterium of the Flowers, as also in the Seed-veffel, which are sufficient to separate them into Two Genera.

The Species here represented is,

**Antirrhinum major alternorum folii longioris Casius, C. B. P. 211.** Another larger Snap-Dragon, with a longer Leaf. Of this Sort there are many Varieties, which differ in the Colour of their Flowers; some are almost white, others yellow, and red, and in late the Flowers have a red or purple Flower, with yellow or white Edges. But all these Varieties will arise from the Seeds of any of them; so that they will not be accounted different Species. But Doctor Linneaus has allowed but Three Species of this Genus, including the wild Sort; whereas there are Four Diffem Species of the Garden-kind, which almost preserve their Differences from Seed.

a, represents the Flower growing on the Spike. b, c, d, e, are longer than the other Two. 4. a is the Seed-veffel. The Three first Sorts in the Gardner’s Dictionary are Varieties of this Species. When their Plants are set in good Ground, they grow very large and rank; but in poor Ground, or upon old Hills or Buildings, they do not come to half that Size; that they may be supplanted different Plants; but when the Seeds of those on the Walls fall down upon the Borders in the Garden, the Plants will put on a different Appearance. When these Plants grow upon Walls, or in Rubbish, their Branches will not be so succulent as those which grow in good Ground, so they will refit the Frost much better, and will abide much longer; for when they grow very rank, they seldom live longer than One Year; whereas the others upon Walls will abide many Years.
This Plant is ranged in the Second Section of Tournefort’s Twelfth Class, intituled, Herbae, with a Pinn-flower, whose Pointal turns into a long angular Pod. Mr. Ray places it in his Twenty-second Class of Plants, with a leguminous Flower, having single Leaves, and smooth Pods. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, Euphorbia, joining this to the Linnaeus and Aphaca, his characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener’s Dictionary.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the

This Plant is, by Celsius Bandelin, intituled, Vicia lutea, folitis convolutis minorum, Pin. 342. and by John Bauhin, Vicia que Pulchra Angulata late foliis floribus luteis, F. B. 2. p. 316. There is another Variety of this Plant mentioned by Tournefort, in his Institutions of Botany, with a white Flower striped with black; but this is only a feminal Variation, which doth not continue, but changes to yellow when sown.

The Aphaca is found growing wild in several Parts of England, chiefly in the Fields which are sown with Wheat and Rye, or such other things as are sown in Autumn, for if the Seeds of this Plant are sown in the Spring, they seldom grow the first Year, and where there happens to be no Support near the Branches trail upon the Ground. The Flowers are produced in June and July, and the Seeds ripen in August, which if permitted to scatter, the Plants will come up better than when they are sown with Care.

There is little Beauty in the Flowers of this Plant to recommend it; but as there is a natural Loose-nefs in the trailing Branches, which renders it proper for Ornaments in Needle-work, or for printing on Linens, so we judged it might prove acceptable to such Persons who are employed in either of those Branches.

This Plant is, by Celsius Bandelin, intituled, Vicia lutea, folitis convolutis minorum, Pin. 342. and by John Bauhin, Vicia que Pulchra Angulata late foliis floribus luteis, F. B. 2. p. 316. There is another Variety of this Plant mentioned by Tournefort, in his Institutions of Botany, with a white Flower striped with black; but this is only a feminal Variation, which doth not continue, but changes to yellow when sown.

The Aphaca is found growing wild in several Parts of England, chiefly in the Fields which are sown with Wheat and Rye, or such other things as are sown in Autumn, for if the Seeds of this Plant are sown in the Spring, they seldom grow the first Year, and where there happens to be no Support near the Branches trail upon the Ground. The Flowers are produced in June and July, and the Seeds ripen in August, which if permitted to scatter, the Plants will come up better than when they are sown with Care.

There is little Beauty in the Flowers of this Plant to recommend it; but as there is a natural Loose-nefs in the trailing Branches, which renders it proper for Ornaments in Needle-work, or for printing on Linens, so we judged it might prove acceptable to such Persons who are employed in either of those Branches.
PLATE XLV.

APOCYNUM ereftum, Africamum, villosa ruellin, foliciis folis late subhirufiis, Par. Bot. 84.

Upright African Dog's-bane, with a hairy Fruits, and broad hairy Willow leaves.

a, represents a single Flower, whose Petals are fallen, and the Five-cornered Nectarium open; b, shows the hinder Part of the Flower, with the Emplacment. c, the Pointal of the Flower, which rifes between the five-cornered Nectarium, which afterward begins to form the Pod, as at d, e, is the Pod full-grown and entire. f, the Pod opening, shewing how the Seeds are ranged over each other. g, a single Seed without its Down.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent me from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Year 1753, from which I raised several Plants, which have since flowered, and perfected their Seeds, in the Chelsea-Garden. It is a Shrub, rising about Five or Six Feet high, dividing into several spreading Branches, which are garnished with Leaves, placed irregularly, being sometimes opposite, and often growing alternate, and frequently Three Leaves coming out round the Stalk, as if they arose from the same Joint. The Leaves are about Three Inches long, and half an Inch broad in the middle, and hairy. The Flowers are produced in Branches which come out from the Branches, by the Foot-stalks of the Leaves, and are of a whitish Colour, a little inclining to purple. Thrice are of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, and stand on pretty long Foot-stalks. The Flowers are succeeded by roundish swelling Pods, which are beset with Hairs; and when ripe do open lengthwise, the five-cornered Nectarium, which afterward begins to form the Pod, as at d. e, is the Pod full-grown and entire. f, the Pod opening, shewing how the Seeds are ranged over each other. g, a single Seed without its Down.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent me from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Year 1753, from which I raised several Plants, which have since flowered, and perfected their Seeds, in the Chelsea-Garden. It is a Shrub, rising about Five or Six Feet high, dividing into several spreading Branches, which are garnished with Leaves, placed irregularly, being sometimes opposite, and often growing alternate, and frequently Three Leaves coming out round the Stalk, as if they arose from the same Joint. The Leaves are about Three Inches long, and half an Inch broad in the middle, and hairy. The Flowers are produced in Branches which come out from the Branches, by the Foot-stalks of the Leaves, and are of a whitish Colour, a little inclining to purple. Thrice are of One Leaf, cut into Five Parts, and stand on pretty long Foot-stalks. The Flowers are succeeded by roundish swelling Pods, which are beset with Hairs; and when ripe do open lengthwise, the five-cornered Nectarium, which afterward begins to form the Pod, as at d. e, is the Pod full-grown and entire. f, the Pod opening, shewing how the Seeds are ranged over each other. g, a single Seed without its Down.

The Figures of both these Plants were drawn by Doctor Haughton, on the Spot where he discovered them; and were sent to me, with their Description, after the Doctor's Death, as he had bequested me all his Papers, Drawings, and Collection of dried Plants.
Aquilegia

Aquilegia vulgaris L. var. alba

Aquilegia vulgaris L. var. purpurea

Aquilegia vulgaris L. var. xanthocarpa

Aquilegia vulgaris L. var. xanthocarpa (var. xanthocarpa)

Aquilegia vulgaris L. var. xanthocarpa (var. xanthocarpa)

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Aquilegia vulgaris L. var. xanthocarpa (var. xan
This genus of Plants is, by Doctor Tournefort, ranged in the Second Section of his Twentieth Class, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a Flower of One Leaf, whose Parental changes in a Fruit having hard Seeds. Mr. Ray places this Genus in his Third Division of Trees and Shrubs bearing Berries which burst for Seeds to issue. Doctor Linnaeus puts this Genus in his Fourth Class of Plants, intituled, Tetrandria Tetragona, and has applied the Title of Ilex to it, which Name hath been, by most of the modern Writers on Botany, applied to the Evergreen Oak; but as that must be placed under Quercus, by every Writer on the Method of ranging Plants, as the Characters are the same, the Doctor may be better excused in applying this Title of Ilex to it, than in many other Instances where he has changed the Name of Plants; because this of Ilex hath been applied by some of the old Writers on Botany to the Holly; but he is not so excusable in joining to this Genus, the Delonix of Plinnaeus, and the Caffine, neither of which do agree in their Characters with the Holly, for he supposes that the ever-green Sort, whose Leaves are alternately on the Branches, to be the same as to the Ilex Linnaeus places it in his Fifth Division of the Thirteen Clas of Plants, intituled, Polyandria Pentagyna, the Flowers having many Stamens, and Five Germinals. The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.
The Species here represented is,

**Aquilegia pumila precox Canadensis Cornut. Canad. 60.**

Early dwarf Columbine of Canada. a, the Number of Stamina, which stretch out beyond the Corolla. c, the Seed-veil, which is composed of Five Cells, each terminating with a crooked Tail. This is the Sixth Species mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary. By Doctor Linnaeus it is titled, *Aquilegia valeriana rettis, quamvis corolla longioribus, Hort. Upal./ 153.*

Doctor Tournefort enumerates Thirty-nine Varieties of Columbine; but these are all reduced to Three Species by Doctor Linnaeus, which is too small in Number; for although the various Colours of their Flowers should not be admitted as Differences, yet the Structure of their Flowers may be allowed to distinguish the Species; therefore those which are usually termed the Straw-Columbine, must be distinguished from those called the Rose Columbine: and there are three other which are as distinct, mentioned by Tournefort, exclusive of this. And there is another Variety of this, mentioned in the Catalogue of the King's Garden at Paris, under the Title of *Aquilegia Canadensis precox procerior,* but I doubt of their being different Species; for from the same Seeds I have had Plants which grow not more than One Foot high, and others have been near double that Height, so that I suspect it may be owing to the Soil and Situation of the Plants, that this Difference in their Growth is observed; for I have not observed any Difference in their Leaves or Flowers. This Plant flowers in April, and the Seeds ripen in August, it grows naturally in Canada, Virginia, and most of the Northern Parts of America, from whence the Seeds have been sent to Europe.

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**PLATE XLVIII.**


**The Strawberry-Tree; in French Arboisier.**

This Genus of Plants is ranged, by Doctor Tournefort, in his Twentieth Class, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a monopetalous Flower, whose Pointal becomes a soft Fruit, filled with hard Seeds. Mr. Ray places it among the Trees bearing Berries, including several Seeds; and Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Tenth Class of Plants, intituled, Decandria Monogynia; the Flower having Ten Stamina, and One Germen. The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented are,

**Arbutus folio ferrato, flore oblongo, fructu ovato, Michel. Hort. Pf.** The Strawberry-Tree with a sawed Leaf, an oblong Flower, and oval Fruit. a, shows the oblong Pitcher-shaped Flower, b, the oval Fruit. c, the Fruit cut transversely, shewing the Five Cells in which the Seeds are lodged. d, the Fruit cut longitudinally. e, the Seed taken out of the Cell. f, the Style which is stretched out at the End of the Fruit.

Fig. 2. *Arbutus folio ferrato, C. B. P. 460.* Strawberry-Tree with a sawed Leaf, and round Fruit.

It is not certain if these are distinct Species, or only Varieties which arise from the same Seeds; however, as there is so great Difference in the Flowers and Fruits of these Trees, so we have exhibited the Two Sorts as they are generally termed by the Gardeners. I have also observed, that where these have stood near each other, in the same Soil and Exposure, that the Sort with round Fruit has been the most plentiful Bearer. These Trees grow naturally upon the Hills in Italy and Spain, as also in the western Part of Ireland. They rise to the Height of Twenty or Thirty Feet, but do rarely rise with an upright Stem, usually dividing into many Stems near the Ground, which put out, on very Site, Branches, which are garnished with oblong sawed Leaves, of a bright green, and are fift. These abide all the Winter, and are thrust off in the Spring by the new ones; so that it is always clothed with Leaves. The Flowers appear in September and October, soon after which time, the Fruit, which succeeded the Flowers of the former Year, are ripe; for they are at least a Year from the flowering to the ripening of the Fruit.
Arctotis ramis decumbentibus folis linearis lanceolatis rigidis subtilis argenteis flore magno aureo pediculo longissimo.
This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in his Nineteenth Class, intituled, \textit{Symphyotricha nemorosa}, the hermaphroditic Flowers in each Embappearance being abortive, the Female Flowers only having Seeds succeed them. To this Genus, from the Character of the Seeds, which other Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the plants with radiated Flowers; and Doctor Römer and others in his \textit{Dictionarium}, \textit{Botanicum}, \textit{Plantarum}.

There are many Species of this Genus which Linnaeus has added to it, \textit{Anemone nemorosa}, \textit{Abrotanum}, \textit{Arctotheca}, \textit{Argemone}, \textit{Corymbosa}, \textit{Hesperis}, etc. These are the most useful and the most ornamental.

### Plate XLIX.


**Argemone.**

This Plant is ranged in the Second Section of the Fourteenth Class, intituled, \textit{Herbae sivae \textit{Pulpa}}.

Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Thirteenth Class, intituled, \textit{Papaveris} \textit{Nemorosa}. The Flowers having many Stamens, and One Germin. In English it is called \textit{Prickly Poppy}.

The Species here represented is,


This Plant has been lately introduced into the Gardens from the Cape of Good Hope, where all the Species of this Genus do naturally grow: But this Sort hath by such the most splendid Flower of any yet discovered. I received this Plant from Doctor Adrian Van Tieghem, the late Professor of Botany in England.

They are about Four Inches long, and about half an Inch broad toward the End where they are broadest, with one longitudinal Rib in the Middle; the Upper-side being of a dark-green Colour, and smooth; but the Under-side is very white. They are flipp'd, and for the most part entire; but some few are cut in on their Sides into Three Parts, and others into Five; as they are represented in the Figure. From between the Leaves the Foot-flalk of the Flower arises, which is near Six Inches long, having on the top One large Flower, whose Parts are of a gold Colour within, but of a pale yellow on the outside: At the Base of the Rays there is a beautiful Circle of black chequered with white; and the Disk within the Circle is of the same Colour with the Rays. These Flowers are produced in May and June; but they are not succeeded by any more till the next Season; whereas most of the other Species of this Genus are seldom deftitute of Flowers, except in the middle of Winter. This Sort produces no Seeds in England; but it is very easily propagated by Cuttings, which if planted in any of the Summer Months, and placed upon an old Hoth-bed, flashing them from the Sun in the middle of the Day, they will take root in Five or Six Weeks; when they should be exposed to the open Air, that they may not be drawn up weakly; for the more the Plants are exposed to the open Air, the better they will flower; but in the Winter they must be protected from Frost, so that the Pots are placed under an Hoth-bed Frame in Autumn, where in mild Weather they may enjoy the free Air, and in the Nights, or when it is cold, they may be cover'd with the Glass and Mats to screen them from Frost, they will thrive and flower better than when they are more tenderly managed. In Summer they must be placed in the open Air, with other exotic Plants from the same Country, where they will make a fine Appearance during their Season of flowering. As the old Plants are subject to rot in Winter, therefore there should be a Supply of young ones raised from time to time to succeed them for the young Plants will flower better, and make a finer Appearance than the old.

This is the last Sort mentioned in the \textit{Gardener's Dictionary}. The Time when the last Edition of that was printed, this Plant had been but lately introduced into England; so the Culture of it was not so well known as at present; therefore I have inserted it here.

### Plate L.


This is the only Sort of this Genus, which is here represented; viz.

There is but One Species of this Genus, which is here represented; viz.


Doctor Linnaeus has added Two other Species to this Genus, which is here represented: viz.

There is but One Species of this Genus, which is here represented; viz.
Doctor Tournefort places under Papaver, to which Genus they more properly belong, as they agree in their Character with the Welsh Poppy, which is continued under the Genus of Poppy by Doctor Linnæus: And this Species he titles Argemone capfalis quinquervellis folis spatulatis, Spec. Plant. 508. * a, the Flower, with the Stamina in the Centre, surrounding the Germen; * b, the Seed-veil, opening at the Top; * c, the Seeds taken out of the Capsule.

The Seeds of this Plant were brought from America, by the Title of Fico del inferno, or Ficus infernalis, the Infernal Fig, supposed to be so called from a Resemblance those Gardens in England, where this Plant has been cultivated, have spread themse ‘selves in Fields, and some of these Roots having been thrown out of Gardens, have spread themselves in Fields, so that some Persons have deemed it a Native of England, which he titles Arystolochia foliis cordatis, caule erecto, Lin. Gen. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

**PLATE XI.**

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**

Tournefort places this genus in the Second Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with anomalous tubulous flowers of one leaf, ending in a tongue. Mr. Ray ranges it in the Second Section of his Nineteenth Class, which he titles Gynandria Hexandria, from the Summits or Anthers being joined to the Pointal.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis vella, C. B. P. 307. Upright climbing Birthwort. This is the Arystolochia Saracentis of Dioscurus, Pemp. 346. and Arystolochia clematitis variegis of John Bauhin, Edip. 5, p. 368. Dr. Linnæus titles it Arystolochia folis cordatis, caule eretto, floribus axillaris consortis, Hort. Upfal. 279. Spec. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

**PLATE XII.**

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**

Tournefort places this Genus in the Second Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with an anomalous or concave flower of one leaf, which is continued under the Genus of Poppy by Doctor Linnæus: And this Species he titles Argemone capfalis quinquervellis folis spatulatis, Spec. Plant. 508. * a, the Flower, with the Stamina in the Centre, surrounding the Germen; * b, the Seed-veil, opening at the Top; * c, the Seeds taken out of the Capsule.

The Seeds of this Plant were brought from America, by the Title of Fico del inferno, or Ficus infernalis, the Infernal Fig, supposed to be so called from a Resemblance those Gardens in England, where this Plant has been cultivated, have spread themse ‘selves in Fields, and some of these Roots having been thrown out of Gardens, have spread themselves in Fields, so that some Persons have deemed it a Native of England, which he titles Arystolochia foliis cordatis, caule erecto, Lin. Gen. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

**PLATE XIII.**

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**

Tournefort places this genus in the Second Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with anomalous tubulous flowers of one leaf, ending in a tongue. Mr. Ray ranges it in the Second Section of his Nineteenth Class, which he titles Gynandria Hexandria, from the Summits or Anthers being joined to the Pointal.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis vella, C. B. P. 307. Upright climbing Birthwort. This is the Arystolochia Saracentis of Dioscurus, Pemp. 346. and Arystolochia clematitis variegis of John Bauhin, Edip. 5, p. 368. Dr. Linnæus titles it Arystolochia folis cordatis, caule eretto, floribus axillaris consortis, Hort. Upfal. 279. Spec. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

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The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis vella, C. B. P. 307. Upright climbing Birthwort. This is the Arystolochia Saracentis of Dioscurus, Pemp. 346. and Arystolochia clematitis variegis of John Bauhin, Edip. 5, p. 368. Dr. Linnæus titles it Arystolochia folis cordatis, caule eretto, floribus axillaris consortis, Hort. Upfal. 279. Spec. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

**PLATE XV.**

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**

Tournefort places this genus in the Second Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with anomalous tubulous flowers of one leaf, ending in a tongue. Mr. Ray ranges it in the Second Section of his Nineteenth Class, which he titles Gynandria Hexandria, from the Summits or Anthers being joined to the Pointal.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis vella, C. B. P. 307. Upright climbing Birthwort. This is the Arystolochia Saracentis of Dioscurus, Pemp. 346. and Arystolochia clematitis variegis of John Bauhin, Edip. 5, p. 368. Dr. Linnæus titles it Arystolochia folis cordatis, caule eretto, floribus axillaris consortis, Hort. Upfal. 279. Spec. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

**PLATE XVI.**

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**

Tournefort places this genus in the Second Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with anomalous tubulous flowers of one leaf, ending in a tongue. Mr. Ray ranges it in the Second Section of his Nineteenth Class, which he titles Gynandria Hexandria, from the Summits or Anthers being joined to the Pointal.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis vella, C. B. P. 307. Upright climbing Birthwort. This is the Arystolochia Saracentis of Dioscurus, Pemp. 346. and Arystolochia clematitis variegis of John Bauhin, Edip. 5, p. 368. Dr. Linnæus titles it Arystolochia folis cordatis, caule eretto, floribus axillaris consortis, Hort. Upfal. 279. Spec. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

**PLATE XVII.**

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**

Tournefort places this genus in the Second Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with anomalous tubulous flowers of one leaf, ending in a tongue. Mr. Ray ranges it in the Second Section of his Nineteenth Class, which he titles Gynandria Hexandria, from the Summits or Anthers being joined to the Pointal.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis vella, C. B. P. 307. Upright climbing Birthwort. This is the Arystolochia Saracentis of Dioscurus, Pemp. 346. and Arystolochia clematitis variegis of John Bauhin, Edip. 5, p. 368. Dr. Linnæus titles it Arystolochia folis cordatis, caule eretto, floribus axillaris consortis, Hort. Upfal. 279. Spec. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.

**PLATE XVIII.**

**ARISTOLOCHIA.**

Tournefort places this genus in the Second Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with anomalous tubulous flowers of one leaf, ending in a tongue. Mr. Ray ranges it in the Second Section of his Nineteenth Class, which he titles Gynandria Hexandria, from the Summits or Anthers being joined to the Pointal.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis vella, C. B. P. 307. Upright climbing Birthwort. This is the Arystolochia Saracentis of Dioscurus, Pemp. 346. and Arystolochia clematitis variegis of John Bauhin, Edip. 5, p. 368. Dr. Linnæus titles it Arystolochia folis cordatis, caule eretto, floribus axillaris consortis, Hort. Upfal. 279. Spec. Plant. 962. This is the Third Species enumerated in the Gardener’s Dictionary. In French it is called Aristeoleche.
The Species here represented are,

**Fig. 1. ARUM confequar,** Ger. Flora. 834. Common Arum, Wake-Robin, or Cucklow-Pint. 4, represents the Cow, or Hood, & the Pointal or the Flower, in which the inferted the Germen, with the Stamina collected, as it were, in a Body shaped like a Club.

This is the Fifth Species mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary. It grows naturally on the Sidess of Banks, and in shady Places, in most Parts of England; therefore it is not permitted to have a Place in Gardens, in which are inferted the German, with the Stamina collected, as it were, in a Body shaped like a Club.

C. Ifake use of it should take up the Roots soon after the

The Colour of his Pointal is scarlet, and this is deep purple; but that would not be admired at a specific Difference, was there not a manifest Difference in the Shape of the Leaves and Flower.

The Root of this Plant was brought from Cypis, with some other Plants, in the Year 1750; but this was the only Plant which came alive in the Parcel: It has flowered the Two last Years in the Clofera Garden. The usual Time of its flowering is in April, the Cowl of the Flower is about Six Inches long, but inclines toward the Ground, the long Point being always twilled like a Screw. The Incline of the Cowl is of a deep purple Colour, but the Outside is of an herbaceous Green; the Pith is long, slender, of a fine purple Colour, standing out of the Cowl, turning toward the Flower hath a very fetic Scent, approaching to Carnation, or to that of the Flower of common Dragon. The Root is tuberous, like thofe of the common Arum. The Leaves of this Sort remain most Part of the Year. It is very tender, fo requires to be kept in the Bark-flowers, otherwise it will not live thro' the Winter in England.

**Fig. 2. ARUM Cylindricum bulbile lutifolium, piftillos purpureis.** Broad-leav'd Dwarf Cuckow-Pint, with a purple Piftil, 4, represents the Cowl of the Flower, which is always relaxed, and twointed at the Point like a Screw; 4, the Pointal, which is long, slender, and of a deep purple Colour.

This Species approaches near to one which is figured by Drsor Commain, in the Herbarum Anglicaalmenus, but the Leaves of his are not fo much pointed, and have much longer Foot-talks than this, and grow more erict. The Cowl of his Flower is also creft, and not pointed, or spread open, as this is; fo we may determine them to be different Plants, tho' from the same Country: The Colour allo of his Pointal is scarlet, and this is deep purple; but that would not be admired at a specific Difference, was there not a manifest Difference in the Shape of the Leaves and Flower.

The Root of this Plant was brought from Cypis, with some other Plants, in the Year 1750; but this was the only Plant which came alive in the Parcel: It has flowered the Two last Years in the Cloftra Garden. The usual Time of its flowering is in April, the Cowl of the Flower is about Six Inches long, but inclines toward the Ground, the long Point being always twilled like a Screw. The Incline of the Cowl is of a deep purple Colour, but the Outside is of an herbaceous Green; the Pith is long, slender, of a fine purple Colour, standing out of the Cowl, turning toward the Flower hath a very fetic Scent, approaching to Carnation, or to that of the Flower of common Dragon. The Root is tuberous, like thofe of the common Arum. The Leaves of this Sort remain most Part of the Year. It is very tender, fo requires to be kept in the Bark-flowers, otherwise it will not live thro' the Winter in England.

**PLATE LIII.**


**ARABACCA,** in French, CABARET.

Of late, Tournfort ranges this Plant in the First Section of his Fifteenth Class, intituled, Herbs with a luminescent Flower, the hinder Part of whose Cap becomes the Calypso. Mr. Ray places it in his Fifth Class of Plants, with luminous Flowers having no Petals, but the Calyx surrounds the Stamina and Pointal. Dr. Linnaeus ranges it in his Eleventh Class, which includes thofe Plants which have from Eleven to Nineteen Stamina inclusive in their Flowers. He titles this Class Deduscolae.

**Fig. 2. ASCLEPIAS.** Tourn. Inj. R. H. 93. Tab. 22. Rais Mech. Plant. 78. Lin. Gen. Plant. 270. Swallowwort, or Tame Peonies, in French, Dempe-emen. Dr. Tournfort places this Genus in the Fifth Section of his First Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a Bell-shaped Flower of One Leaf, whose Petals turn to a Fruit composed of severall Figs or Seaboths.

Mr. Ray ranges it in his Eighteenth Class of Plants with regular Flowers, which are each encircled by Two Pods. Dr. Linnaeus places it in his Second Division of the

The Species here represented are,

1. **ARUM, Dend. Pemp. 358. Common Asaracca.**

By Parkinson, Asarum confequar. Doctor Linnaeus titles it, Asarium folius reniformibus botulis homi, Spec. Plant. 441.


The first Sort is found growing naturally in some Parts of England, but very rarely; it is pretty much cultivated in the Gardens about London, where they propagate medicinal Plants for Sale. It is a very humble Plant, seldom rising more than Three Inches high; the Leaves and Flowers have short Foot-talks, which rise immediately from the Root; fo that the Flowers are seldom seen, unless look'd for between the Leaves. The Flowers are of an herbaceous Colour on the Outside; and within them are of a worn-out purple Colour; fo they make but a small Appearance. The Time of their flowering is in April or May; but their Leaves remain thro' the Year. This Plant delights in a moist Soil, and a shady Situation. The Roots and Leaves of this Sort are used in Medicine, to purge off thick Phlegm, but particularly in the green Purges for Malaria.

The other Sort differs from this, in having the Leaves more pointed, and being of a darker Green. This is a Native of North America, from whence it hath been brought to Europe; and is preferred in the Gardens of those Persons who are curious in collecting rare Plants. It will live in the open Air in England, being rarely hurt by Cold; but must have a shady Situation.

Dr. Ray ranges it in his Eighteenth Class of Plants with regular Flowers, which are each encircled by Two Pods. Dr. Linnaeus places it in his Second Division of the
the Fifth Class of Plants, intitled, *Postamia in Digesta*, the Flowers having Five Stamina and Two Germina.

The Species here represented is, *Aegleias*, also fexa, C. B. P. 402. Swallow-wort, or White Flower. This is by Dr. Linnaeus called *Hypericium, Pamp. 407*. By Dr. Linnæus, *Aegleias folidus ovatis loph barbatis, caulibus ereto, umbellis pyriformis, Spec. Plant. 316*. This Plant is found growing naturally in rough uncultivated Places in France, Italy, and Germany, and being a medicinal Plant, is kept in the English Gardens. The Root is perennial, but the Flowers of Five Leaves, which are succeeded by a Fruit with many Cells.

Dr. Linnaeus gives a Figure of it in his History of Plants, and classifies it as a Genus under the Title of *ASCYRUM*. Dr. Linnaeus, *Aegleas foliis 407. By Dr. Linnaeus, A SCLEPIAS*.

About the Year 1714, this Plant was unknown to all the Botanists, other wise as by the Figure and Description given of it by Cufius; nor any of them having seen the Plant, till Mr. Salvadore, an Apothecary at Barcelona, who was a very expert Botanist, went into that Illand, in search of Plants, where he found this growing in Plenty; and from thence, One Plant was raised in the Chelsea Garden, and another by Dr. Boerhaave at Leyden, in the Year 1717. From these many Plants were raised from Cuttings, and distributed to most of the curious Gardens in Europe. It feldom grows much more than Two Feet high in England, spreading out its Branches on every Side, so as to form a bushy Head. At the Extremity of the Branches the Flowers are produced, which are of a fine Yellow, tinged a little with gold Colour, which fades off after the Flowers have been a little open. Thefe Plants are feldom deftitute of Flowers, which renders them the more valuable. They will not live in the open Air thro' the Winter; therefore they must be kept in Pots, and placed in a common Greenhouse; where, if they have not too much Wet in Winter, they will thrive, and continue flowering most Part of the Year.

Dr. Linnaeus titles this Plant, *Hypericum floribus multis g spotis circumflatis, caulibus fruticosis, foliis ramis quique circumflatis, Spec. Bo. 783.*

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**PLATE LIV.**

*L. Vincetoxicum, shrub of the 22d Class of Plants, intituled, *Postamia in Digesta*, the Flowers having Five Stamina and Two Germina.*

The Species here represented is, *L. Vincetoxicum frutscecent, maximo flabe hato, foliis multorum fruticosis, umbellis erectis, foliis ramis simpliciis, foliis ramis quique circumflatis, Spec. Plant. 131.*

This Plant is found growing naturally in rough uncultivated Places in France, Italy, and Germany, and being a medicinal Plant, is kept in the English Gardens. The Root is perennial, but the Flowers die away every Autumn, and fresh Stalks are put out in the Spring; and in June the Flowers come out from the Joints toward the Upper part of the Stalk, in small Umbels, upon slender stems, hanging downward. The Flower is composed of One Leaf, deeply cut into Five Parts, as represented at a; the Flowers are succeeded by a long, taper Fruit, as at b; which are filled with flat Seeds, having a soft Plume or Down fastened to their Top, as at c. The Root of this Plant is sometimes used in Medicine; it is esteemed a good Composition, and also for malignant phthisial Fever.

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**PLATE**
Medic. Plains. 43, Lin. Ger. Platas. 432. Apparatus, 
Sparrage. or Spectrage, corruptly called Sparrow-
grass. In French, Agreflo.

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in the Eighth Section of his Sixth 
Clafs, intitled, Herbs with a Soft-tubed Flower, 
which Peuran, or Empedemium, turin is a fmall Fruit. Mr. Ray places it in his Seventeenth Clafs of Plants, which 
includes the Herbs bearing Berries. And Dr. Linnæus 
ranges it in his Sixth Claf of Plants, intituled Hexandria 
Monogynia, i.e., Plants whose Flowers have Six 
Stamens and One Pointal.

The Species here represented is,

Fig. 1. APPARATUS faticus, C. B. P. 489. Common 
Sparrage, or Spectrage. This is the APPARATUS Hortensis 
of Dodonæus, Persoon. 703. 275. Apparatus, Herbaceo 
Sparrage. or Spectrage. Henrici, Hift. Pl. 2. 355. Apparatus 
Lin.Lin. Gen. Plant. Dr. Linnæus titles it APPARATUS caule bore-
locu obius, folius fpeciosus bifipula parvus, Flor. Suec. 371.

This is the Sort which is commonly cultivated in the 
Garden, and is one of the most delicate Products of 
the Kitchen-Garden; therefore is well known to moft 
the Public to give a Representation of it here, a, repre-
sents the Bell-shaped Flower, consisting of One Leaf; b, 
the Berries full-grown; c, the Seeds taken out of the 
Berries. This is the First Species enumerated in the 
Garden's Dictionary.

The other Characteristics of this Genus are exhibited in 
the Geographical Dictionary. There has been great Doubt among the Botanists, if 
the Wild and Garden Apparatus were the fame Species; 
some having fuppofed they were, and only differed by 
Culture; while others have affirmed that they were fpe-
cifically different. But having made the Experiment by 
Sowing the Seeds of the Wild Sort in the Garden, I 
found no other Difference between them than in the Size 
of the Shoots, those of the Garden being larger; but 
the Wild Sort thrust up earlier in the Spring, when it was 
growing in the same Situation with the Garden. The 
Shoots were equally well-tafted, and, by saving Seeds 
from some of the Large Shoots of the Wild Sort, the 
Shoots which were reared from thofe Seeds produced 
Shoots almost equal in Size to any of the Garden Appa-
ra. I therefore make no doubt but the Third Ge-

The Species here represented is,

APPENDIX. See Rubus munitus vulgaris, C. B. P. 334.

This Plant grows wild in fandy Woods in many Parts 
of England; is rarely kept in Gardens, but being used in 
Medicine, we have given a Figure of it.

The Roots of this Plant do spread far in the Ground, so that 
where it has taken good Root, it will multiply faft 
more effectually than it has been known to do in the 
Garden. The Leaves are of a different Shape from the 
common Ones of Rubus, and have been keppted as a 
Species, by the following Title; APPENDIX latifolia muticiana, humilis, Infl. R. H. 114. a, repre-
sents the Leaves growing in Whorles round the Stalks b, the Umbels of Flowers; c, a single 
Flower taken from the Umbel.

This Plant grows wild in fandy Woods in many Parts 
of England; is rarely kept in Gardens, but being used in 
Medicine, we have given a Figure of it.

The Roots of this Plant do spread far in the Ground, so that 
where it has taken good Root, it will multiply faft 
more effectually than it has been known to do in the 
Garden. The Leaves are of a different Shape from the 
common Ones of Rubus, and have been keppted as a 
Species, by the following Title; APPENDIX latifolia muticiana, humilis, Infl. R. H. 114. a, repre-
sents the Leaves growing in Whorles round the Stalks b, the Umbels of Flowers; c, a single 
Flower taken from the Umbel.
Aphodel, or King's-spear. In French, Aphodite.

Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus of Plants in the 
First Section of his Ninth Class, intituled, Herbs 
with a Lily-flower of One Leaf, cut into Six Parts, 
with a Lilly-flower of One Leaf cut into Six Parts, 
who's 
First Section of his Ninth 
Class, intituled,

leaves bearing Flowers, which have a tricapulifer Seed-veflel. 
Linnëus 
Dr.

Ornithogalum he makes between this Genus and 
from the Flower having Six Sta-
Hexandria Monogynia, 
the Flower of this is of One Leaf, and those of 
Ornitho-
mina and One Style. And the eʃential Difference which 

"Eight in Number, coming out without any Order. 

the Seeds came from the 
where this Plant naturally grows. 

the Flower-Hem, which grows about Two Feet high, 

bers, or Fangs, each about the Size of a little Finger, 

toward the upper 
Part, where they are largeﬆ, and di-

Thefe  are joined together at the Crown (like the Roots 

feagreen Colour. From the Centre of the Root arifes 

Thefe  are Nine or Ten Inches in Length, and an Inch 

D


Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus of Plants in his 
Fourteenth Class, intituled, Herbs and Under-flora, 
with a reduced Flower, robèd with leaves having 
Drew. Mr. Ray places it in his Seventh Class of Plants, 
which he intitules Herbs with a difcapsulifer Flower, and 
pappule Seeds. Doctor Linæus places it in his Nine-
ten Clasf of Plants, which he intitules Symbgra Pha-
num, from their being Male, Female, and Hermaphro-
dite Flowers included in the fame Empalement.

The Species here repreſented are,

| Fig. 1. ASTER Carolinianus pilosus cum cæteris fli 
| fioribus laetis, gaudium accomodatis fub lulo. | c. e. | 
| Carolina Starwort, with Leaves like the blue Cotton, | 
| and yellow Flowers diʃpofed in a Sort of Umbel. | 
| An Aster taken out of the Dike, being in Winter, or placed under a Hotbed, 
| where the Root is kept out by Covering; in which 
| Management, the Plants will thrive better than in a 
| common Green-house. In Winter, these Plants must 
| have little Wet; for much Moifture, at that Seafoon, 
| apt to rot their Roots. It is propagated by Seeds; for 
| the Roots do not increafe in 

### PLATE LVI

| ASPHODELUS | Deltis plantis, exspectantes floribus spemin | a | 
| *Asphodelus* with leaves bearing flowers | | | 
| Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus of Plants in the | | | 
| First Section of his Ninth Class, intituled, Herbs | | | 
| with a Lily-flower of One Leaf, cut into Six Parts, | | | 
| who's | | | 
| leaves bearing Flowers, which have a tricapulifer Seed-veflel. | | | 
| Linnëus Dr. | | | 
| Ornithogalum he makes between this Genus and | | | 
| from the Flower having Six Sta-
| Hexandria Monogynia, | | | 
| the Flower of this is of One Leaf, and those of | | | 
| Ornitho-
| mina and One Style. And the eʃessential Difference which | | | 
| "Eight in Number, coming out without any Order. | | | 
| the Seeds came from the | | | 
| where this Plant naturally grows. | | | 
| the Flower-Hem, which grows about Two Feet high, | | | 
| bers, or Fangs, each about the Size of a little Finger, | | | 
| toward the upper 
| Part, where they are largeﬆ, and di-
| Thefe  are joined together at the Crown (like the Roots 
| feagreen Colour. From the Centre of the Root arises 
| Thefe  are Nine or Ten Inches in Length, and an Inch 
| D

### PLATE LVII

| ASTER | Deltis plantis, exspectantes floribus spemin | a | 
| *Asphodelus* with leaves bearing flowers | | | 
| Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus of Plants in the | | | 
| First Section of his Ninth Class, intituled, Herbs | | | 
| with a Lily-flower of One Leaf, cut into Six Parts, | | | 
| who's | | | 
| leaves bearing Flowers, which have a tricapulifer Seed-veflel. | | | 
| Linnëus Dr. | | | 
| Ornithogalum he makes between this Genus and | | | 
| from the Flower having Six Sta-
| Hexandria Monogynia, | | | 
| the Flower of this is of One Leaf, and those of | | | 
| Ornitho-
| mina and One Style. And the eʃessential Difference which | | | 
| "Eight in Number, coming out without any Order. | | | 
| the Seeds came from the | | | 
| where this Plant naturally grows. | | | 
| the Flower-Hem, which grows about Two Feet high, | | | 
| bers, or Fangs, each about the Size of a little Finger, | | | 
| toward the upper 
| Part, where they are largeﬆ, and di-
| Thefe  are joined together at the Crown (like the Roots 
| feagreen Colour. From the Centre of the Root arises 
| Thefe  are Nine or Ten Inches in Length, and an Inch 
| D

The Species here repreſented are,
Asphodelus folius planus osteo ramoso plantus sparsus.
ASTER Carolinianus pilosus Coryzae coeruloe foliis floribus luteo graesi umbellatum dispositis.
The Seeds of this Plant were sent me from South Carolina, in the Year 1742, by my late Friend Dr. Thomas Dallis, which succeeded in the Celiaea Garden, where the Plants flowered the following Year; but the Season being too cold to riper the Seeds, and the Plants being unfruitful, they perished in Winter.

This Plant produces many hairy oblong Leaves near the Root, which come out without any Order. They are near Four to near Six Inches long, and almost an Inch broad. From between these Leaves the Stalk arises immediately from the Root, which is Two Feet and an Half high, and standing out several Side-branches. These are garnished with hairy Leaves of the same Shape with the Stalk at Bottom, but are smaller, and are placed alter­nately on the Branches, which they closely embrace, having no Foot-stalk. At the Top of the Stalk, the Flowers are produced, which are large, and of a yellow Colour, composed of many Hail Florets, which form the Border, or Ray; and the Disk in the Centre is com­posed of several Florets, each having a Pointal in the pappus Down, which comes out without any Order. They are narrower. The Disk is composed of feveral Florets, which are succeeded by small Seeds crowned with a pap­pous Down. The Empalement, which includes the Flowers, is fcarly, as represented at G, but that which is here figured, is one of the moft fpe­cious; and as there is not a good Figure of the Plant in any of the Botanic Books, fo I have chosen this to re­present the Genus. a, represents the Pod separated from the Spikes; b, shews the Pod opened lengthways, with the double Row of Seeds, which is one of the Char­acters of this Genus; c, is a single Seed taken out of the Pod. The Spikes of Flowers are conspicuous in the Print.

This Plant was discovered by the late Doctor William Houblon, in the Year 1739, growing in Plenty in the sandy Ground about Vera Cruz in America, where he drew the Figure, and made a Description of the Plant upon the Spot, which he sent to England with the Seeds, some of which grew in the Celiaea Garden, and the Plants flowered the following Summer, but did not perfect their Seeds.

It hath slender fibrous Roots, which creep in the Ground, and send out many flender round Stalks, which bend and incline to the Ground. These are about four or Five Inches long, delitue of Leaves, each fubfaining One Flower, in Shape and Size of the common Field Daisy, of a whifhil purple Colour, but the Rays are narrower. The Disk is composed of feveral Florets, which are succeeded by small Seeds crowned with a pap­pous Down. The Empalement, which includes the Flowers, is fcarly, as represented at G. As this Plant is a Native of a warm Climate, fo it will not live in the open Air in England; therefore the Seeds must be fown in an Hot-bed, and the Plants will require a Stove to maintain them through the Winter.

P L A T E L V I I I.

This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranged into the Fifth Section of his Tenth Classes, intituled, "Herbs with a papilionaceous Flower, whose Pointal changes into a bispicular Pod." Mr. Ray places it in his Twenty­third Class, and Third Division, which he titles Lageni­omeris, which are not three-leaved, whose Pods have the double Row of Seeds. Dr. Linnaeus places this Genus in his Seventh Class of Plants, intituled, Dendelphia De­candria, from the Flowers having Ten Stamens, which form Two Bodies, Nine of them joining together, and the Tenth standing separate.

The Species here represented is,


This Plant is a Native of a warm Climate, so I have chosen this to re­present the Genus. a, represents the Pod separated from the Spikes; b, shews the Pod opened lengthways, with the double Row of Seeds, which is one of the Char­acters of this Genus; c, is a single Seed taken out of the Pod. The Spikes of Flowers are conspicuous in the Print.

This Plant seldom continues longer than Two or Three Years. The First Year, it rarely rises up to Flower; but when the Plants come up in the Spring, they will get Strength before Winter; so will flower stronger the following Summer. The Flowers arise near Two Foot high, and produce One or Two close ob­lute Spikes of Flowers, which densely crowd the Stem, having very short Foot-flakes. The Empal­lement of the Flower, as also the Pods, are almost com­moat covered with a soft Lanugo, or Down. The Flowers are yellow, and of the Pea-bloflom Kind, con­fiding of a Standard, or Keel, and Two Wings. In the Keel is clofely wrapped the Ten Stamens and Pental. Af­ter the Flower is past, the Pental becomes a fhort Pod, having Four or Six Kidney-shaped Seeds. It flowers in July, and the Seeds ripen in September.

This must be ranked in the Genus of Haelor, if we fol­low Tournefort's Method; but, according to Pallas's, it should be under that of Helonias; and Dr. Linnæus's System places it in his Genus of Inula, which he difting­uishes from Haelor, by its Empalement not being reflexed, and the Anthera being fount in the pappos Down.

Fig. 2. After Americanus procumbens, Bollids minoris fpecies, Houbl. Manif. i. c. Trailing American Starwort, having the Appearance of the lesser Daisy.

This Plant was discovered by the late Doctor William Houblon, in the Year 1739, growing in Plenty in the sandy Ground about Vera Cruz in America, where he drew the Figure, and made a Description of the Plant upon the Spot, which he sent to England with the Seeds, some of which grew in the Celiaea Garden, and the Plants flowered the following Summer, but did not perfect their Seeds.

It hath slender fibrous Roots, which creep in the Ground, and send out many flender round Stalks, which bend and incline to the Ground. These are about four or Five Inches long, delitue of Leaves, each fubfaining One Flower, in Shape and Size of the common Field Daisy, of a whifhil purple Colour, but the Rays are narrower. The Disk is composed of feveral Florets, which are succeeded by small Seeds crowned with a pap­pous Down. The Empalement, which includes the Flowers, is fcarly, as represented at G. As this Plant is a Native of a warm Climate, so it will not live in the open Air in England; therefore the Seeds must be fown in an Hot-bed, and the Plants will require a Stove to maintain them through the Winter.

P L A T E
The Characters of this Genre are,

The Emplancement of the Flower is of One Leaf, cut into Five narrow Segments to the Bottom: The Flower is composed of many oblong pointed Leaves, or Petals, which are inserted in the Emplancement, each turning inward toward their upper Part, as if at first to wrap over the Stamina, forming the Pear or Berry of the Plant. As the Centre of the Flower is placed the roundish Ovarium, which is composed of Five Germina, and is attended by many short Stamina, crowned with blunt Summits.

This Plant must be raged, according to Dr. Linnaeus's System, in his Class of Polyantha Pentagynta. Mr. Catesby has figured this Plant, in his History of Carolina, under the following Title: Frutes cerat folii conjugatis, frutum cyperiiformis, folii foliorum foliorum, folii foliorum, etc. for the Leaves of the Seeds, so it hath degenerated. This Plant may occasion Confusion in their Names.

As this Shrub is but a low Shrub, rarely rising above Three or Four Feet high, and, in its natural Country, seldom more than Eight or Ten Feet. It divides into many irregular Branches, which are covered with a bright brown Bark, which is very aromatic. Those Branches are garnished with Leaves, placed by pairs opposite, which are oval, being near Two Inches long, and about One and a Half in the Middle, generally ending with a Point, having One longitudinal Vein, with Three going horizontally to the Sides. At the Extremity of the Branches the Flowers are produced singly, supported by short Foot-stalks.

These are composed of many narrow crooked Petals or Leaves, of a very dark Coppery white, and with a Purple Colour, having in their Centre a roundish Ovarium, composed of Five Germina, surrounded by a great Number of short Stamina, which are crowned with blunt Summits of a yellow Colour. The Ovarium always falls away with the Petals of the Flower in Englis, and never grows larger; so that it is uncertain whether Seed-velled it produces.

As this Plant has not had any proper Title given it in any of the Botanical Books, so I have applied the following Name to it, in Honour of my worthy Friend Doctor Job Bofler, F. R. S. of Zirker.

Bastaria. Bastaria folet osaeo-amintata, casto fratrici l.}

Bastaria with oval-pointed Leaves and woody Stalks, represents the hinder Part of the Flower, being in the Emplancement; A, shows the Foot-stalk of it; B and C, the many Stamina which surround the Ovary.

Dr. Kemsper, in his Amoenitates Exoticarum, has figured and described a Plant, in Part 889, by the Indian Title Sana, vulgo Zirker, which seems to approach near that of the Flower, and also in the Scents of it and the Leaves, since there is a cherry trees, and the Leaves of it are much larger than those of this Plant; to do that I doubt of its being the same. It was procured from Carolina by Mr. Catesby, who says it grows at a great Distance from the Settlements or Plantations, but I have been informed, that the Inhabitants of Charleston-Town have propagated it in their Gardens of late Years, so have great Plenty of it there.

This Shrub will live in the open Air in England, if it is planted in a warm Situation; but in fewer Waters it is frequently killed, when the Plants have not Strength, or are too much exposed to the Winds.

[PLATE L.]

This Plate represents the Flowers of the Balsamine, which is placed in his Novum Systema plantarum, in the Class of Solanum. The Flowers are set in the middle of the Seed-veil, and the Seeds are garnished with Leaves, placed by pairs opposite, which are oval, being near Two Inches long, and about One and a Half in the middle, generally ending with a Point, having One longitudinal Vein, with Three going horizontally to the Sides. The Extremity of the Branches the Flowers are produced singly, supported by short Foot-stalks. These are composed of many narrow...
BALSAMINA FAMA, flore magiore, pleno, ducentisimo variegato.
BASTERIA. Foliis ovato-acuminatis caule fuscōsō.
Bauhinia foliis ovato-cordatis, lobis longis seminis parallelos.
PLATE LXI.


This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in his sixth Class, intituled, Decandria Monogynia, the Flowers having each Ten Sta-

ties and One Style.

The Species here represented is,

Bauhinia foliis ovato-cordatis lobis longifsimis parallelis; s. Mountain Ebony, with oval Heart-shaped Leaves, with very long Lobes standing parallel. d, represents the Flower, with its Ten incurved Stamens ; e, the Style of Five Flowers ; f, the Pod, and c, the Seed taken out of the Pod.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Plant, here represented, approaches near to the Bauhinia non dentata, foliis ampliori bicarinat, of Father Plu-, but the Lobes of the Leaves are much longer; s, are the Flowers so large as those of his Plant, which is figured in the Herbarium Malabaricum, by the Title of Planta Mandarum ; and is, by Dr. Linnaeus, titled Baumkè
de foliis ovato lobis acuminatis femiovatis Spec. Plant. 357.

There are many Species of this Genus, which are Na-

des of the High and East Indies, in both of which they are equally common. The Seeds of this, as also of Two other Species, I have received from Jamaica, by the 3rd of Mountain Ebony, the Wood of the Trees being very hard and black, somewhat resembling the true Ebony, occa
dioned their so calling it; and having no

better Epithet for it in English, I have continued that Name to it. I have received Seeds of another Sort from Jamaica, by the Title of Uplifted Henry-fuckles, the Plants of which are now growing in the Chelsea Garden, but have not yet flowered. This Sort seldom grows taller than Five or Six Feet, in its native Soil, but the Ex-

tremities of every Branch are garnished with large Clus-
ters of Flowers, somewhat resembling those of the Henry-fuckles, from whence it had this Name. The com-

mon Title of this Genus of Plants in the East Indies is MANDARU, to which they add some other Epithet to disinguish the Species. One of the Species, which is that of Father Plu- before-mentioned, has been titled by some ancient Botanists Arbor S. Thorns, and the Flower Flos Divi Thorns; the Flowers of that Species being striped with purple, the ignorant People had a Superiti-

tion that they werestriped with S. Thorns's Blood.

There are a much greater Variety of these Plants than are mentioned in any of the Books of Botany ; nor have I Specimens of at least Twelve Sorts, which are very dif-


tinct ; some of which have twining Stalks, others have their Stems and Branches full of Thorns; many of these came from Jamaica, and others were sent me from the Leeward Islands.

As these Plants are Natives of hot Countries, so they will not live in England, unless they are placed in a Hot-

house in Winter; but a moderate Warmth will preserve them, provided they have not much Wet in Winter. Several of the Sorts flower very well in England, and make a very good Appearance in the Hot-house, when they are in Flower; so are as well worth preserving, as most other exotic Plants; and the Seeds of them may be easily ob-

tained from the West Indies.

This is by Gouan called Soluman ietha Belliadana; and by Tournefort, Soluman boerii nigerum; by Clusius, Soluman Mekomeconia, Pl. 168; by Parkinson and Ger-

ard, Soluman iethaethaet, and in English, Dunkle, or Deadly Night-thade. Doctor Linnaeus has changed the Title of this Genus to Arpea, and this Species he calls Arpea cante berberis, foliis ovatis integris. Sp. Plant. 181. There is another Species of this Genus, mentioned by Clusius and Tournefort, having smaller Leaves and Flowers; but if there is a real Difference between these Plants, I have not seen the latter in any of the English or Dutch Gardens.

The Sort here figured grows wild in several Parts of England, but particularly about Rochester and Chelsea, in Kent, where I have observed it growing from between the Joists of old Walls, and in most of their unrequented Lanes; and in Woodstoke Park, in Uffordshire, and Up- Park, in Hampshire, in great Plenty. This Plant hath a perennial Root, and an annual Stalk, which decays to the Ground in Autumn, and fresh Shoots are put out from the Roots early in the Spring; which, in a rich moist Ground, will grow to the Height of Five Feet; but

PLATE LXII.


This Genus of Plants is by Tournefort ranged in the First Section of his First Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a Bell-shaped Flower, of One Leaf, which Parted changes to a soft puffy Fruit. Mr. King Marks it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, bearing Herbs, which Parting changes to a soft puffy Fruit, and has changed the Title of this Genus to Arpea, and this Species he calls Arpea cante berberis, foliis ovatis integris. Sp. Plant. 181. There is another Species of this Genus, mentioned by Clusius and Tournefort, having smaller Leaves and Flowers; but if there is a real Difference between these Plants, I have not seen the latter in any of the English or Dutch Gardens.

The Sort here figured grows wild in several Parts of England, but particularly about Rochester and Chelsea, in Kent, where I have observed it growing from between the Joists of old Walls, and in most of their unrequented Lanes; and in Woodstoke Park, in Uffordshire, and Up-Park, in Hampshire, in great Plenty. This Plant hath a perennial Root, and an annual Stalk, which decays to the Ground in Autumn, and fresh Shoots are put out from the Roots early in the Spring; which, in a rich moist Ground, will grow to the Height of Five Feet; but

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but on poor Land, or when the Plants grow out of the Joints of Walls, their usual Height is from Two to Three Feet. The Flowers are produced singly from the Joints, between the Leaves, on pretty long Feet, Three Feet. The Flowers are produced singly from the Rim or Edge into Five Parts, and are of a dusky brown ftalks: These are large and Bell-shaped, divided at their greenish Colour on their Outside, and purplish within. In the Centre of the Flower is placed the oval Germen, supporting a slender Syle, attended by Five Stamina, which extend the Length of the tubulous Flower, and are crowned with thick Summits, which incline on one Side. When the Flower falls off, the German turns to a globular fott Fruit, reding in the permanent Empainment; this is flattened at Top, and when ripe is of a thinning black Colour, filled with a purple Juice, in which are many Kidney-shaped Seeds. It flowers in June, July, and August, and the Fruit is ripe in August, September, and October, for there is a Succession of Flowers and Fruit on the same Plant upwards of Three Months.

**PLATE LXIII.**


This Genus is by Tournier ranged in his Second Section of the Twenty-first Class of Plants, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a Rose-shaped Flower, and is titled, Plantae boreales. Mr. Ray places it among his Trees and Shrubs which have Berries with many Seeds, which are not umbilicated; and Dr. Linnaeus ranges it in his Sixth Class of Plants, intituled, Hexandria Monogynia; i.e. Plants whole Flowers have Six Stamina and One Style.

The Species here represented is,

**Berberis Dumbetorum,** C. B. P. 454. The common Barberby or Pipperidge Bush.

This is the **Berberis rege que** Oxyacantha patens, J. B. 1: 51.; and, by Dodonæus, is titled, Spinus acutissimus Oxyacanthum sempervirens. Dr. Linnaeus titles it, *Berberis oederensis virens*, Mot. Med. 390. Sp. Plant. 330.

This Bush is frequently found growing in the Fedges in several Parts of England; though I believe it is not a Native of this Country; but the Seeds have either been scattered in the Places where they are found growing wild, or the Plants have been removed out of Gardens; for I have never seen it growing wild in any of the Woods: But where-ever any of these Plants happen to grow, they soon propagate very fast, both by Suckers, which are abundantly sent forth from their Roots, as also from Seeds falling, or being scattered by Birds.

It grows to the Height of Six or Eight Feet, with many Stems arising from the Root, and these do branch out on every Side, so as to form a large Shrub or Bush.

The Branches are long and brittle, armed with thump Thorns at the festing off of the Leaves, which are, for the most part, triple, like the three-thorned Acacia. Dr. Bark is white on the Outside, but the inner Bark is of a deep yellow. The Leaves are placed alternately on the Branches, which are oval, their upper Part being blunt and rounded, and nely inclined on their Edges, having a sharp acid Juice. The Flowers are produced in Bunches, like those of Currants; the Sepals are Bell-shaped, spread open at their Brims, and are of a yellow Colour, having Six compressed Stamina, each of them crowned with a double Summit: In the Bottom of the Flower is situated a roundish Necarium, divided as Two Parts. After the Flower is fallen, the Genus becomes a Fruit of an oblong Form, which is titled, One Calyx, in which are lodged Two hard oblong Seeds. The Flowers are produced in May; these have a strong faint Smell; so that where there are many of the Bushes growing, it is very disagreeable for any Person to approach them at that Season. The Fruit is ripe in September, when they are brought in Plenty to the London Markets, and sold for Pickling.

The inner Bark, and the Berries of this Shrub, are used in Medicine. The inner Bark is accounted coating and attenuating, and is esteemed good against the Jaundice, taken either in Infusion or Decoction. The Fruit is very cooling and refrigerant, and good to refill the Mouth, and quench Thirst in burning Flvers. A Conferve made of this Fruit is serviceable against all Kinds of Fluxes, and is frequently ordered in the Jaundice. The Seeds are also reckoned to have the same Quality, but are seldom used.

The Propagation and Culture of this and the other Species of this Genus, are fully inferred in the Gardener's Dictionary; I need not repeat them here.

**PLATE**
BIGNONIA solis pinatis, minortibus, foliis macratis, margiisibus inaequis, genibus radiales.
The Seeds of this Plant must be sown upon a Hotbed in the Spring; and, when the Plants come up, they must be transplanted to another Hot-bed, to bring the Plants forward; but they must not be drawn too much, unless the Plants are inured to bear the open Air by Degrees, and, about the Middle of that Month, they must be transplanted to another Hot-beds, to bring them into Pots, and others into warm Borders, shading them until they have taken Root, after which Time they will require no farther Care, but to water them in dry Weather. In July the Plants will flower, and the Seeds are ripe in October; but in wet cold Seasons the Seeds will not ripen in England, unless the Plants are sheltered under Glusses.

The Species here exhibited is,

_BIGNONIA folius pinnae minutae, folius mucronati margünatis unius genitis radiatis_, i. e. Trumpet-flower (or Bignonia), with smaller pointed winged Leaves, being cut on their Edges, and Roots coming out from the Joints of their Stalks. _a_, represents the Flower single, growing in a Clusus at the Extremity of the Branch; _b_, shews a Flower opened lengthways, with the Two longer and Two short Staminæ, and the Pointal situated between the Two long Stamina; _c_, represents the Pod, when full grown, and the Seeds ranged in the Margin, like Tiles on an Hat, with its Wing adhering to it.
This Species is, by Mr. Catesby, titled *Bignonia franzui folii*, cucumin flore minore, i. e. Bignonia with Alder-Leaves, and a smaller scarlet Flower. He has given a Figure of it, but it wants the Seed-vessel, and the Colour of his Flowers is much more like the larger Sort, which Dr. Tournefort titles *Bignonia Americana franzui folii*, flore anglo Phoenixis, inf. R. H. 164. This last has been many Years an inhabitant in most of the curious Gardens in Europe, but was brought from North America, where it grows naturally in the Woods, fattening its Branches to the Tall Trees, by the Roots which are sent forth at the Joints, whereby they are supported, and mount up to the Top of the highest Trees. And when they are planted near Walls, the Roots will fall them selves into the Joints of the Wall, and, where they have room, will rise to the Height of Fifty or Sixty Feet. This larger Sort is figured by Corvantes, Ferrarius, and several other Botanists, by the Title of *Cestrumum Hylaeum Indicum*, from the Resemblance of its Flowers to those of the *Tajfuni*, and the French do now call it *Tajfun de Virginie*; but in England it is generally known by the Title of *Trumpet-flower*, or *Adonisville*.

**PL A T E LXVI.**


**THIS Genus of Plants is by Tournefort ranged in his Fifteenth Clas, inculud, Herbs with fiammeous Flowers, which under Bates becomes the Seed, wrapped in the Empalement: Mr. Ray places it in his Fifth Clas of Plants, with fiammeous Flowers, which are increased by Seed; Dr. Linneaus places it in the Third Division of his Eight Clas of Plants, included *Officinarum Plantae*, the Flowers having Eight Scambas and Three Styles; and he joins this, the *Bistorta*, *Polygonum*, and *Helxine*, of his former Edition, to the Genus of *Polygonum*, making these only Species of that Genus.**

*The Species here represented is, Bistorta major radice minus interta, C. B. P. 152.*

The greater Bifort, or Snake-weed, *a*, represents the Flowers as they grow in a close Spike; *b*, is a single Flower taken from the Spike, which though they have no Empalement, fo the Cord of the Flower afterward closely surrounds the Seed. This is the *Bifortia major umb礼仪s of Parkinson and Gerard;* by John Baptin it is titled *Bifortia major algavefci- bus folii*, inf. 3, 538, 1 and Dr. Linneaus titles it, *Polygonum caule Ympollicium monopetala*, folii contius in positio- bume decurtorum, Lin. Med. 138. 3. Pte. Plant. 300.

This Plant grows naturally in moift Meadows, in several Parts of England, particularly in Yorkshire, and some of the Northern Counties. It is found in pretty great Plenty in Bifortia Meadows, near the River-side, which is the only Place to near London where I have ob-

erved it growing naturally. The usual Time of in flowering is in May and June; though, when the Au-
tumn grows moit and favourable, it frequently comes again in September and October; but especially if the Meadows are mowed for Hay, and the Stalks and Leaves of the Plants are cut pretty near the Ground, then they put out new Leaves and Stalks from the Roots, and these produce a fresh Succession of Flowers in the Au-
tumn; And where any of these Plants are preferred in Gardens, if the Stems are cut down as soon as the Flowers are past in Summer, they will grow fresh Stalks from them; if they grow in moit Ground, or are daily watered, and they will have plenty of Flowers in the Autumn; when these Plants will make as good an Appearance in a Garden, as many other Plants which are allowed to have a Place there.

It propagates greatly by its running Roots; so that when it is once allowed a Place in the Garden, it will soon multiply far enough. The Leaves and Stalks do decay in Winter, and the Roots put out new early in the Spring.

The Roots of Bifort are used in Medicine, which are drying and binding, so are esteemed to be of Service in all Kinds of Fluxes and Hæmorrhages, either from the Bowels, or in any other Part. They are also decorti- 
mic, and good in putridal Fevers. They yield Puf- 
sion, and the Bite or Sting of venemous Creatures. These Roots have also been used for running of Leer- ther, for which Purpose Rewards have been given in Perions by way of Encouragement, but the great quanti-
ty of Roots which would be requisite for this Purpo-
se in order to fully fill the Spring of Oak-Bark, is more dan can be procured growing wild; and I fear it will not anfwer the Expe of cultivating it, as the Oak-Bark can be had in Plenty in moft Parts of England.
BISTORTA MAJOR... radice pruni interditi C. B. P. 192.
Blattaria alla C.B.P: 244.
Borrago Constantiopolitana, flore reflexo corolla calyce vesicario.
PLATE LXVII.

Moth Mullein; in French, Herbe aux millet.

Tournefort ranges this Genus in his Second Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a Whirl- 

dranged Flower of One Leaf, whose Pointal turns to a dry plant. Mr. Roy places it in his Nineteenth Class of 
Plants, whose Flowers are uniform, monosepalous, and are 

ranked by dry Calyptra. Dr. Linnaeus puts it in his 
Fifth Class of Plants, intituled, Penandria Monogynia, 

the Flower having Five Stamina, and One Germen. 
Doctor Tournefort, Mr. Ray, and some other Botanists, 
have figured the Plants of this Genus from the 

common Mullein, on account of their Seed-

capsules, one with a Rose-coloured 

Flower, and the other with a worn-out purple Flower; 

but these are accidental Varieties which do vary, and 

which the Pomegranate, which is joined at the Bafe, 

so as to fall off intire, though it 

is cut into Five Parts almost to the Bottom, 

and the Form of their Leaves as most other Species of 

Mullein, and supposes all the others to be but femi-

perennial Plants, whereas many of them, which I have 
cultivated above Thirty Years, have always retained 
their Difference when raised from Seeds. All the Species 

of this Genus are hardy; and if they are sown upon 

poor Land, and in Rubbish, or happen to grow upon 

old Walls, they will resist the greatest Cold of this 
Country; but in a rich moist Soil they often rot in 
Winter.

PLATE LXVIII.

Borago, Tourr. Infl. R. H. 133. Tab. 53. Borago 
in French, Bourrache.

This Genus of Plant is, by Doctor Tournefort, 
ranged in the Fourth Section of his Second Class, 
included, Herbs with a Whirl- 

formed Flower of One Leaf, whose Pointal is attended by Four Embryos, 

which oftentimes become so many seeds included in the Flower. 
Mr. Roy places this Genus in his Thirteenth Class of 
Plants, intituled, Herbs with rough or prickly Leaves, 
whose Flowers are succeeded by Four naked Seeds: And 
Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Fifth Class of Plants, 
included, Penandria Monogynia, from the Flower having 
Five Stamina, and One Stylus.

The Species have represented is,

Borago officinalis, flowers reflexae carinae, calices 

vulgam. tourr. cor. b. i. c. Borago of Conflans, 

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with a blue Flower, whose Petals are reflexed, and a 
swelling Empalement. This Plant is, by Doctor 
Linnaeus, intituled, Borago caulisbus tuba corolla brevioris, folia cordata, Hort. Cliff. 45. i. e. Borago with 
an Empalement shorter than the Tube of the Flower, and 
Heart-shaped Leaves, which is the true Borago, 

drawn out of the Empalement, and reversed, 
to the Tube; b, represents the Empalement, 
with the Pointal arising from the Bafe, between 
the Four Embryos, and stretched out beyond the 
Empalement; c, shows the Five Stamina, connected at 
their Summits with the Pointal.

This Plant hath a perennial Root, which spreads and 
increases very much when it is planted in a light dry 
Soil; and if it has a warm Situation, it will live in the 
open Air without any Cover: But as it is a very early 
Shooter in the Spring, generally flowering in 
February, in mild Seasons, so when it happens to prove Frost in 
March, the Flower-STEMS are frequently killed, where
Walls, or other Fences, they are seldom injured where the Sun never appears in Winter; and even there the Plants have thriven well: But these rarely flowered with me so well as those which were in a warmer Situation.

The Flower-stems rise near Two Feet high, but many of the Flowers begin to open before it is Six Inches from the Ground; for the Flowers, at their first Appearance, are collected into a close Spike; but as the Stem advances in Height, the smaller Flower-stalks branch out into a diffused Spike. These come out alternately from the main Stem, and have each a single Leaf growing at their Base. The Flowers all hang downward, and the Corol is reflexed black, somewhat opposite, having their Stamens and Pollen connected together at their Summits, which is one of the Characters of this Genus. There are Four Eggs, or rather, four come so many naked Seeds; but these seldom open in England; but the Plant increases abundantly, by its creeping hairy Root.

As the common Borago is a Plant well known to most Perfons, we have omitted giving the Figures of that Plant, and have made choice of this, to explain the Characters of the Genus.

Doctor Tournefort found this Plant growing naturally near Constantinople, from whence he sent the Seeds to the Royal Garden at Paris; where they have succeeded, and from thence many curious Gardens have been furnished with the Plant.

**PLATE LXIX.**


Other Liameus ranges this Genus in his Fourteenth Clas of Plants, intituled, Didynamia Angiospermum, from the Flower having Two long and Two short Stamina, and many Seeds included in One Capsule. According to Tournefort's Method, it should be placed in the Fourth Section of his Third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with an anomalous and perforated Flower of One Leaf; And it will come into Mr. Ray's Nineteenth Clas of Plants, with an irregular disform Flower of One Leaf.

The Characters are;

Both an irregular Funnel-shaped Flower of One Leaf, with a cylindrical Tube, fracted out a good Length beyond the Empalement, as at a, the upper Port (or Limb) of the Flower b, is spread open, and deeply divided into Four Parts; each of which is again cut into Two shorter Segments, which are round, the Two upper segments being a little broader than the lower. From the Bottom of the Tube arise the Two long Stamina, which are broad and reflexed, as at c, 3 and the Two shorter d, which do not extend beyond the Tube of the Flower. In the Center is situated an oval Germen, supporting a slender Stylus. The Germen afterward becomes an oval Capsule, filled with small naked Seeds.

The Species here represented is,

**Browallia suis lanceolatis petiolis longis, caulé ramoso, radice annua; i.e. Browallia with Spear-shaped Leaves, with long Footstalks, a branching Stalk, and an annual Root.**

This Species differs from that which is figured in the Clifford Garden, the Leaves being broader, and toward the upper Part of the Stalk they are placed op...
BRYONIA, aspera five alba basis rubra C. B. L. 397.
**PLATE LXX.**


**THIS Genus is, by Doctor Tournefort, ranged in his Fourth Class of Plants, intituled Herbs with a flower of One Leaf, whose upper Lip is crested, or frilled. Mr. Ray places it in his Fourteenth Class of Plants, whose Flowers grow in Whorls round the Stalks. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Fourteenth Class, intituled *Disymetria Gynnepuraria,* from the flowers of this Class having Two long and Two short Stamens, and being succeeded by Four naked Seeds.

The Species here represented are,

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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Figure 1" /></td>
<td><em>Brinella odorata Lusitanica,</em> flower violaceo, Barla. Jen. 651. i.e. <em>Portugal</em> Sweet-scented Self-heal, with a violet Flower. a, represents the Flower in full bloom. b, the Empalement. c, the Two longer, and d, the Two shorter Stamens; e, the Seeds taken out of the Empalement.</td>
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This Plant is, by Doctor Tournefort, titled, *Cinque-petalum Lusitanicum sectio & verticillation,* Infl. R. H. 182, and by Germain Bayeu, *odorata Lusitanica,* H. Cas. 46. *Brinella innocence* titles it, *Prunella bratleis pinucsennatisis cicatris.* Leit. fig. 31. Sp. Plant. 661. This Genus is by some Botanists titled *Prunella,* and by others *Brinella,* and by the same Authors the Titles are indiscriminately used; but the Dispensaries generally have it *Prunella.*

This Plant is annual, perfishing as soon as the Seeds are ripe, and if the Seeds are permitted to scatter, the Plants will come up in the Autumn, and live thro' the Winter; fo will flower earlier the next Summer than tho' those which are Town in the Spring. The Plants will require no other Care but to be kept clean from Weeds, and to be thinned, if they stand too near each other.

They flower in June, and the Seeds are ripe in August and September. It grows naturally in Spain and Portugal.

**FIG. 2. BRUNELLA major, falsa non diffitilis, C. B. P. Greater Self-heal, with an entire Leaf. a, represents the Flower. This is the *Prunella vulgaris,* or Common Self-heel, of Parkinson and Gerard. The Characters of this Plant are exhibited in the *Gardener's Dictionary.*

This Plant grows wild in the Meadows in most Parts of England, and flowers in June and July. This is the Species which is used in Medicine; so we have exhibited a Figure of it. It is much used as a vulnerary Herb, and is brought from Switzerland, with several others, under the general Appellation of Wound-Herbs. The Leaves and Flowers of this Plant are used; so the best Time for gathering of this Herb is when it is in full Flower. It is prescribed in *Pustules,* in *Blisters,* and in *Apothecia,* for Spitting of Blood, and for the Bloody-flux, and for all Sorts of Hemorrhages, or Flowes of Blood.

It is used by way of Injections in deep Wounds, and by way of Clyster in the Bloody-flux.

As this Sort grows naturally in the Meadows, it is not admitted into Gardens; but whoever hath a mind to cultivate it, should sow the Seeds soon after they are ripe, when the Plants will come up much better than when the Seeds are sown in the Spring. The Plants are very hardy, so require no other Care but to keep them clear from large Weeds. They seldom continue longer than Two Years, but the Seeds being permitted to scatter, furnish Plenty of young Plants to supply their Place.

There is another Species of this Plant with cut Leaves; but this is not so common in England as the former, but in many Parts of France and Germany. It is the most commonly found wild, and is indiscriminately used for the same Purposes as our common Sort.

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**PLATE LXXI.**


**THIS Genus is, by Doctor Tournefort, ranged in the Seventh Section of his Fifth Class of Plants, intituled Herbs with a bell-shaped Flower of One Leaf, whose Empatement turns into a Ferry Fruit, or Berry. Mr. Ray places it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled Berry-bearing Herbs; and Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Twenty-fifth Class of Plants, intituled, *Menudos Fargravia,* the same Plant producing Male and Female Flowers.

The Species here represented is,

*Brinella alba,* sessilis alba, basici rubris, C. B. P. 397.

*The common white Briony,* with red Berries, or *White Vine.*

This is by *Dios Brinella* titled, *Fits alba,* see *Bryonia,* Infl. 2. 143. Doctor Linnaeus titles it, *Bryonia fallis pal-matis vivereque calloso-fodaris,* Hart. Cliff. 453. in French, *Colinfère,* ou Vigne blanche. It is called white from the Colour of the Root, to distinguish it from the *Tannum,* which in the Dispensaries is titled, *Black Briony,* the outer Skin of the Root being of a dark Colour.

a, represents the male Flower, standing on the Pedicle; b, the female Flower, reposing on the Embryo, which afterwards becomes a Berry, represented at c, which is entire; d, the same cut open; e, the Seed.

The Roots of this Plant run deep into the Ground, and grow to a large Size. They have been reduced to an human Shape, by fixing a Mould (such as is used by the Image-makers to form their plaster Figures) to the Roots when young, leaving them growing in the Ground; and, if the Mould is not too large, the Root will grow to fill it in One Year, and be of the intended Form. And then they dig up the Roots carefully, with all their Fibres, and exhibit them to View for *Mandrakes,* and have thereby imposed upon ignorant Perfons.
The white Briozy has been generally suppos'd to be male and female in different Plants; for in many Plants the Flowers have been all male, and in others mostly female: But I have observed that several Plants, which I cultivated in different Parts of the Garden, were of differing Sexes while young, but the Plants which produced only male Flowers, the Two first Years of flowering, afterward had Flowers of both Sexes; but the Number of female Flowers the first Year was small, but as the Plants grew older, they became more fruitful; and the same I have observed in the Mulberry, and some other Trees, which produce Flowers of both Sexes.

This Plant grows naturally on the Sides of Banks, and under Hedges, in most Parts of England. The young Shoots begin to appear in March; these put out Tendrils, which fasten to the Branches of whatever Bushes grow near them, whereby they rise to the Height of Seven or Eight Feet; their plant Shoots

doth not differ from the Two following, which are mentioned in Tournefort's Carolliam, viz. Buglossum angustifolium; and Buglossum orientale angustifolium, for I have frequently received Seeds by both these Tides, which have always proved to be the common Garden Bugloss, so that of those are distinct Species, I have not had the good Fortune to see them. There is also a Variety of this with white Flowers; but as there is no other Difference than the Colour of the Flower, so it is scarce worthy of being mentioned.

The Garden Bugloss will continue some Years, when it is in a poor dry Soil; but in rich moyst Ground a Seldom lasts longer than Two or Three Years: For when the Plants grow very large, and are clothed with moisture, their Roots do frequently rot in Winter. These Shoots shoot up several Stems, according to the Age or Strength of their Roots, which rise about Two or Three Feet high, and are garnished with long narrow rough Leaves, which are placed alternately the whole Length of the Stalks. At the Top they divide into Three or Four Stems, and the Seeds ripen in about Augst, when they hang down from the Leaves and Shoots are best for Use in the Spring, when they abound with Juice.

The Species here represented is,

Buglossum angustifolium majus, C. B. P. 256; Greater narrow-leav'd Garden Bugloss, with a blue Flower, a, represents a single Flower, with its Tube at full Length, b, shows the Front of the Flower deplored, and spread open, c, the Empalement of the Flower, d, a Seed taken out of the Empalement.

This is the Buglossum vulgare majus, J. B. 3. 574; and the Buglossum angustifolium, C. B. 256. commonly called Garden Bugloss, to distinguish it from the annual Wild Bugloss, and I believe the Plant here figured
PLATE LXXIII.


Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus in the Third Section of his Fourteenth Class of Plants, included, Herbs with a radiated Flower, which Seeds have to Drain adhering to them. Mr. Ray joins this Genus in Chrysanthemum, and places it in his Seventh Class of Plants with a corymbiferous radiated Flower. And Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Nineteenth Class of Plants, joining this with the Chamaemelum of Tournefort.

This Species here represented is,


Of this there are Two Varieties; one with yellow, and another with white Flowers; which are both mentioned by Doctor Linnaeus, who placed in his Genus of Anacyclus. But all these Varieties will arise from the Seeds of the same Plant, as I have many Years observed; and often the Flowers with Rays, and the naked Flowers, have been on the same Branch; whereby it may truly be made but One fort. These Plants do not only vary in their Flowers, but the Leaves also; some being finely divided, and the others having broader Segments; and this is frequent, from the Seeds of the same Plant. This is that with yellow Flowers, and whole Leaves are not so finely divided as those of the white, and is supposed to be the true medicinal Ox-eye.

This is an annual Plant, which perishes soon after the Seeds are ripe; and if the Seeds are permitted to scatter, the Plants will come up in the Autumn; and unless the Winter proves very severe, will live in the open Air; and these will come much earlier to Flower than those which are sown in the Spring, and will grow much larger. Their usual Time of flowering is in July and August, though there will be some few Flowers forced before the End of September. The Seeds ripen in about Five or Six Weeks after the Flowers decay. The Plants grow to the Height of Two Feet; and if they are allowed room, do spread out into many lateral Branches, especially in good Land.

This Plant has been continued in most of the Dictionaries for many Ages, and is supposed to be the same which Dioscorides recommends, as good for the Jaundice, and to restore the Skin to a good Colour. But of late Years it has been entirely disused in the Shops; and whenever Ox-eye has been ordered, the Greater Ox-eye Daisy has been used. It grows naturally in Spain and Portugal, from whence I have received the Seeds.

PLATE LXXIV.


Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus of Plants in his Seventh Class, intituled, Herbs and Underbrush, with a Flower of several Leaves, which expand in Form of a Lily, and grow in an Umbel. Mr. Ray places it under the Title of Scleranthemum frutescentes, in the Fourteenth Section of his Eleventh Class of Plants which includes the umbelliferous Plants, with Simple Leaves; and Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Fifth Class of Plants, intituled, Prunus a Ligno, the Flower having Five Segments; and a double Stylus. The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener’s Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

Bupleurum arborescens, folis foliis, Infl. R. H. R. 310. Hare’s-ear with a Willow Leaf. a, represents the Bud of the Flower, showing the ferial Empengeance; b, the Front of the Flower expanded, which is divided into Five Leaves; c, represents the Seeds. This is, by Cappar Baschin, titled, Scler. Atothepenonti foliis foliis, Infl. 164, and by John Bauhin, Scler. Atothepenonti frutescentis foliis fruticosis, Infl. 3. p. 197. By Deliniens it is titled, Scler. Atothepenontis fruticus, Pom. 312. Shrubby Hartwort of Anthogonia. By this last Title it is generally known in the Nurseries near London. Doctor Linnaeus, in his Species of Plants, titles it, Bupleurum frutescent, foliis elevatis categorinis, p. 238.

This is an Evergreen Shrub, which will rise to the Height of Five or Six Feet, and divides into many lateral Branches; and may be reduced to a regular Head, by pruning off the lower Branches, so as to make it rise to have a Stem. The Branches are well garnished with long, smooth, shining, green Leaves, of a pale soft Colour. They remain through the Year, which renders this Shrub very beautiful in the Winter Season; for as the Branches grow pretty close together, and are furnished with Leaves their whole Length, so it forms an handsome Shrub. The Leaves are placed alternate.

BIBLIOTECA
on the Branches, and are Four Inches long, and near One broad in the Middle. The Flowers are produced in Umbels, at the Extremity of every Branch; these are composed of Five narrow Petals, which are of a yellow Colour at first, but fade away to a brown. These are succeeded each by Two long, narrow, striated Seeds, which rarely come to Maturity in Winter, supposing it was too tender to live abroad in England. It has been long an Inhabitant of the Sea, upon the Rocks. It has been long an Inhabitant of some of the English Gardens, where it was, for many Years, preferred in Pots, and placed in Greenhouses in Winter, supposing it was too tender to live abroad in England. But of late Years it has been much propagated by the Nursery Gardeners near London, and is become a common Shrub in most of their Gardens; where it refists the Cold of the severest Winters, provided it is planted on a dry Soil; and if the Bottom is a Gravel, Stone, or Chalk, with a Foot of Earth thereon, it will prevent the Roots from running deep in the Ground; whereby the Plants will be more flinted in their Growth, so will be harder to refist the Cold, and of longer Duration, than those which have a rich deep Soil.

The Method of propagating this Shrub being in­terted in the Gardener’s Dictionary, I shall not repeat it here.

The Seeds of this Shrub are much more acid, and of a stronger Smell, than those of Marygold; therefore some Physicians suppose they are polluted of noble Virtues, and consequently, to be more effectual in the Therapeutics.

PLATE LXXV.


Mr. Roy ranges this Genus of Plants in his Eighth Class, intituled, Herbae with a corumbiformis radiata Flower; and continues the Old Title of Calendula, given by Tabernemontanus, and some other old Writers on Botany, to it. But Doctor Tournefort has appropriated Calendula Bank’s Name of Caldis to it, and places it in the Fourth Section of his Fourteenth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a radiata Flower, whose Seeds are inclosed in the Empalement. But Doctor Linneaus has restored the old Title of Calendula to this Genus, and has applied that of Caldis to the Populous of Tournefort, which, by most of the old Writers, was intituled Calthi pathifris. Doctor Linneaus places this Genus in his Nineteenth Class of Plants, intituled, Solanum Polyanthes. Mr. Vaillant, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the Year 1720, has separated these, and some other Species, from the Genus of Marygold, and constituted a new Genus of them, under the Title of Dimorphotheca; which signifies a Plant having Two Sorts of Flowers. It was afterwards intituled Cardifpermum, in the Memoirs for the Year 1724, from the Seed being shaped like a Heart. But as the Seeds of some of the Species are of a different Form, so this Title is not very proper. Therefore Doctor Linneaus has joined them again, very rightly, to the other Species of Marygold.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. Calendula folis dentatis, Flor. Leg. Pr. 172. Marygold with indented Leaves. a, represents the Flower-bud included in the Empalement; b, the Backside of the Flower, when open; c, the Forefide of the Same; d, the Seed taken out of the Empalement.

This Plant is, by Doctors Hermann and Tournefort, titled Calendula humilla Africana, fiore cincto rubro, fiuvi violae, Lin. Legd. 104. i.e. Low African Marygold; with Simple Flowers; which are white within, and of a Violet-Colour on their Outside. Doctor Linneaus titles it, Calendula folis lanceolatis denticulatis pedunculis superne incrassatis, Hort. Upal. 1724. And Mr. Vaillant titles it, Dimorphotheca folis triangulis, ovarii nulla, Ann. R. H. 1720.

Fig. 2. Calendula folis radiculosis fumaracei, canthi superne incrassati, Hort. Legd. propr. 172. i.e. Marygold with its lower Leaves fumarate, and those on the upper Part of the Stalk intemded. a, represents the Flower-bud before it opens; b, shews the Outside of the Flower when open; c, the Inside of the Stalk. This is titled by Mr. Vaillant, Dimorphotheca subcorpusculi, folii intemdiis, floribus vivis, ovarii nullius, Ann. R. H. 1720. And by Doctor Linneaus, Calendula folis involutiis, dentatis pedunculis superne incrassati, Hort. Cl. 1721.

The Seeds of this Plant were brought from the Cape of Good Hope (where they grow naturally), into the Gardens in Holland, about Sixty Years ago; and from thence all the curious Gardens in Europe have been furnished with them. They are both annual Plants, which are hardy enough to thrive in the open Air in England; so are very proper Ornaments for the Borders in Flower Gardens. If the Seeds are put into the Ground at different times, there may be a Succession of flowers at different times, so may be a Succession of flowering Plants for Three or Four Months, but which come to Flower late in the Season, will not produce good Seeds.
Fig. 1. **Calendula** pha leucanthemum dentatum & integrum. Flor. Leyd. publ.

Fig. 2. **Aster** octo ramos f. flos f. foliis f. foliis pedunculis undos anisfloros.

Published according to Act of Parliament by D. Miller. March 30, 1758.
The Seeds of this Plant were brought from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Year 1698, to Holland, where it was first cultivated in Europe; and was figured by Doctor Candeaus, in the Second Volume of the Plants in the Amsterdam Garden, under the Title of Bellis, &c. above cited; and, from that Garden, most of the curious Plants in European Gardens have been ransacked with this beautiful Plant; but although this has been long in the English Gardens, yet it is not so commonly seen there as might be expected, or as it deserves; for there are few Plants which combine in Flower so long as this, being from two Months in the Year, when there are few at all; and, from the Beginning of March to the Middle of Winter, there is a constant Succession of Flowers; and the Plants only require a little Protection from Frost, they are worthy of a Place in every curious Garden.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent me from the Cape of Good Hope, at the Time when the Figure was drawn on the Plate, which was soon after the Flowers supposed a Marygold, at the Time when the Figure was executed; and, from that Garden, most of the curious English Gardens in Europe were furnished with this beautiful Plant; but although this has been long in the English Gardens, yet it is not so commonly seen there as might be expected, or as it deserves; for there are few Plants which combine in Flower so long as this, being from two Months in the Year, when there are few at all; and, from the Beginning of March to the Middle of Winter, there is a constant Succession of Flowers; and the Plants only require a little Protection from Frost, they are worthy of a Place in every curious Garden.

The Rays of the Flower are of a fine Sky-blue Colour, which, after they have been some time expanded, turn back toward the Empalement: The Disk of the Flower is yellow. After the Flowers falls away, each of the Florets, which compose the Disk, is succeeded by a single Seed, crowned with a soft Down. The whole Plant is a little acid to the Taste.

The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root; and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty. The Plant has many fibrous Roots, from which arise a purplish rough Stalk, which divides into many Branches near the Root, and have been propagated since in Plenty.
As Hemp is of such singular Use in this Kingdom, it is a great Pity that a much greater Quantity of it is not cultivated in England, for there are many large Tracts of boggy light Land, which would produce it at little Cost in any Part of Europe; and this might employ many of the Poor, who are, at present, a great Burthen on the Parishes; and thereby a considerable Sum might be saved to the Nation. And in such Places where it is now cultivated, it hal the Quantity of Seeds, which is not allowed to an Acre, and the Plants fail for want of a much greater Distinction than is usually practised; the Produce would be much more; for, by separating the Male from some Plants single, and allowing them Room to spread, they have been four times as large in their Seeds in those which have grown near each other in the same Spot of Ground, and have produced more Hemp than Six of the best Plants which grew near together, in the common Method of Culture. The Male, or Minute-hemp, is always first put by the End of August; for when their Spikes of Flowers are increased, the former are pulled before they will be, for they soon begin to shrivel and decay, and the Male Hemp is the only Part tried in Physic; and a few Plants of the Female, in order to render them prolific: Therefore those should not be drawn away the Male Plants from the Female, as soon as they were experiment for several Years, by removing all the Male Plants, which is called Karle-hemp, will never produce the Crop designed any good Seeds. They have altered their Method, and do not draw away the Male Plants so soon. I have myself made Trial of this Experiment for several Years, by removing all the Male Plants of Hemp from the Female, as soon as they were discernable; and although the Female Plants have continued strong and flourishing, yet have they never produced any good Seeds.

Some Authors have distinguished their Plants by the Titles of Sacred and Profane, i.e. the unmannered and the wild Hemp, but as they come from Seeds indifferent, where, even as they are few, or in Places where the Plants are accidentally fetered, that Distinction is not proper. There is a necessity of having some Plants of the Male Hemp among those of the Female, in order to render them prolific: Therefore those should not be drawn out between the others, until their Spikes of daily Flowers are quite faded; for in Linacolophor, where a large Quantity of Hemp is generally cultivated, they frequently have drawn out all the Male Plants, which is called Fumble-hemp, soon after they were distinguishable; by which they supposed the Female Plants, which are called Karle-hemp, would have more Room to flourish, but by this, they were deprived of the Crop of Seeds; so that, by this dear-bought Experience, they have altered their Method, and do not draw away the Male Plants so soon. I have myself made Trial of this Experiment for several Years, by removing all the Male Plants of Hemp from the Female, as soon as they were discernable, and although the Female Plants have continued strong and flourishimg, yet have they never produced any good Seeds.

**PLATE LXVIII.**

Cannopi, who is the First Author that mentions the Plant, calls it, Pomeria Bilansana juncavurnum, p. 59. as how he came to add the Epithet of juncavarum, is not only to conceive, for it is an unrais Vegetable, which perishes soon after the Seeds are sown, and it may be supposed, this Appellation has led Doctor Linnaeus to the Mistake he has made, by joining this to the Genus Fumitory, making them the same Species; to which it also adds the yellow Fumitory: But whoever has observed the Three Plants, cannot doubt of their being distinct Species, for the yellow and white Fumitories are low perennial Plants, which grow close to the Ground, and their Flowers are produced on Footstalks, arising perpendicularly from their Roots; whereas this Plant ris with an upright Stem a Foot and half high, dividing into several Branches; and from the Wings of the Leaves which are Footstalks of the Flower; The Flowers of this Plant are much larger and more beautiful than either of the other.

As this Plant will come up from the Seeds, which scatter in the Autumn, those Plants will be brought up and come earlier to Flower, than those which sprout from Seeds sown in June, and the latter in July, and August, and much larger, and more beautiful than either of the other.

**PLATE I.**

**Cannabitis, folia digitatis famos, Lin. Hort. Cliff. 425. Male Hemp, with fingered Leaves.**

**FIG. 1. CANNABIS, a.**

There is a necessity of having some Plants of the Male Hemp, wherever they are sown, or in Places where the Seeds are quite faded; for in these Plants, which are called Karle-hemp, by which they supposed the Female Plants, which are called Male Hemp among those of the Female, in order to render them prolific: Therefore those should not be drawn away the Male Plants from the Female, as soon as they were discernable; and although the Female Plants have continued strong and flourishing, yet have they never produced any good Seeds.

**Cannopoeis, f. Digitatis famos, Lin. Hort. Cliff. 425. Female Hemp, with fingered Leaves.**

Whereas this Plant can rise with an upright Stem a Foot and half high, dividing into several Branches; and from the Wings of the Leaves which are Footstalks of the Flower; The Flowers of this Plant are much larger and more beautiful than either of the other.

**PLATE E.**


This Genus of Plants is, by Doctor Tournefort, ranged in his Eleventh Class, which is entitled, Herbs with a polysystemous anomalous Flower, whose Painted terns to an unisepalous Fruit; and Doctor Elmer places it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, Didiplotha Oxtendria, the Flower having Eight Stamina, which are separated into Two Bodies. Mr. Ray has removed the Genus of Pumaria to a great Distance from its Congeners, and placed it with a few others in his Twenty-fifth Class, which contains such Genera as he was at a Loss to range.
CAPRIFOLIUM

CAROLACI fistulosa tenax & profundius inoffia glabra Amman Roth 5:39.
PLATE LXXIX.


This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranged in the second Section of his Fourteenth Class, intituled, "Flore vel scabrobo floresem, fimplei, fimpleii, fimpleum, flore semi, fimpleii, fimplei, fimpleii." The Species here represented is:


This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranked in the second Section of his Fourteenth Class, intituled, "Flore vel scabrobo floresem, fimplei, fimpleii, fimpleii, fimpleum, flore semi, fimpleii, fimplei, fimpleii." The Species here represented is:


This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranked in the second Section of his Fourteenth Class, intituled, "Flore vel scabrobo floresem, fimplei, fimpleii, fimpleii, fimpleum, flore semi, fimpleii, fimplei, fimpleii." The Species here represented is:


This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranked in the second Section of his Fourteenth Class, intituled, "Flore vel scabrobo floresem, fimplei, fimpleii, fimpleii, fimpleum, flore semi, fimpleii, fimplei, fimpleii." The Species here represented is:


This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranked in the second Section of his Fourteenth Class, intituled, "Flore vel scabrobo floresem, fimplei, fimpleii, fimpleii, fimpleum, flore semi, fimpleii, fimplei, fimpleii." The Species here represented is:


This Genus of Plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranked in the second Section of his Fourteenth Class, intituled, "Flore vel scabrobo floresem, fimplei, fimpleii, fimpleii, fimpleum, flore semi, fimpleii, fimplei, fimpleii." The Species here represented is:
iacinatis, calycibus villofis Hor. Upfal. 171. i. e. Lion's-tail with tripartite jagged Leaves, and a hairy Empalement.

This Species is a Native of Sataria, from whence the Seeds were sent to Peterburgh, and were sown in the Imperial Garden there, where the Plants grew and perfectioned their Seeds; so that from hence all the botanic Gardens in Europe have been furnished with the Seeds. There are two distinct Varieties of this Plant, one of which hath smooth Stalks and Leaves, and the other is very hairy. The Seeds of both sorts were sent me by Doctor Amann, late Professor of Botany in the Imperial Garden at Peterburgh, which have been several years growing in the Chelsea Garden, and retain their Difference from Seed; so may be allowed to be different Varieties, if not distinct Species; though Doctor Linnaeus supposes them to be the same.

We have but two sorts of Motherwort that are Natives of Europe, which are; The common Sort, which is found wild in many Parts of England, though it is supposed not a native here. The other is one with curled Leaves. These two are by many Botanists supposed to be only Varieties; but, from many Years Experience, I find they constantly keep their Difference from Seeds.

From whence the Sort with curled Leaves was obtained is uncertain. Mr. Ray is the First Author who mentioned it, and says, he received the Seeds from London, which grew with him. Both these sorts, when planted in a Garden, will soon multiply, especially the young Plants; for they will grow wherever they fall, and become troublesome Weeds. The Plants grow to the Height of four or five Feet; they flower in June and July, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn. The Seeds decay in Winter, but the Roots will abide many Years.

**PLATE LXXI.**


In French, Colette.

Tournefort ranges this Genus of Plants in his Eighth Class, included, Herbs and Under-forest, with a pappospetals and Clove gilly-flower Flower. Mr. Ray places it in his Twenty-second Class of Plants which he titles, Herbs with pentapetalous Flowers, having many sorts included in a Vessel: And Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the Second Division of his Tenth Class of Plants, titled, Decandria Digynia, from the Flowers having Ten Stamina, and Two Styles: And he has changed the Title of the Genus to Dianthus, from the title of the Flowers to Distinfluatth from this Genus.

The Species here represented are,

**Fig. 1. Caryophyllus montanus umbellatus, floribus varis folis terregesiis Italianus, Barreli. F. Hort. 168.** i. e. Unembellished Mountain Pink of Italy, with changeable yellow and rusty Flowers.

§ 2. represents one of the Petals of the Flower taken out of the Empalement. § 3, § 4, the Ten Stamina crowned with Summits. § 5. Two of the Styles situated in the center of the Flower. § 6, the Seed-veil cut open, to shew how the Seeds are lodged, § 7. One of the Seeds taken out of the Vessel.

This Plant was discovered by Father Barrelier, in the Mountains of Abruzzo, in Italy; and it has since been discovered in Spain, from whence I received the Seeds, which have succeeded in the Chelsea Garden. It hath the native Habit of the *Amurina Cafea,* or *Sweet William.* The Flower-floems rise about a Foot and a half high, which are garnished with Leaves somewhat like those of the Carnation, but are of a darker Green. These are placed opposite by Pairs; the tops of the Stalks are terminated by close Umbels of Flowers, each being composed of Five Leaves. Some of these are yellow, and others of a rusty Iron Colour, which often is seen in the same Umbel; but, in general, the different Colours are in different Umbels. The Seafon of its flowering is in July; but, when the Weather proves cool and moist, there will be a Succession of Flowers till the End of September. The Seeds ripen in the Autumn. The Roots of this Plant will abide Two or Three Years, but the young Plants of the Second Year do always produce the greatest Quantity of Flowers; so that it is much the better Method to raise annually young Plants, and destroy the old Ones. But the young Plants do rarely flower the First Year they are in the greatest Perfection; Therefore, to have a constant Supply of the Plants, there should be every Year a fresh Parcel raised from Seeds.

**Fig. 2. Caryophyllus sanguis pagani, boerh. alt. The Double Coxe Pink.**

This Plant is a Native of China, from whence the Seeds were sent in the French Missions to Paris, about the Year 1705; since which Time the Seeds have been dispersed to most Parts in Europe. The Plants, which were for many Years produced in the European Gardens, were single Flowers, till about the Year 1719, when there were many Plants with double Flowers produced in some of the Gardens at Paris; but, whether these arose from Seeds of the single Sort saved in England, or were produced from new Seeds obtained from China, is difficult to determine; but in the Year 1722, was the first Time I had seen this with double Flowers in any of the English Gardens.

There are great Varieties of Colours in these Flowers, which constantly arise from Seeds; so that from the Seeds of One Plant, there will be many different Colours produced. There are a great Ornament to the Flower Garden in the Autumn, for they continue flowering from July until the Frosts put a Stop to them; and, if these Flowers had an Odour equal to their Beauty, they would deserve one of the first Places in a Garden; but would be without any Sort of Scent, which has occasioned them to be too much neglected: For the great Beauty and Variety of Colours in their Flowers, rendering them worthy of a Place in every good Garden. The Flower-worthy of a Place in every good Garden. The Flowers of these Plants are from Six to Eight Inches high, and the Flowers terminate the Stalks. The Roots of these are often left Two Years, provided they are growing in dry Soil; but they are generally raised from Seed every Year.
Cassia foliis trinervis ovatis extorquitis majoribus flore magno, aliquae pennatae adito.

[Handwritten note:]
Deed of Sale, according to Act of Parliament by J. Miller, April 27, 1726.
Fig. 1. CASSINE foliis ovato-lanceolatis serratis oppositis deciduis floribus Corymbosis
Fig. 2. CASSINE foliis lanceolatis alteris sempervirentibus floribus axillaries

[Published according to Act of Parliament by J. Miller April 27, 1746]
PLATE LXXXII.

Doctor Tournefort has placed this Genus of Plants in the Fifth Division of his Twenty-fifth Class, intituled, *Trees and Shrubs with a Rose-flower*, and defines it as a Pod. Mr. Ray ranges it among the Plants with a Flower of Five Leaves, and Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Ninth Class of Plants, intituled, *Decan-Johnsonia*, the Flower having Ten Stamina, and One Pointal. Doctor ranges it in his Manuscript Catalogue, the Plants which he discovered in America, has described all the Species of this Genus, whose Seeds are not included in Pulp, from those which are; and he has given the Title of *Cassina* to that Genus, and retains that of *Caffia* to those whose Pods have Pulp surrounding the Seeds. This Distinction was first made by Doctor Linnaeus, but, after his Time, they were joined again together. For, as the natural Country of this Plant is very hot, so it will not live in England, unless it is placed in a warm Store.

This Plant was discovered by the late Doctor William Houfiau, at Compecky, from whence he sent the Seeds, which were sown in several curious Gardens in England, where they have flowered and perished their Seeds; in those Gardens where there were good Stoves to preserve them through the Winter: For, as the natural Country of this Plant is very hot, so it will not live in England, unless it is placed in a warm Store.

It usually grows about Four or Five Feet high, having a woody Stem, with several lateral Branches. These are garnished with winged Leaves, each having Three Points of Lobes (or small Leaves), which are broadest at their Extremity, where they are bluntly rounded off. At the Footstalks of the Leaves the Flowers are produced, which are formed into close short Spikes. These are composed of Six Petals (or Leaves), which expand in Form of a Rose, and are of a bright yellow Colour; in the Center of which is situated the Style, attended by the Ten recurved Stamina. After the Flower is part, the Pod, which has Five Acre, or Wings, running longitudinally from the small Footstalk.

Doctor Housiau titles this Plant, *Cassina ftrata plurimorum.*

PLATE LXXXIII.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in The Gardener's Dictionary. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the Third Division of his Fifth Class of Plants, intituled, *Pennsylvania Riginae*, the Flowers having Five Stamina and Three Stigmata.

The Species here represented are,


This is, by Doctor Pleknats, intituled, *Coffina ova ferrata foliis pinnatis floribus corymboosis.* The Cassinberry Buffa issue.


This Plant is separated by Doctor Linnaeus from the other, and placed in his Fourth Class of Plants; and he has joined it to the common Holly, under the Title of *Hulsea*, making this and the *Abelson Holly* the same Plant. But if the Doctor had seen the Flowers of the Two Plants, he would not have been guilty of this Mistake; for the Flowers of the Plant here represented, have Five Stamina, and do agree with the other Sort in all the Characters.
RAFTERS, so should not be separated; nor can any Person, who sees this and the Dabomb Holly, ever suppose them to be the same Species, as there is a remarkable Difference in all their Parts.

Mr. CATSFIELD, who has figured this Plant in his Hisory of Carolina, calls it by Doctor Plukent's Name; viz. CASTANEA Foliis lanceolatis acuminato-ferratis fuhtm nudis, Hort. Cliff. but I think this should not be joined to the Beech-Tree, but continued as a distinct Genus under the Title by which it has been universally known for many Ages; for, as the Male Flowers of the Beech-Tree are collected into globular Heads, and those of the Chestnut into long cylindrical Spikes, so this Distinction is sufficient to separate them, were there no Difference in their Fruit.

The Dillenian which some Authors have made, between what they term the Wild and the Manured Chestnut, is only from the Size of their Fruit, as hath been observed; but I suppose there may be a better Reason for continuing the Appellation of Manured in those with large Fruit, because in many Countries, where the Trees are cultivated for their Fruit only, the Inhabitants graft from those Trees which produce the finest Fruit, whereby they prefer them in Perfection: Whereas in other Trees, which are raised from the largest Nuts will degenerate, so that few of them will produce so large Fruit as their Parent Tree: Therefore, whoever is desirous to have this Tree in perfection, should procure Grafts from such Trees as do produce good Fruit, and graft them on young Chestnut Stocks, by which Method they may continue the Kind, and the Trees will be more fruitful than those which are ungrafted.

There can be no Doubt of this Tree having been formerly in great abundance in several Parts of England, for in all the earliest Records of these Countries, mention several Forests of this Tree: But how it has happened that a Tree so common here, while Timber is so valuable, should be almost extinguished in England, is not easy to account for.

**PLATE LXXXIV.**


Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus in his Nineteenth Class, which contains the Trees and Shrubs with abundant Flowers, which are produced in separate Parts from the Fruit on the same Tree. And Mr. Ray places it in his Class of Trees whose Flowers and Fruit grow at remote Diameters. Doctor Linnæus has joined this Tree to the Beech, making it only a Species of that Genus; so has applied the Title of Fagus to this, and places it in the Eighth Section of his Twenty-first Class of Plants, included, Monocotyledons, which includes those Plants, which have Male and Female Flowers in the same Plant, and the Flowers have many Stamina.

The Species here represented is, CASTANEA SATIVA, C. B. P. 418. The Manured Chestnut.

This Epithet is generally applied to those Trees which produce large Fruit, which, by the French, is distinguished by the Appellation of Marrieni; but, as the Nuts taken from the same Tree will produce Trees whose Fruit will greatly differ as to their Size, so the Varieties arising from Seeds should not be regarded by Botanists.

a, represents the Spikes of Male Flowers, which are composed of many long slender Stamina, included in a Bell-shaped Embaplement of One Leaf, which is cut into Five Parts at the Top. A, the Spikes of Embryo's, which have no visible Flower, but Three Styles which roll on the Top. These are produced at a Distance from the Kinds, or Male Flowers, c, shows a Fruit with its prickly Cover, and d, One of the Covers open, shewing the Three Cells in which the Nuts are lodged. The Champagne of this Tree are exhibited in the Garden's Dictionary.

Doctor Linnæus has applied the following Title to this Plant, Fagus foliis lanceolatis acuminato-ferratis, Hortic. Off. 447. but I think this should not be joined to the Beech-Tree, but continued as a distinct Genus under the Title by which it has been universally known for many Ages; for, as the Male Flowers of the Beech-Tree are collected into globular Heads, and those of the Chestnut into long cylindrical Spikes, so this Distinction is sufficient to separate them, were there no Difference in their Fruit.

The Dillenian which some Authors have made, between what they term the Wild and the Manured Chestnut, is only from the Size of their Fruit, as hath been observed; but I suppose there may be a better Reason for continuing the Appellation of Manured in those with large Fruit, because in many Countries, where the Trees are cultivated for their Fruit only, the Inhabitants graft from those Trees which produce the finest Fruit, whereby they prefer them in Perfection: Whereas in other Trees, which are raised from the largest Nuts will degenerate, so that few of them will produce so large Fruit as their Parent Tree: Therefore, whoever is desirous to have this Fruit in perfection, should procure Grafts from such Trees as do produce good Fruit, and graft them on young Chestnut Stocks, by which Method they may continue the Kind, and the Trees will be more fruitful than those which are ungrafted.

There can be no Doubt of this Tree having been formerly in great abundance in several Parts of England, for in all the earliest Records of these Countries, mention several Forests of this Tree: But how it has happened that a Tree so common here, while Timber is so valuable, should be almost extinguished in England, is not easy to account for.
PLATE LXXV.

This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Sixth Section of his Seventh Class of Plants, intituled, Herbas with umbellate Flowers, ranged circularly, whose Empalement turns to Two large Segments, which are channelled with deep Furrows. Mr. Gardiner has it in the Thirteenth Section of his Eleventh Class of Plants, which he intituled, Plants with umbellate Flowers, and prickly Seeds. Doctor Linnaeus has ranged the Plant in his Genus of Tordylum, which is included in the Second Division of his Fifth Class of Plants, intitulated, Pentandra Drupa, the Flowers having Five Samains and Two Styles.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardiner's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

Cascalis aromatis echninata latifolia, G. B. P. 152.

Blade-shaped prickly Field Bassard Parley.

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The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardiner's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

Cascalis aromatis echinata latifolia, G. B. P. 152.

Blade-shaped prickly Field Bassard Parley.

PLATE LXXXVI.

The Species here represented is,

Ceanothus fulis tricrestis, Lin. Sp. Plant. 192. i.e. Ceanothus with Leaves having Three Buds or Vents.

This is commonly called New Jerysey Tea, and by some Gardeners Carolina Spire. This Plant is intituled by Doctor Commelin Euonymus Novi Belgii Corni semina foliis, Hort. Am. 1. 167.; and Doctor Plukent calls it Euonymus Jujubinis solis Carolinienfis, fruclu parvo fere umbellate, Hort. Am. 1. p. 167. The Second Author that has mentioned this Plant, has also added that these Plants, when planted, are not uaed. It grows wild in some Parts of Cornwallshire, but not very common. Leblt says it is called Cascalis from the Form of the Seeds, which resemble oblong hemispherical Veillets.

This Shrub is a Native of North America, from whence the Seeds have been brought to England by the Title of New Jerysey Tea, as it is supposed, from the Leaves being used as Tea in that Country. It was many Years ago growing in the Bishop of London's Garden at Fulham, as also in Mr. Derby's Garden at Hoxton, but was for several Years after lost in England; and has been recovered again from America within a few Years past, so as to be at present pretty common in most of the curious Gardens near London. Doctor Linnaeus, who was the First Author that has mentioned this Plant, has also given a small Figure of it in his Phytographia; but it is
too small and imperfect, being drawn from a dried Specimen. Doctor Commelin's Figure was drawn from a Plant which had been too tenderly nurfed in a Green-house, whereas when the Plants grow in the open Air, the Flowers are always produced in very close Spikes, as they are represented in the Figure here annexed. In the Description of this Plant, Doctor Commelin mentions that the Leaves continued on it all the Winter, and only dropped off at the Summer, when they were immediately succeeded by new ones: but this must have happened from the Plants being too young, and their being kept in a warm Green-house; for all those Plants which grow in the open Air, shed their Leaves in the Autumn, and this they also do in their native Country, so there is No Doubt of its being a deciduous Shrub. The Seeds of this were sent to Doctor Commelin from New Holland, and I have received Seeds of it from New England, Virginia, Philadelphia, and Carolina; so that it certainly grows naturally over the greatest Part of North America; for the French Writers mention it growing very common in Canada, where the Cattle browse on the young Shoots, whereby it is always kept very low; and I have recommended the Use of the Root in venereal Cases.

This Shrub seldom rises more than Three or Four Feet high in England, branching out on every Side near the Ground. The Branches are very Bender, and so it is pretty late in the Spring before they begin to thrust up, so, unless the Autumn proves dry and mild, and the Young Shoots are often killed down very low by the early Frost, the extreme Parts of the young Shoots only are injured by the Cold. These Branches are garnished with oval-pointed Leaves, having Three longitudinal Veins running from the Foot of the Leaf to the Point, which diverge in the broad Part of the Leaves from each other: The Leaves are placed opposite by Pairs, and are of a light-green Colour. At the Extremity of each Pair the Shoots are produced in close thick Spikes, which are composed of Five small Leaves, and are of a clear White: These appear in July, and make a very fine Appearance during the Autumn as well, for as every Spike is terminated by one of these Spikes, so the whole Shrub is covered over with Flowers, the Branches commonly growing very close to each other. After the Flowers are past, there succeeds to each Flower a tricarpelle Seed-veil, flattened at the top, opening into Three Cells, each having a single Seed.

In warm Months the Seeds will ripen very well in England. This Shrub is best propagated by Seeds, which should be sown in small Pots, and plunged in a warm Green-house, as soon as they have obtained a little Strength.

**PLATE LXXXVII.**


**This Genus of Plants is ranged by Doctor Linnaeus in his Fifth Class of Plants, intituled, *Pentandria* Miquandy, from the Flower having Five Stamina and a single Style. The Title of *Celastrus* has been applied to One Species of *Antennaria*, by many of the old Writers on Botany; so Doctor Linnaeus has revived that Name, and composed a Genus under this Title, and has applied it to some Plants which were distributed under Two or Three different Genera by former Botanists. The Characters of the Genus are exhibited in the *Gardener's Dictionary.*

The Species here represented is,

*Celastrus frutescens, ramis verticallis, foliis acutis, Hort. Clff. 72. 1. 6. Staff-tree with naked Spines, taper Branches, and pointed Leaves. This has been ignor-\-
antly titled African Berberry by some Gardener's.*

\(a\), represents a single Flower spread open, showing its Five Leaves, with the Five Stamina which are spread open, as at \(a\); and in the Center is inflated the fouleivng Ovarium, supporting the cylindrical Style, \(c\), flows an entire Fruit, with its permanent Embryo. \(d\), the Fruit cut through transversely, flowing the Three Cells, with the Seeds lodged in them. And \(e\), a single Seed taken out of the Fruit.

This Plant is figured, in the Hortus Amstelodamiensis, by the Title of *Lycium Aristobulum*, ponostrato frut., *Pl. I. p. 163.* Doctor Boerhaave, in the Catalogue of the London Garden, mentions this Plant twice, first under the following Title, *Rhamnus fruticosus Africana, frutice triloculari,* and afterwards by this Title, *Exomum Africana, crassifloribus foliis* fumppervirens, capfolid tribulcarum obovato rotundis, ind. Alt. 21: 257. Doctor Pluche gives it the following Title, *Lycium fruticosus,* in his Fifth Class of Plants, intituled, *Pentandria.*

This Plant grows naturally in Africa, from whence the Seeds were brought to the Gardens in Holland, and from the Plants which were there raised, most of the curious Gardens in Europe have been supplied. It begins to flower the Winter following. The Stem of this Shrub is generally crooked, and the Branches are irregular and taper: There are garnished with Leaves which are about Two Inches long, and are of a dirty-white Colour, and are composed of Five Petals, which spread quite open, and in the Center is included an oblong pointed Prick. The Embryo, and spread open, being blasted between the Petals of the Flower, each being covered with a blunt Stem. After the Flower is past, the Embryo swells, and becomes an oblong pointed Fruit, of a reddish Colour, which opens into Three Cells in one of which is lodged an oval hard Seed. The usual Time of its flowering here is in June, July, and August, and the Fruit ripens the Winter following. At these Plants are ever green, so they make a pretty Va-riety in the Green-house during the Winter-Season, espe-\-
\(d\), the Fruit cut through transversely, flowing the Three Cells, with the Seeds lodged in them. And \(e\), a single Seed taken out of the Fruit.
Celtis

Published according to Act of Parliament by D. Miller May 23rd 1738
Fig. 1. Cerasus hortensis pleno flori C.P.D. 1807
Fig. 2. Cerasus panicula canadensis obtusa angusta flori flore fructu parvi Des Rham.
This genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort placed in the second section of his Twenty-first Class, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a Rosa-Flower, whose Petaloid parts is a Berry. Mr. Ray ranges it in his Class of Trees whose Fruit is succulent, and joined to the Bottom of the Flower. Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Twenty-third Class of Plants, intituled, Polyantha Monocotylis, from the first Tree having Male and Hermaphrodite Flowers.

The Species here represented is,

*Celtis fruticosa purpureascens, Tourne. L. 612.*

represents an Hermaphrodite Flower, a, a Fruit full grown, b, the Fruit cut transversely, shewing its single Cell, c, a Seed taken out of the Cell, d, the two hooked Points which stand on the Embryo, and are accompanied by the Stamina in the Center of the Flower. Mr. Ray titles this Tree, *Laurus orbis Virginiensia, fruticosum.* Hebr. 1917.

*Doctor Gronovius, in the Flora Virginica, calls it Celtis procera, foliis ovato-lanceolatis foliorum, frutibus pullo, p. 195; and Doctor Linnaeus, in his Species Plantarum, titles it, *Celtis folii oblongi-mutatis, formae assimilatis*, p. 1204.

This Tree grows naturally in North America, where it becomes a large Tree: It is generally found on moist and rich Ground, in the Woods over most Parts of North America. This Species is much more common in England than that with black Fruit, though the latter grows annually in the South of France, in Spain, and Italy; yet is equally hardy, and will bear the Cold of this Climate full as well. But I do not remember to have seen more than Two large Trees of the European Sort in any of the English Gardens; one of which was growing in the Bishop of London's Garden at Fulham, and the other in Doctor Wodcotes Garden at Epsom; The latter was standing a few Years since, when I paid a Visit to that Garden; but the other at Fulham was cut down, with many other curious Trees, several Years ago.

There are several pretty old Trees, now growing in the Gardens near London, of the Sort here figured, which produce great Quantities of Fruit annually, and there seldom comes any Quantity of Seeds from North America without having some of these among them; so that it is now become common in most of the Nursery Gardens near London. The Flowers of this Tree are produced in May, and always appear as soon as the Leaves are put out, so they are fully expanded before the Leaves are grown to half their Size, as may be seen by the Branch here exhibited with the Flowers, which is represented in the natural State of the Tree at that Season; and the other Branch, which is laid at the Bottom, represents their Leaves when grown to their full Size. As it is late in the Spring before the Leaves come out, before they commonly continue as long in Beauty in the Autumn, for they are the last in falling of any of the deciduous Trees; nor do they alter their Colour long before they fall, but continue in full Verduc till within a few Days of their dropping off; and, so soon as they begin to fall, the Trees will in a few Days be quite delitii of Leaves, so that the Litter which their falling Leaves occasion may be sooner cleared away than that of any other deciduous Tree. There is little Beauty in the Flowers or Fruit of this Tree; but, as the Branches are well clothed with Leaves, which are of a fine green Colour, so the Trees, when mixed with others in Wiliamsfields, make a pleasing Variety during the Summer Season. The Wood of this Tree, being tough and pliable, is esteemed by Coach-makers for the Frames of their Carriages.

The Leaves of the Sort here represented are much broader and shorter than those of the European Kind, which, together with the Colour of the Fruit, makes a sufficient Differentiation between them.
Flowers. This is the Cerbera umbellata of Tabernamontana, and Cerbera pinnata of John Bowdich.

This Tree is cultivated in the Gardens for the Beauty of its Flowers, which come out in May, and, during their Continuance, make a very fine Appearance, each Flower being as double as a common Rose, and of a much larger Size than any of the single Flowers; fo that, as the Trees are generally well garnished with them, there are few of the Flowering Trees which make so good an Appearance as this. It is propagated by grafting or budding it upon any common Cherry-flock; but, if they are intended to be Dwarfs, they may be grafted upon the Bird Cherry, which will fuit their Growth, and cause them to be Dwarfs.

**FIG. 2.** Cereus pumilus Candepi, oblongus angulis fusis, frutu parvo, Da Hamel. Dwarf Cherry, with narrow Leaves, and a small Fruit.

This is probably the same which is described by Matthew Flinders, Gerard, and some other Botanists, and was formerly in many of the English Gardens. This Shrub folds itself at night, and divides into many fnder Branches near the Ground, which are covered with a reddish brown Black, Ihere are garnished with long narrow Leaves, which are either on their under Side, and of a light Green on their upper Side, coming out without any Order. The Flower come out Two or Three together at each Joint, the whole Length of the Branches, supported by long slender Footstalks, each having Five Leaves, which are much succeeded by a small red Fruit, which is of an and Silver. It flowers in May, about the same time as the common Cherry, and the Flower ripens in July. The Branches of this Shrub, being laid in the Ground, take Root, so may be easily propagated by that Method. The Seeds of this Cherry were sent me from Paris, under the Title of Regnaminum, which I find is the Name given to it in Canada, where they also call it Night or Arbor. This Shrub may be planted in Wildernesses, where it is interspersed with others of the same Genus, it will add to the Variety.

**PLATE XC.**


This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Boerhove placed among those Plants which have many Pods succeeding to each Flower, which by no means agrees with this Plant; but it would more properly come under his Class of Apple-bearing Plants, where he has placed the Opuntia. Doctor Tournefort has not mentioned this Genus in his Institutions of Botany; though many of the Species had been figured and described by Hermann, and other Botanists, before Tournefort. Mr. Hay has inserted this Genus, with some others which were omitted in his Table of Plants, in an Appendix to that Book. Doctor Linnæus ranges this Genus in his Twelfth Class of Plants, intestated, Esfandria Muscafrig, the Flowers having many Stamina and One Style; and he has joined to this Genus the Opuntia and Alcadelias of Tournefort, and the Cereus of Planted.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

**Cereus scandens minor polygonus articulatus,** Par. Bat. 120. Smaller creeping Torch Thistle, with jointed Branches having several Angles. It is also titled by Doctor Herman, Cereus confluens amplexicaulis polygonus minor, Par. Bat. and, in the Herbario Norimbergensii, it is called Cereus Americanus major articulatus, flore maximoe nitideque apicibus, fusumamn fluidam apicantis, Vol. 1. p. 133. Tab. 234. Doctor Linnæus titles it Callus repent altipluricognatus, Sp. Plant. 467.

a, represents the spiny Empanlement of the Flower, which is composed of many narrow long Leaves, which are of a yellowish Colour within. b, shows the white Petals of the Flower, c, the Style in the Center of the Flower, which is divided at the Top into many slender Branches. d, the Stamina of the Flower, with their blunt Summitis, which immediately surroun the Style. e, represents the Bud of the Flower before it opens. f, the Embryo of the Fruit, which, in the Country where it grows naturally, swells to the Size of a Bannamot Pear; but, in England, the Whole falls off together, without producing any Fruit.

It grows naturally in the Islands of America, where the Branches fall their Roots into the Bank of Trees, whereby they support themselves, and climb to the Tops of the tallest Trees.

In Europe this Plant is preferred in Stoves, being too tender to live through the Winter here without artificial Heat. If the Pots, in which these Plants grow, are placed against the Wall of the Hot-house, the Branches will put out Roots which will fall their themselves into the Wall, and may be trained to the Top of the Hot-house; and, where there is a sufficient Height for them to grow, they will, in a few Years, run to a great Extent, and will produce a great Number of Flowers annually. These Flowers are of short Duration, never continuing in Beauty above Eight or Ten Hours, beginning to open in the Evening of Seven and Eight of the Clock, are fully blown by Eleven, and by Three or Four the next Morning fade, and hang down quite decayed; but, during their Continuance, there is found any Flower of greater Beauty, or that makes a more magnificent Appearance; for the Calyx of the Flowers, when open, is near a Foot Diameter, the Face of which, being of a splendid yellow Colour, appears the Rays of a bright Star, and the Petals of the Flowers being of a pure White adds to the Lustre; and the small Number of recurved Stamina, surrounding the Style in the Center of the Flower, make a fine Appearance; and add to this the fine Scenic of the Flower, which perfumes the Air to a considerable Distance. There is a very fine Plant which deserves a Place in the Hot-house to furnish this; especially as it is to be trained against the Wall, where it will not take up Room. The usual Seasons of its Flowering is in July, and, when the Flowers are large, they will produce a good Number of Seeds, which may be crossed to other Plants, and, in a few Nights, and many of them will open the same Night. I have frequently had Six or Eight Flowers open at the same time, which have made a most magnificent Appearance by Candle-light; but none of them have been succeeded by any Appearance of Fruit.

**PLATE XCV.**
CEREUS laundus minor polygonus articulatus  

D. Linn. scul.  

Published according to Act of Parliament by J. Miller May 1st 1758.
Cerinthe quercuifolia major florae rubra purpurascens. I. B.

Published according to act of Parliament by S. Miller. June 18, 1736.
Fig. 1. Cheilidonium majus vulgare C.B.C. P144
Fig. 2. Cheilidonium majus folio quernis C.B.C. P144
Fig. 3. Cheilidonium majus folio unis C.B.C. P144
PLATE XCI.


Thunderot places this Genus in the Third Section of his Fift Clafs of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a Balf-am Flower of One Leaf, which is pointed but not in his Thirteenth Clafs of Plants, which he calls Herbs with rough Leaves; and Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Fift Clafs of Plants, intituled, Phyllae Alitomagineae, the Flowers having Five Stamina, and a single Style.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

CHRISTIA quinquandum majus, face ex rubro parvparsam, 7. 8. 5. 6.53. Greater Honeywort, with a purplish red Flower.

a. Aew a Flower cut open, representing the Stamina at b, c. represents the Empalement of the Flower with its Petals, d, the Seed-well containing Two Seeds.

This is the Third Sort mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary.

Culpar Bashis titles it Carinthe flora ex rubro paraphiac, Fig. 9. 8. Doctor Linnaeus joins this Species to the with yellow Flowers, making them only different Varieties, under the following Title, Carinthe foliis auriculatis, das in 7. 8. 5. 6.53. Greater Honeywort, whose Leaves embrace the Stalks, with a double Fruit, and a spreading oblique Flower.

But although, from the Coiours of the Flowers of the Two Sorts only, they may be esteemed Varieties; yet I could never find that either of them changed or altered, but their Seeds always produced

that the Seeds produced Plants with the fame coloured Flowers as those from which they were gathered. These Plants grow naturally in Italy, Spain, and several Parts of Germany.

The Bees are very fond of these Plants; so that, during their Continuance in Flower, they are constantly flying from Flower to Flower, and feeding out the mellent Liquor which is lodged in the Bottom of each. The Flowers of these Plants do generally hang downwards; so that the Bees are upon the Wing during their thrusting their Proboscis up the Flower to get out the Liquor. I believe there can be no doubt of this Plant being the same with what the ancient Romans mention under the fame Appellation. Virgil titles it Cornizhe fructibus gramine, which Epitaph may probably be given to this Plant, from its becoming a very troublesome Weed, and that no Cattle will eat it. For these Plants do produce a great Number of Seeds, which in a warm Climate do vegetate immediately after Rain, whereby the Ground is filled with the Plants: And as, in these warm Countries, there may be Three or Four Successions of Plants from Seeds in One Year, so they may be ranged among those which are esteemed as bad Weeds. However, as it is a favourite Plant of the Bees, so those Persons, who have an Apiary, should cultivate a Number of these Plants in their Gardens, where, by the Diversity of their spotted Leaves, and hanging Flowers of different Coiours, they will add to the Variety.

They are annual Plants, which, if sown in the Spring, do flower in July and August; and their Seeds ripen in September; which if permitted to scatter, the Plants will many of them come up the same Autumn; and in moderate Winters, or if growing in a warm Situation, they will live through the Winter, and their autumnal Plants will grow much larger than those which are grown in the Spring, and will flower at least a Month earlier: But as the Seeds of these Plants are succulent, a very hard Fruit generally kills them.

PLATE XCII.


This Sort ranges this Genus of Plants in the Sixth Section of his Fift Clafs, intituled, Herbs with a cro¬piedtulated Flower, whose Pointal turns to a Pod with One Cell. Mr. Kay places it in the Fourth Section of the Twentieth Clafs of Plants, which is titled Herbs with common Flowers of Four Leaves. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Thirteenth Clafs of Plants, intituled, Phyllae Alitomagineae, the Flowers having many Stamina, and One Style. To this Genus he joins the Chlidoniun of Tournefort.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented are,

CHLIDONIUM majus ciliare, C. B. P. 144. The common greater Celandine. This is the Chlido¬niun of John Bauhin, Part. 2. 482, and Chlidonion majus, Dod. Propr. 48. N. E. XVI.

FIG. 2. CHLIDONIUM majus, folvis quinque, C. B. P. 144. Greater Celandine, with Oak Leaves. This is the Chlidonion folio incirrato et John Bauhin, 3. 482, and the Chlidonion majus incirrat. flore, Clfd. Hib. 263. Doctor Linnaeus supposes these to be only female Varieties; so joins them together under the following Appellation. Chlidonion pedunculis rubrosis, Spec. Plant. 923. But, from upwards of Thirty Years having cultivated both these Plants, I could never find they altered, but their Seeds always produced the same as the Parent Plant. But there is another Species mentioned by some Writers on Botany, by the following Title: Chlidonion majus, solis & frue in¬cirratis incirratae, H. R. Par, which is only a Variety of the Second Sort; for I have frequently had Plants produced from the Seeds of that, whose Leaves and Flowers were much finer cut, and more angular, than those of the Parent Plant; and their Varieties are frequently seen growing together; but I never saw the
common Sort 'rise from the Seeds of these, nor do the Seeds of the common ever produce these; therefore they may be allowed as different Species.

The First Sort grows wild in uncultivated Places, and on the Sides of Banks, in divers Parts of England, and flowers in May and June. The Second Sort is only to be found in some particular Places where it has been sown; but if the Seeds are permitted to scatter, the great Plenty as the common Sort, and become a trouble-some Weed in Gardens.

Plants will come up, and maintain their Situation in as some quantity of this Herb is put into the Composition of Aqua Mirabilis. The Juice of this Herb is used outwardly to take away Warts, Specks, and Rims; as also bruised Herbs, mixed with Hog's Lard, being applied to Warts, will confume them, as I have frequently percived. The Juice of this Plant is by some recommended to be applied to the Eyes, to cure of Film and scotoma: but as it is very full of Acridity, so it may be very dangerous, unless it is mixed with other Things to bind the Edge of its Acridity, as Milk is said to do. It may also be unsafe to administer this inwardly without the same Precaution.

In the last Edition of Ray's Synopsis, this Plant is entitled Pappus contenemn trium, and has been elevated from the Title of Chelone to that of Chelone Didynamia, and Doctor Boerhaave has figured it from the Raritnes, and put under the Title of Chelone, from the Empattment of the Flower having Three Leaves.
CHLONE
folis ovato-lanceolatis serratis floribus rubris.

Published according to Act of Parliament by B. Miller June 1756.
Cirsium majus Singhari capite Squamato vel incanum alterum. C.P.L.
CLINOPODIUM

f. folias ovatis rugosis verticillatis ovatis distantibus.

Published according to act of Parliament by J. Miller June 26, 1756.
Tourn. in His Section of his Twelfth Class of Plants, intituled, Plants with a placented Flower, whose Seeds have a Dose adhering to them. Mr. Ray places it in his Ninth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a compound Flower, whose Flowers are tubular, and included in a common Empalement, formed in an Hood. Doctor Linneas ranges it in his Nineteenth Class of Plants, intituled, Syn carnivora polygama squamata, from the Stamina being joined in each Tube, and Male and Female Flowers in the same common Empalement. He has joined this Genus to the Carduus, or Thistle, but Doctor Tournefort, and others, have separated from that Genus all those Plants whose Leaves and Heads are not armed with Spines.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

**Carduus angustus strictus, vel incommun alterum, C.R.P. 397.** Soft or melancholy Thistle, with hoary spiniuc Hickeds.

a, represents the Embryo of the Seed at the Bottom of the Flower, where the Five Stamina and Stylus is shown. b, is One of the Seeds taken out, with the Plume on its Tops. c, is One of the Seeds taken out, with the Embryo's, on a downy Plaque. d, shews the Stamina taken out of the Flower.

This is the Carduus Brittanicum Clusii repens, J. B. 444. Field Balf, or melancholy Thistle, with hoary spiniuc Hickeds.

The great Englisli Thistle, with hoary Spines, or Thistle, ranges this Genus in Doctor Tournefort's Second Section of his Fourth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a pendant Flower, whose Seeds have a Dose adhering to them. Mr. Ray places it in his Ninth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a compound Flower, whose Flowers are tubular, and included in a common Empalement, formed in an Hood. Doctor Linneas ranges it in his Nineteenth Class of Plants, intituled, Syn carnivora polygama squamata, from the Stamina being joined in each Tube, and Male and Female Flowers in the same common Empalement. He has joined this Genus to the Carduus, or Thistle, but Doctor Tournefort, and others, have separated from that Genus all those Plants whose Leaves and Heads are not armed with Spines.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

**Carduus angustus strictus, vel incommun alterum, C.R.P. 397.** Soft or melancholy Thistle, with hoary spiniuc Hickeds.

a, represents a single Flower separated from the Whories, with its Empalement. b, the upper Lip of the Flower spread open. c, the Four Stamina, Two long and Two shorter. d, a single Seed.

This Plant is a Native of Egypt, from whence the Seeds were sent to Europe, and the Plants have for some Years past grown in many curious Gardens. It hath a perennial,
perennial Root, but annual Stalks, which grow a Foot and an half high. They are garnished with oval Leaves, having many tranversely cirrussed Furrows, and are of a dark green Colour, placed oppositely, at about Five or Six Inches alinuder. There are commonly Two or Four Side-Branches from the main Stems, produced toward the Bottom; and the Whorles of Flowers are produced at every Joint toward the upper Part of the Stalks. These are pretty large and hairy. The Flowers are somewhat larger than those of the common Field Bafil, and are of a deeper Colour, stretching a little more out of the Empedement. The Leaves of this have at first Sight much the same Appearance; but when they are observed with Attention, the Difference is soon observed between the Two Sorts: But the greatest Difference is in the Leaves and Whorles of Flowers being placed at a greater Distance, and the Stalks growing sparfer in this Species; nor do the Plants continue so long as those of the common Sort.

This Sort flowers in June, commonly a Fortnight or Three Weeks before the common Field Bafil, and the Seeds ripen in September, which if permitted to grow, the Plants will come up in the Autumn, and if the Winter proves favourable, they will live to the open Air, provided they grow on a dry Soil; but in moist Ground they are frequently destroyed, especially when the Plants are young.

This Plant approaches near to the Elaphoglossum Orientali Origanii folio, flore minimis, Tour. Carol. 12. But by comparing this with a Specimen of that Sort from the Paris Garden, I find the Leaves of that are smoother, and placed much nearer together on the Stalks than those of this Sort, and the Flowers are smaller; so that it may be deemed a distinct Species, as their Difference is permanent, and do not alter in any of the Plants which arise from the Seeds.

This Plant grows naturally in Spain and Portugal, from whence the Seeds have been sent to England. I have also received the Seeds from America; but it is not certain that it grows naturally there, or that the Seeds have been carried from Europe, and may have propagated there in so great plenty, as to render it doubtful whe- ther it was not a Native of that Country. For if the Seeds are permitted to scatter in a Garden, the Plants will come up, and maintain their Situation without any Culture. It is an annual Plant, and may be propagated in the same manner as the Field Pasp. These Plants which come up in the Autumn, if they are not destroyed by very severe Frost in Winter, will flower in May and June, and the Seeds will ripen in July; but those which come up in the Spring, will not flower till a Month or Two Weeks after; so that, by sowing in both Seasons, there may be a Continuation of Flowers for Two or Three Months, which will make a Variety in the Beddes of the Flower Garden.

PLATE XCVI.


Tournefort ranges this Genus in the Second Section of his Tenth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a papilionaceous Flower, whofe Pointal turns into a long unicapfular Pod. Mr. Roy places it in his Twenty- forth Class of Plants, which contain the Herbs with papil- lionaceous or leguminous Flowers; and this Genus in his Fifth Order, which includes those Plants which are not trifoliate: And as the Leaves of this Plant do resemble the Lathyrus and Phis, he titles the Genus Lathyrus Variaformis. But Doctor Linneas joins this, the Apabo and Nijfela of Tournefort, to the Lathyrus, and places it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, Diadel- phia Decandra; the Flowers of this Class having Nine Stamina joined together, and a single One flanding sep- arate. In this Class of leguminous Plants, Doctor Tournefort has departed from his own System, in the Di- vision of the Genera; but there was a Necessity for his doing, because, by the Method which he proposed of ranging the Plants from the Form of the Flower and Seed- vessel only, he must have enlarged many of the Genera to so great an Extent, as to render it doubtful whe- ther it was not a Native of that Country. For if the Seeds are permitted to scatter in a Garden, the Plants will come up, and maintain their Situation without any Culture.

This Plant grows naturally in Spain and Portugal, from whence the Seeds have been sent to England. I have also received the Seeds from America; but it is not certain that it grows naturally there, or that the Seeds have been carried from Europe, and may have propagated there in so great plenty, as to render it doubtful whe- ther it was not a Native of that Country. For if the Seeds are permitted to scatter in a Garden, the Plants will come up, and maintain their Situation without any Culture. It is an annual Plant, and may be propagated in the same manner as the Field Pasp. These Plants which come up in the Autumn, if they are not destroyed by very severe Frost in Winter, will flower in May and June, and the Seeds will ripen in July; but those which come up in the Spring, will not flower till a Month or Two Weeks after; so that, by sowing in both Seasons, there may be a Continuation of Flowers for Two or Three Months, which will make a Variety in the Beddes of the Flower Garden.
Clymenum. Hispanicum flore vario albo-pœnæ arboeculatis. Tom. ii. fig. 346.
CHIRONIA frutosa caprifolia. Linea pro plant. 190.
PLATE XCVII.


tory have Two, he has separated them, and con-
stituted this Genus by the Title of Orchis, from
Ciron the Centaur.

This Plant is a Native of Africa, from whence the
Seeds were brought to some curious Gardens in Holland,
where it has been many Years preferred: But as it can be
only propagated by Seeds, which are but seldom
perfected in the cooler Parts of Europe, so the Plants
have not been common in the Gardens; and being
somewhat difficult to preserve through the Winter, has
also prevented their being made so common as might have
been expected, because the Beauty of its Flowers
renders it worthy of a Place in every curious Garden.

It has a Fibrous Root, which spreads near the
Surface of the Ground. The Stalks are round, and
inclining to be ligneous, but are of a soft Texture:
These grow from Two to Three Feet high, having sev-
eral Branches on every Side, which grow erect: These
are garnished with succulent Leaves, which are an Inch
and an Half high in this Country, but spreads out on
the Berries or Seeds, which are but seldom
produced from from May to Autumn, and the Seeds ripen in
October. This Plant should be placed in an airy Glass
Cafe in Winter, where it may enjoy a dry Air, and
much Sun, but will not thrive in a warm Stove; nor
can it be well preserved in a common Greenhouse, be-
cause a damp moist Air will soon cause it to rot.

PLATE XCVIII.


and the Centrum of most old Writers on Botany: So
that Doctor Linnaeus only has applied the ancient
Title to this Genus, instead of the modern Name of
Chamaele tricoccos. It has also been titled Plagiodon by
some Botanists; but as this Name is now applied
to the Mezereon, and other Plants agreeing in the
same Character, which have Flowers of One Leaf, so
this Plant must not be ranged with them.

a, represents the Empalement of the Flower; b, the
Three Petals of the Flower; c, the Berries or Seeds,
each Flower being succeeded by Three Berries or Berries
joined together.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the
Gardener's Dictionary.

This humble Shrub seldom rises more than Two Feet
and an Half high in this Country, but spreads out on
every Side with many lateral Branches, so as to form a
thick Bush. The Stems are ligneous, and almost as
hard as those of the Box-tree; and the Wood is of a

Charsorn, Hort. Cliff. 18. Widow-wall. This is the
Chamaele tricoccos of Calpurn Buon and Dedereni,
NOME XVII.
pale yellow Colour under the Bark. The Branches are garnished with Leaves, which are soft, of an oval Shape, about One Inch and an Half long, and a Quarter of an Inch broad, of a dark-green Colour, having a strong Vein or Rib thro' the Middle. The Flowers are produced single from the Fringe of the Leaves, toward the Extremity of the Branches, which are of a pale yellow Colour, composed of Three Petals, which spread open, and a round Germen at the Bottom, having a style Style, which does not rise above half the Length of the Stamina, which are Three in Number, standing erect, and are situated between the Petals. After the Flowers are fallen, the Germen becomes a Fruit, composed of Three Seeds joined together after the same manner as that of Fallopia or Spurge: Thence are first green, afterwards turn of a brown Colour, and when ripe are black. The Flowers begin to appear in May, and are succeeded by others during the Summer Months; and, when the Autumn proves favourable, these Shrubs will continue in Flower till the End of October.

This Plant was formerly nurset up in Greenhouses, and supposed to be too impatient of Cold to endure the Winter in the open Air; but by Experience it is found hardy enough to endure the greatest Cold in England, provided it is planted on a dry Soil; for in wet Land their Roots will perish with Little Cold; whereas many other Plants, which have been growing in the open Air in the Physick Garden at Greenwich upwards of 20 Years, are yet in great Vigour.

As this is a low evergreen Shrub, so it may be very ornamental, if placed in the Front of Plantations of Evergreen Trees and Shrubs; for as the Branches grow pretty compact, and are well garnished with Leaves, so it will hide the Ground between the taller Shrubs better than most other Plants; and, being a durable Shrub, will not want to be renewed: It yields better from Sown Seeds, than if Sown with Care.

**PLATE XIX.**


This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Third Section of his Twenty-second Class, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a papiliona­ceous Flower, whose Leaves are placed on each Side the Mid-rib, either alternately or by Pairs. Mr. Roy places it in his Class of Shrubs with papiliona­ceous Flowers and pinnated Leaves. Doctor Linnæus ranges it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, Diadelphia Decan­dria, the Flowers having Ten Stamina, Nine of which are joined together, and the other stands off at some Distance.

The Species here represented is,

**Colutea, Ethiopica, fruticosa, foliis Barba-jovis,** Braun. Cent. 1, 100. i.e. Ethiopian Bladder Senec, with a scarlet Flower, and Leaves like those of Jupiter's beard. This is the Fourth Sort mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary.

6, shows the Flower, with its Petals; 6, the Ten Stamina; 6, the Pointal, which afterwards becomes an Inflated Pod, as represented at 6, which contains several Kidney-shaped Seeds shown at 6.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

Dr. Linnæus titles this Plant, Cotinus fruticosa, foliis ovata-lobatae. By the English Gardeners it is called Scarlet Cotinus.

This Shrub is hardy enough to live abroad in the open Air in England when the Winters are favourable, and they are planted on a dry Soil, and in a warm Situation; But in severe Winters the Plants are generally destroyed; so that it is necessary to have a few Plants in Pots, which may be sheltered in Winter, left those in the open Air should be destroyed. But those which are abroad make much stronger Plants, and produce a greater Number of Flowers, than those which are kept in Winter.

The Plants of this Kind are the Subjects of long Durations, most of them decaying the Second Winter, yet in some favourable Seasons I have seen of these Plants, in a warm Situation, Three Years old, which were upwards of Six Feet high, with very large Heads, and all the Branches covered with Flowers, which made a very fine Appearance: But the usual Height at which the Plant grows, is from Two to Four Feet, and those which are exposed to the open Air will have many small Branches, well garnished with Spikes of Flowers, coming out at the Wings of the Leaves, which being of a softer Colour, and intermixed with the silvered Leaves of the Plants, afford an agreeable Variety. The usual Time of its flowering is in June, and the Seeds ripen in Sep­tember; but in favourable Seasons the Plants often produce Fruit Flowers in Autumn: And many times those Plants, which are raised pretty forward in the Spring, will produce Flowers in August, and sometimes present their Seeds in October, when the Latter Season proves mild.

These Plants which are planted in Pots, to be sheltered in Winter, must be treated hardly, otherwise their Branches will be very weak, and produce but few Flowers: Therefore they should remain abroad in a sheltered Place until the Middle of November, until the Frosts should prove severe; and when they are removed into the Greenhouse, they should be placed close to the Windows, that they may have as much Sunlight as possible. During the Winter they should have but little Wet; and in March should be taken out of the Greenhouse, and placed under some Cover, where they may be protected from any hard Frost, yet have a good Share of Air to harden their Shoots before their Flowers buds are formed.

**PLATE**
COLUTEA foliis ovatis integerrimis caulibus fruticosis

Published according to act of Parliament by J. Miller July 27 1756
**PLATE C.**

**Colutea.**

This is of the same genus with the plant represented on the former plate. The several Reformers have made it to the Author who have treated of the Characters of the Flower will serve this plate also; therefore need not be repeated.

The species here represented is,

**Colutea falicis ovi integrum, caule fruticoso.**

Shrubby Bladder-Sena with oval leaves, which are entire.

This Shrub is a native of the East. The seeds of it were brought to England some years since by the Rev. Doctor Peach, who gathered them in Turkey, but did not note the particular place of its growth: But Doctor Rufler, who visited many years at Aleppo, on his return to England brought some dried samples of this plant, among many others which he had collected in the neighbourhood of that city, and he assured me this shrub was very common in that country, and generally paid for the common Bladder-Sena; but whoever will compare the two plants together will soon see they are two different species: and the difference constantly continues in all the plants which arise from seeds of both sorts; as I have several years observed: Therefore I have chosen to give a figure of it, as it is presented on the former plate. The several references to the authors who have treated of the Shrubby Bladder-Sena with oval leaves, which are entire.

**Convallaria.**

This genus of plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in the first section of his sixth class of plants, intituled, *Hedera* Monogynia, the flower bearing six stamens and one style. To this genus he adds the Lilium convallium of Tournefort, and the *Uniam* Dilemma. Doctor Tournefort places it in the second section of his first class of plants, intituled, *Rhizocoma* with a rose-scaled flower of one leaf, whose point becomes a pipe or berry. Mr. Ray ranges it in the third division of his seventeenth class, in which he placed the berry-bearing plants.

The species here represented is,

**Convallaria julis amplexicaulis, caule cervico.**

Solomons Seal with broad leaves. This sort approaches near to the *Polygonatum* latifoalium maximum, C. B. P. but differs from it in its being smaller, and the leaves not so long, or so deeply veined, nor do the flowers grow so large. This is the fifth sort of

**Plate D.**

**Convallaria.**

This is of the same genus with the plant represented on the former plate. The several Reformers have made it to the Author who have treated of the Characters of the Flower will serve this plate also; therefore need not be repeated.

The species here represented is,

**Convallaria solida ovi integrum, caule fruticoso.**

Shrubby Bladder-Sena with oval leaves, which are entire.

This shrub is a native of the East. The seeds of it were brought to England some years since by the Rev. Doctor Peach, who gathered them in Turkey, but did not note the particular place of its growth: But Doctor Rufler, who visited many years at Aleppo, on his return to England brought some dried samples of this plant, among many others which he had collected in the neighbourhood of that city, and he assured me this shrub was very common in that country, and generally paid for the common Bladder-Sena; but whoever will compare the two plants together will soon see they are two very different species: and the difference constantly continues in all the plants which arise from seeds of both sorts; as I have several years observed: Therefore I have chosen to give a figure of it, as it is presented on the former plate. The several references to the authors who have treated of the Shrubby Bladder-Sena with oval leaves, which are entire.

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Solomons Seal with broad leaves. This sort approaches near to the *Polygonatum* latifoalium maximum, C. B. P. but differs from it in its being smaller, and the leaves not so long, or so deeply veined, nor do the flowers grow so large. This is the fifth sort of

**Plate D.**

**Convallaria.**

This is of the same genus with the plant represented on the former plate. The several Reformers have made it to the Author who have treated of the Characters of the Flower will serve this plate also; therefore need not be repeated.

The species here represented is,
of *Pogonatum* mentioned in the *Gardener's Dictionary*. It grows naturally in the Woods of Germany, Italy, and France; but is equally as hardy as our common *Solidum-Stalk*, which is found in the Woods in some Parts of England.


This Plant seldom grows more than Four or Five Inches high, arising with a single Footstalk from the Root, upon which there is One or Two heart-shaped Leaves, which closely embrace it. The Top of the Stalk is terminated by a chief Spike of white Flowers, which have short Tubers, and spread open at the Top where they are divided into Four Sportive Segments; After the Flowers are past, the Embryos turn a fair Fruit or Berry, in which is included a single hard Seed. As this Plant propagates very fast by its creeping Roots, if, unless they are confined in Pots, they will soon spread over a large Piece of Ground, and where they have room to spread they seldom produce Berries. This is also the Cafe with many other creeping-cossed Plants, which rarely continue fruitful.

This Sort grows naturally in the Woods of Holland and Germany. I gathered it in a small Wood near Har­lem in Holland, as also near the Hague.

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**PLATE XII.**


**T HIS Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournoufet ranged in the Third Section of his First Class, in­tituled, *Herbs with a Bell-flapped Flower of One Leaf, whose Painted turns to a dry Fruit, having several Cells*. Mr. Ray places it in his Nineteenth Class of Plants, in­tituled, *Herbs bearing their Seeds in Pods, having a regu­lar Flower of One Leaf*. And Doctor Linnaeus places it in his Fifth Class of Plants, intituled, *Pentandra Monog­ynia*, the Flower having Five Stamina and One Style.

The Species here represented is, *Convolvulus Syriacus, Scammunion Syniaca, Mor. Hist. p. 2. 12. 5. 1. Tab. 3. t. 5. Syrian Bindweed, or Sy­rian Scammony.*

*a*, represents the Root from whence the Scammony is taken; *b*, shows a Flower in Front; *c*, the Back of the Flower, with its Empalement; *d*, is a Flower cut open, to shew the Five Stamina and the Style; *e*, is a Seed-stalk, which is commonly divided into Three Cells; *f*, is one of the Seeds taken out of the Veffel; *g*, is a Leaf separated from the Branch.

This is the *Convolvulus foalis sagittatis pflolice trunca­tis, pedunculis bifioris, Flor. Leyd. Prol. 427. Lin. Sp. Plant. 153. and the *Scammunion Syniaca, C. B. P. 294. John Bauhri titles it Scammunion Syriaca fbro voyage Convolvuli, Hist. 4. 185.; and Laidi, *Scammunion Syriaca Antonio­man, l. e. 670. in English, Scammony; in French, Scam­mony. This is the Thirty-third Cacalculus mentioned in the *Gardener's Dictionary*. Altho' the native Country of this Plant is about Aleppo, yet it is found to be hardy enough to live in the open Air in England. The Stalks of this Plant are annual, and perish in Autumn; but the Root abides several Years, and will grow to a large Size. The Branches come out in the Spring, which trail on the Ground, and extend to a great Length or every Side, but have no Disposition to climb but toward their Extremity (as do most of the other Species of *Convolvulus*), the Stalks being flat, and branch out into many smaller ones. The Leaves are placed alternately on the Branches, furnished with Pedicel an Inch long; They are for the most part triangular, but vary in their Shape, some having long, others longer Ears at their Bafe. The Flowers are produced at the Wings of the Leaves, on Foot­stalks, which are Five or Six Inches in Length, each having Two Flowers; but these never open together; for when the first is fully blown, the other is but a small Bud; so when the first decays, the other comes for­ward to flower, whereby there is a Succession of Flowered continued on the Plants for a long time. The Flowers are of a pale sulphur cream Colour, and are larger than the small wild *Convolvulus*. These are fre­quently succeeded by Seeds in England, which are ex­cluded in a dry Seed-stalk, which hath for the most part Three Cells, in each of which is included a single Seed. The Seeds of this Plant were sent me by Mr. Richard, Gardener to the King of France at Trianon and *Perfaltia*, in the Year 1752, which were found in the full Ground, where they grew very well, and have continued to this time, producing Plenty of Flowers every Year in June, July, and August, and the Seeds ripen in September.

The Scammony which is used in Medicine is taken from this Plant, which is done by wounding of the Root, and placing a Shell to each of the Incisions to receive the milky Juice, which flows out plentifully where-ever the Plant is wounded; and when this is hardened, it is exported for Use: But of late Years they have added some other things to the Juice, to aug­ment the Quanity, whereby the Quality of the Me­dicine is greatly altered, so that it is not so good as Preparation of the Juice of the common Sort of Con­volvulus which grows naturally in most Parts of Eng­land.
Convolvulus.
Cornus, SYLVOSTRIA fructu albo Aman. Roth.
M. Ray ranges this Genus of Plants in his Seventh Class, which includes those Plants that have a radiated discous Flower, and downy Seeds. Doctor Linneus places it in his Nine­teenth Class of Plants, in which he includes the Plants that have a radiated discous Flower, and pappose Seeds.

The Species here represented is,

**Cornus mas** Theophrasti, major Diofcoridis, C. B. P. 266. The Male Fleece of Theophrastus, and the Center of Dioscorides.

6. flows an entire Head of Flowers, included in one common ftable Empalement; $b$, one of the florets which compose the Disk of the Flower, which is cut open, to shew the Five Stamina and Points; $c$, the Embryo supporting the Style; $d$, one of the Half­florets which compose the Border of the Flower; and $e$ is one of the Seeds, with its Down.

This is the **Cornus major** of Diocletian and Clusius. John Bodonius titles it, Cornus major Mongollois estinum, Hist. II. 1023, &c. The greater fweet-scented Fleabane of Monfier. This is the Fourth Species in the Garden­ers Dictionary. Doctor Lantais has joined this Plant to the *Erigeron odoratus*, subfeptum Amman, Hist. Offic. 258. Tournefort has not mentioned this Plant in his *Institutio* of Bel­lay, altho' it is a common Plant in the South of France, from whence I received the Seeds; and as there is not a good Figure of the Plant in any of the Books of Botany, I have had this taken from the growing Plant in the Chiffa Garden.

The Root of this Plant is perennial; but the Stalk is annual, and decays in Summer, soon after the Seeds are perfected, and new Stalks arise from the Root every Spring. These grow about Three Feet high, and are garnished with Leaves placed alternately, which are from Four to Six or Eight Inches long, and Three broad, in the widest Part. They are a little hairy, and to the Touches; but in hot Weather both Leaves and Stalks sweat out a glutinous Liquor, which is very clammy. The Flowers are single, and grow at the Extremity of each Branch: There are of a yellow Colour, having a Border of Semi­florets, including a great Number of Flowers which are male or hermaphrodite, and are all included in a common fcaley Empalement. These, have a strong Scent. After the Flowers are past, the Point of each turns to an oblong Seed, having Down adhering to it, by which the Seeds, when ripe, are wafted by the Wind to a con­siderable Distance.

This Plant grows naturally in the South of France, in Spain, and Italy, where it is used to drive away Fleas and Gnats, as some fuppofe, by its strong Scent being disagreeable to those Insects; but I rather think they are caught by the clammy Juice of the Leaves and Stalks, so that any of those small Insects happen to stop on the Plant, they are fattened thereto, and cannot dis­engage themselves from it, as I have often observed to be the Cafe of some of the smaller Flies and Gnats, when they have wafted upon the growing Plants in hot Weather, at which time the Leaves are very clammy.

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**PLATE CIV.**


**DOCTOR Tournefort ranges this Genus of Plants in the Ninth Section of his Twenty­thrift Class, included the Trees and Shrubs with a Jose Floris; whose Empalement turns to a fome Flower. Mr. Ray places it among the Trees and Shrubs which have an unabftracted Fruit, including a fingle hard Seed: And Doctor Lantais ranges it in his Fourth Class of Plants, intituled, *Erigeron odoratus*, the Flowers of this Class having Four Stamina, and a fingle Style.

The Species here represented is,

**Cornus sanguinea, fructus allo Gmelini. Ammen. Renf. p. 198. i.e. Wild Dogwood, with a white Fruit.**

6. flows a single Flower, which is composed of Four Pedals; $b$, the Four Stamens, situated between the Petals of the Flower; $c$, the Embryo in the Center of the Nour. XVIII.
Leaves are narrower, and deeper veined, than those of our Sort here figured. The Flowers grow in smaller Umbels, the Fruit is smaller, and of a deep blue Colour, when ripe; whereas those of this are white, and the Pulp is so transparent, that the Seeds are visible within it. So that the American Sort approaches nearer to our common Wild Dogwood than to this.

It has a woody Stem, which puts out many lateral Branches near the Ground; so that unless the Plants are trained up while they are young to have Stems, they generally extend their Branches on every Side, to a great Distance, near the Ground. These Branches, during the Summer, are of a brownish Colour; but in Winter they change to a fine red, so as to be very conspicuous at a good Distance, and have a pretty Effect, when intermixed with other Shrubs, during that Season. The Flowers are produced in large Umbels at the Extremity of every Shoot, towards the End of May. These are White, and consist of Four Leaves, in a Four white Stamina crowned with yellow Summits, and a single Style in the Center. The Empalement afterwards turns to a white pulpy Berry, including one hard Seed. But unless these Shrubs are planted in a warm Ground, they rarely produce much Fruit, except in cold wet Seasons.

PLATE CV.


Tourneperrt ranges this Genus of Plants in the Fourth Section of his Ninth Class, intituled, Herbs with a Lily Flower of Six Leaves, whose Foliage turns to a Fruit. Mr. Ray places it in his Twenty-third Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with Grap Leaves, and Flowers of Six Leaves. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Sixth Class of Plants, intituled, Hassadia Monogyna; the Flowers of this Class having Six Stamina, and One Style.

In the former Editions of his Genera Plantarum, he titled this Plant Petilium, and joined the Corona Regalis to this Genus, making them only Two Species; but, in the last Edition, the Doctor has joined them to the Genus of Fritillaria.

The Species here represented is,

Corona Imperialis, flore pulchre luteo, f. f. R. H. 372. Crown Imperial, with a fine yellow Flower. This is the Ninth Sort mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary, and represents an entire Flower, with the Pointal extended below the Petals, and the Stamina surrounding it, which are not stretched lower than the Border of the Flower; a, flows the Rangement of the Seeds; and d, one of the Seeds taken out of the Pod.

This is the Lilium flore Corona Imperialis, per caulis major, florate luteo, H. R. Por. i.e. The greater Crown Imperial, with a yellow Flower. There are several Varieties of this Plant, which are preferred in the Gardens of those Persons who are Lovers of Flowers. These are enumerated in the Gardener's Dictionary, where there is a full Account of their Culture exhibited. So I shall only add a Remark or two, which is wanting there.

The Species here represented is one of the most beautiful of the Genus, the Flowers being large, and of the finest Colour. When these Roots are planted in good Ground, and permitted to stand unmoved for Three or Four Years, their Stems will rise upwards of Four Feet high, and produce a great Number of Flowers; but their Stalks require to be supported; for, as their Time of flowering is in the Beginning of April (at which Season the Winds are often tempestuous), so the Stalks being tender, are frequently broken off by the Winds, if they are not supported by Sticks. As this is one of the earliest tall Flowers of the Spring, it makes a good Appearance in the Middle of the Borders in a Garden: But there should not be many of these Roots planted near the Habitation, lest they should prove offensive for they have a strong Scent of a Fox; so that this Perfons who cannot endure the Smell of that Animal, will be greatly displeased with these Flowers, when near.

This Plant was originally brought from Persia to Constantinople, and from thence was introduced to the Pairs of Europe, about the Year 1570, when the Laurel, Horse-chestnut, and several other Plants, which now adorn the English Gardens, were introduced; and tho' the Native of a Country much warmer than England, yet they are now so well inured to this Climate, as to thrive as well in their natural Places of Growth, and are rarely injured by Frost.

As the Stalks of this Plant decay in June, the Roots may be taken up from after, and may be kept out of the Ground till the End of August, which is very convenient for the sending of them from one Country to another; and thereby the Flowers have been spread through every Country in Europe, and lately have been introduced into many Parts of North America, where they thrive very well.
CORONILLA, maximae glauce folio Inf. R. H. 630.
PLATE CVI.


Doctor Tournefort ranges this Genus in his Twenty-second Class of Plants, intituled, Alp. Exot. with papilionaceous Flowers, and congested Leaves, joined to a common Midrib. Mr. Ray places it with his filamentous Trees with papilionaceous Flowers, and undivided Leaves. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, Diadelphos Decandria; the Flowers of this Clafh having Ten Stamens, Nine of which are joined, and one Handing at a Distance. The other Characters are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

CORONILLA maritima, glauco folia, Inf. R. H. 650. i.e. Maritime jointed-podded Colutea.

a, shews the Carina or Keel of the Flower, f, the Standard or Vexillum; i.e. the Nine Stamina joined, and One separate, with the Pointal; 4, the Pod; 5, a Seed taken out.

This is the Colutea scorpioides maritima glauco folia, C. B. Pin. 397, and the Colutea scorpionis odorata, Profp. Ag. Ect. viii. p. 17. Doctor Linnaeus titles it, Coronilla fruticosa, foliis undentis, extima majoris, Spec. Pl. 743. The Two Sorts mentioned by Cæsar Busdon and Professor Aiton, have been always esteemed as different Plants; but I have found that they are the same, and only vary because they were not cultivated by their Predecessors. I remember to have seen a large Spot of this Plant, upon the Shore, not much above One Foot. The Seed is hard and woody, from whence the Branches are produced on every Side, near the Ground, so as to form a low bushy Shrub. The Leaves are handsome, and are composed of Five Pair of small Leaves, with an odd one at the Extremity. At the Joints where the Leaves are produced, there are Two ear-shaped Leaves, which closely embrace the Stalks. These are not express'd by Aiton (so that if his Plant is different from this, it is in this Particular); The Flowers are produced in Clusters, standing on long slender Stem-tails, which come out from the Joints where the Leaves have their Origin. There are of a yellow Colour, and have a strong Scent, and the Plants always producing great Plenty of Flowers, from the Beginning of June to the End of August, on the same Plants, so a small Space may be allowed to this Plant, in some Corner of large Gardens, where better things will not thrive; for this is so hardy as to thrive in any Soil or Situation. This Plant was formerly propos'd to the curious in Agriculture as a proper Food for Cattle; and a few Persons did make. Trial of it: Some of whom found it very little further Care, than to remove the Plants to the Places where they are designed to remain, and to keep them clear from Weeds.

PLATE CVII.


The Characters of this Genus, which are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary, are represented in this Plate.

The Species here represented is,

CORONILLA herbaecea, florae vario, Inf. R. H. 650. Herbaceous jointed-podded Colutea, with a variable Flower.

a, shews the Carina or Keel of the Flower; f, the Standard or Vexillum; i.e. the Nine Stamina and Pointal; 4, the Pod; and 5, a single Seed taken out of the Pod.

This is the Scorrida dactilorum major, florae vario, filiis articulatis, C. B. Pin. 397; and the Colutea bureaucis dactilorum major, filiis articulatis, florae vario, H. L. and by Marriffs it is titled, Coronilla, seu podalga dactilorum major filiis articulatis, florae vario, H. L. ii. 119. Doctor Linnaeus has titled it, Coronilla herbaecea leguminulis erectis rotundis longis numeris solis glabris, Hort. Cliff. 583. This is the Third Species in the Gardener's Dictionary. It hath a perennial creeping Root, by which it multiplies so fast, as soon to spread over a large Tract of Ground, therefore it is an improper Plant for small Gardens; nor should it be allowed a Place in any Garden, near other Things, because it will soon spread over and destroy them; but as there are Successions of Flowers, from the Beginning of June to the End of August, on the same Plants, so a small Space may be allowed to this Plant, in some Corner of large Gardens, where better things will not thrive; for this is so hardy as to thrive in any Soil or Situation.

This Plant was formerly propos'd to the curious in Agriculture as a proper Food for Cattle; and a few Persons did make Trial of it: Some of whom found it was cultivated with great Efficacy, and become very beneficial to the Farmer, but it was never extended very far. I suppose for the same Reason as many other Valuable Things are neglected, only because they were not cultivated by their Predecessors. I remember to have seen a large Tract of Ground
Ground planted with this at Deptford, near Dorking in Surrey, at a Seat of the Honourable Mr. Howard, which, although it had been neglected for some Years after his Death, yet was growing so rank, as to spread over and get the better of all the rank Weeds, Brambles, \\nwhich had been permitted to grow among the Plants: And I must own that the first foot of earth which I cut off, and found upward of Five Feet long, and very tender which their Length: So that a small Spout of Ground will afford a good Quantity of fodder for Cattle; especially as it will grow full enough to be cut Five or Six times in a Year. And in dry Seasons, when there is a Scarcity of other Herbage, this will be found an excellent Plant to supply the Want. The Cattle I have tried with this Herb-green, were Herefia and Cows, both of which seemed to eat it greedily: And there can be no doubt of its being a better Food for any Cattle than the Common Vetiver, which are known for that Purpose: And, as this is an abiding Plant, it is much preferable to any which require to be renewed every Year. The only Objection, of any Force, which I have yet heard made to the Culture of this Plant, is the Difficulty of outgrowing it, when it is once planted, for the Roots spread much more through the Ground, than those of the Rosette spread more through the Grass. But as the Plant will last for ever, so, it should be always planted where it may remain, and upon such Land as is too dry to produce other Herbs, this may be a very profitable Plant. I have some Roots, which have been planted above Thirty Years, and are in as great Vigour as they were at first planting. This Plant seldom produces much good Seed in England, which may be accounted for from the Roots creeping so far into the Ground, for many of the creeping rooted Plants become barren as to Seeds. But they propagate so much by the Root, as to Supply the want of Seeds.

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**PLATE CVIII.**


This Genus of Plants is by Döeläer Linéaus ranged in his Fifth Class of Plants, and in the Fifth Division, intitled, *Pentandria Pentagynia,* which includes those Plants whose Flowers have Five Stamina and Three Petals; but, upon further Examination, he has removed this Genus to the Fifth Division of that Class, as the Flowers have Five Stamina and Three Petals, and upon further Examination, he has removed this Genus to the Fifth Division of that Class, as the Flowers have Five Stamina and Three Petals.

The Characters of this Genus are,

- The Flowers have a five-lobed Episteme, the Calotia splits into five separate Leaves, which are joined to their Buds, but are reflexed, and spread open, at the Base. In the Bottom of the Tube are inserted Five Nectaries, and there are Five Stamina situated round those, which arise from the Bottom of the Tube, and extend to the Brim: At the Bottom of the Tube are placed Five above-ground guilters; when after the Flower is past, these become Five Capsules, opening lengthwise, and filled with small Seeds.

The Species here represented is,

*Crassula effigiosa proliferans.* Dill. Hort. Edib. 114. Tab. 96. i.e. Saltish Crassula, whose Leaves do closely embrace the Stalks.

a. A single flower taken from the Brush; b, the Five Stamina; c, the Five Genitans which are in the Centre of the Flowers; d, the Seed-stalk.

This is the Fifth Species contained in the Gardiner Dictionary, where the Culture of it is fully exhibited. It was several Years propagated in the Gardens of Holland and England, before it produced any Flowers, and was supposed to have been as Axyl and the young Plants, but as it produced Flowers not figured by Doctor Cramer; Professor of Botany at Amsterdam, with the following Title, *Axe Africana emendato proliferante plenae,* &c. printing, Brux. Botan. 74. Tab. 23. Doctor Linnæus has given the following Title to this Plant: *Crassula effigiosa proliferans.* The Floras are contained in the

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**PLATE**
Crataegus Virginiana Folia Arbust. Tourn. 638.
PLATE CIX.

The Shrub is a Native of North America, where it grows naturally in moist Woods. It seldom rises more than Five or Six Feet high in its native Country, but, in England, Three or Four Feet is the greatest Height that I have seen any of them. It divides into many slender Branches, which are garnished with oblong spear-shaped Leaves placed alternately. These are of a Pale Green above, and of an Alkali-colour on their Under-sides, which are woolly. The Flowers come forth at the Division of the Branches, and also from the Wings of the Leaves, in small Bunches hanging on long Footstalks. A close conflict of Five Petals, which spread open in Form of a Rose; they are of a dull white Colour, with several brown Spots on their Upper-side. In the Center of the Flower is placed the German, supporting Five Styles which are surrounded by a great Number of Stamina. After the Flower is palt, the German becomes a round umbilicated Fruit, having a thin Pulp including Five Cells, in which are lodged so many hard Seeds.

The Flowers of this Shrub appear in May, and the Fruit ripens in October, which should be then gathered, and the Seeds sown soon after; for if they are kept out of the Ground till Spring, they will not grow the First Year.

But, as this low Shrub sends out many Sprouts from its Roots, so it is chiefly propagated by those in England, as it is by much the quicker Method. But the Plants which are produced from Sprouts do seldom rise to have Stems, for they are generally too apt to put forth young ones by their creeping Roots, as to retard their upright Growth.

This Plant delights in a moist light Soil, and should have a shady Situation, where it will thrive and produce Plenty of Flowers and Fruit, which will make a Variety when intermixed with other humble Shrubs at the Seat when it is in Flower; and also in the Autumn, when the Fruit begins to ripen.

PLATE CX.


This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Linnaeus ranged in the First Division of his Sixth Class, intituled, Hemerocapa Monogyna. The Flowers having Six Stamina and One Style. By Doctor Herman, and other Botanists, it was placed with the Lily, but has been separate from that Genus by Tournefort, and other later Writers, who gave it the Title of Liliumaphydellum, from the Root having many flabby Knobs, which look like buds of Alpheld, and the Flower being like that of the Lily, but as Doctor Linnaeus has rejected these compound Names, so he has applied the Title of Crinum to this Genus of Plants.

The Characters are,

The Umbel of Flowers is encased by a four-leaved Spatha in Shrubs, which is reduced when the Flowers appear. The Calyx of the Flower is of One Leaf, having a long cylindrical Tube, and deeply divided at the Top into Six Parts, which are reflexed. In the Bottom of the Tube is formed the German, supporting a Style, which is crowned with a small Stigma. There are Six Stamina which arise from the Bottom of the Tube, and are joined to the Base of the Petals: These are longer than the Style, and are crowned with oblong summitis, which are unequal. After the Flower is palt, the German turns to an irregular Buds.

The Species here represented is,


"a," represents the tubulous Flower cut deeply into Six Parts; "b," the Stamina crowned with its Summit; "c," the Style; "d," the Spatha or Involucrum, which incloses the Flower-Buds; "e," the Bulb fully grown, which is formed by the Germination of the Bulb-bearing Lilly.
of Cypion, with Flowers growing in an Umbel. There is
another Species of this Genus, which differs from this
which is here represented, in the Stems of the Flowers,
and the Leaves being of a purple Colour, and the Pe­
tals of the Flower have a purple Stripes on their Out­
side; but in other Respects it agrees with this.
This is a very ornamental Plant for the Stoves; for,
as it grows naturally in the warmest Climates, it will not
thrive in England, but in the warmest Stoves. The
Plants generally flower Three or Four Times every
Year, to have no regular Seasons of appearing; some­
times in the Middle of Winter, at other Times in Spring,
Summer, and Autumn, but as their Petals are of a
cooler Texture, so they do not continue in Beauty
longer than Four or Five Days.
The Flower-Stem arises immediately from the Root;
on the Outside of the Leaves, which is about Two
Feet high; and, at the Top, there are Eight or Ten
Flowers, which are placed in the Form of an Umbel,
being closely joined at their Base, but spread open
above. There are of a beautiful white Colour, and
smaller very sweet. The Stamens are stretched out to a
considerable Length beyond the Petals, which do also
spread open, each being crowned with a profuse Sum­
mit, fully charged with yellow Fana. After the Flow­
ers are past, the German swells and becomes an oblong
Bulb; which, when put into the Ground, produces a
Plant of the fame Kind: So that there are never any Seeds
on these Plants; but they are easily propagated by their
Bulbs; as also by Oiffers from their Roots.
It grows naturally in the Island of Cypion, and in
several Parts of the Spanish West-Indies. I received
the Roots of both Sorts from Panama; and have been
supplied with more from Carthagena, which have
multiplied greatly in the Chelsea Garden.

PLATE CXL.

in French, Saffron.

THIS Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort
ranged in the Second Section of his Ninth Clafs,
intituled, Herbae a Lilly Flower of One Leaf cut into
Six Parts, whose Empalement turns to a frag. Mr. Ray
places it in his Twenty-third Clafs, which he titels,
Herbs with a Lilly Flower of One Leaf cut into
Six Parts, whose Surface, not very deep, lying on a Bed
of Chalk; on the Germen. This is the Nature of the
Soil about Chelsea Garden.

The Time of its flowering is about
Michaelmas, and
sometimes a little later, according to the Season; but
until there has fallen some autumnal Rain, the Flow­
ers do not appear in Plenty. And the Plenty of Saff­
ron depends on the Autumn proving mild and favour­
able; for when there happen sharp Frosts at the Time
of its flowering, the Crop will be but small and poor.

PLATE CXI.

in French, Saffron.

The Species here represented is,

Crocus Sativus, C. B. P. Manured Saffron.

a a, shews the Three Filaments in the Flower, which
are the Parts gathered, prepared, and are sold under
the Denomination of Saffron; 6, is the Style which refts
on the Germen. This is by Doctor Morison titled, Crocus
dactylus sativus, Hift. 2. p. 332. i.e. Autumnal ma­
nured Saffron. Doctor Linnaeus has suppos'd, that the
other Sorts of autumnal Crocus, and alfo those of Sping,
are only Varieties of this. But whoever will be at the
Trouble of comparing them, will find they are essen­
tially different. The other Species of autumnal Crocus
have al of them the Male Parts very perfect; whereas
they are wanting in this; for the Three Filaments occu­
py their Place. Indeed there are not any of these
autumnal Crocus's which perfect their Seeds in Eng­
land; so we have not had an Opportunity to observe if
they alter when propagated that Way. But, however
near these may approach to the true Saffron, the Spring
flowering Crocus must be allowed to be a different Spe­
cies from these, not only from their Times of flower­
ing, but also as they are (pecifically different in their
Roots, Leaves, and Flowers. Nor do the Seeds of
any of the Spring Crocus's ever produce Plants which
flower at any other Season; fothat the only Variation
of these Plants which arise from Seeds, is in the dif­
fere Colours of their Flowers; and, therefore we
may safely pronounce the true Saffron to be a distinct
Species from the others.

Where this Plant is a Native we cannot learn; for it
is cultivated in most Parts of Europe. Nor is there any
Mention of its growing naturally any-where, by any
Writers on Botany; or of its producing Seeds in either
of the Countries where it is cultivated, though it may
be supposed that in its native Country it may. But
it is always propagated by the Root in Europe.

When the Roots of this Plant are put into a deep
rich Earth, they are very liable to run downward, and
produce taper Roots, which are by the Cultivators
called Spickets, which, if planted again, become
barren of Flowers. Therefore the Land, which
is the most proper for this Plant, is such as hath a light
Surface, not very deep, lying upon a Bed of Clay
which is the Nature of the Soil about Saffron Walden,
and in Cambridge where there is more of it cultivated,
than in any other Part of England. The Method of
cultivating, gathering, and manufacturing of this Com­
modity is fully inferred in the Gardener's Dictionary,
with an Account of the Profit arising from it.

The Time of its flowering is about Michaelmas, and
sometimes a little later, according to the Season; but
until there has fallen some autumnal Rain, the Flow­
ers do not appear in Plenty. And the Plenty of Saff­
ron depends on the Autumn proving mild and favour­
able; for when there happen sharp Frosts at the Time
of its flowering, the Crop will be but small and poor.
Cynosia, thrivis flesusibus Spathis maximi Deitu.
Plate CXII.

**Cucuvalia Flimii Lagd. 1429.**
The Cucuvalia of Fig. 4, according to the Historia Lagunensis.

This Plant is by Tournefort ranged in his Eighth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs and Underferubs, with a view of many Leaves shaped like the Glificerusive, which plant becomes the Fruit. Mr. Ray places it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, which contain the Berry-bearing Herbs. Doctor Linnaeus puts it in his Tenth Class of Plants, intituled, Decandria trigynia, from the Flowers having Ten Stamina and Three Styles. And he has added several of those Species of Linnaeus to this Genus, which have inflated Empalements. But as this Plant hath its Seeds included in a pulpy Berry, and the stylos has a dry Seed-veffel, 'so they should not be joined together, if we do allow the Fructification to be considered a distinguishing Character of the Genus.

The Plant here represented is,

**Cucuvalia Flimii Lagd. 1429.**
The Cucuvalia of Fig. 4, according to the Historia Lagunensis.

This Plant is by Tournefort ranged in his Eighth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs and Underserubs, with a view of many Leaves shaped like the Glificerusive, which plant becomes the Fruit. Mr. Ray places it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, which contain the Berry-bearing Herbs. Doctor Linnaeus puts it in his Tenth Class of Plants, intituled, Decandria trigynia, from the Flowers having Ten Stamina and Three Styles. And he has added several of those Species of Linnaeus to this Genus, which have inflated Empalements. But as this Plant hath its Seeds included in a pulpy Berry, and the stylos has a dry Seed-veffel, 'so they should not be joined together, if we do allow the Fructification to be considered a distinguishing Character of the Genus.

The Plant here represented is,

**Cucuvalia Flimii Lagd. 1429.**
The Cucuvalia of Fig. 4, according to the Historia Lagunensis.

Page 75.
Doctor Linnaeus has joined this Plant to his Genus of Antholyza; but, as the Shape of this Flower is very different from those of that Genus, the under Segments being very short, and the Three Stamina being erect, One of which is in the Antholyza being decumbent, and the Seeds of that being triangular, whereas those of the Cononia are flat and winged, so we choose to abide by the Distinction of Doctor BUTTNER, who established this Genus by the Title of Cononia, in Honour to Mr. CUNON, a great Collector of rare Plants, who lives at AMSTERDAM.

The Root is bulbous, shaped very like that of Crocus. The Leaves are long and narrow, of a pale Green, with a Furrow through the Middle. The stalk is round, arising immediately from the Root, and grows near Two Feet high, which is garnished toward the Top with several Flowers of a bright Yellow Colour placed alternately, and ranged on one Side of the Stalks, standing erect; each of these is included in a thin Sheath, which divides when the Flowers are blooming. These Flowers divide when the Flowers are blooming. These Flowers are tubulous, and form the Disk; whilst the Three Stamina form the Border.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. **Cyanus montanus** ([![](https://i.imgur.com/XG0Qj.png)](https://i.imgur.com/XG0Qj.png))

**D** represents One of the Female Flowers; these compose the Border; **a** is the Hermaphrodite Flowers, which are numerous, and form the Disk; **x, y** the Scaly Empalement; **c** is One of the Hermaphrodite Flowers from the Disk; and **f** is the Head or Disk divided of the Female Flowers which form the Border.

Fig. 2. **Cyanus anguicor folio & longior Belgicus**, **Hort. R. Par.** Narrow long-leaved Belgcic Bluet.

These Two Species are by Doctor Linnaeus supposed to be the same; therefore he does not mention the latter in his Species of Plants. To the First, he gives the following Title, **Centaurea calycibus ferratis, foliis lanceolatis decurrentibus caule simplici**, Hort. Cliff. 422. i.e. Greater Century with sawed Empalements, Spear-shaped running Leaves, and a simple Stalk. The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The First of these Plants is an Old Inhabitant of the English Gardens, and was formerly used in Medicine, but of late Years has been seldom prescribed. The Roots of this Plant do creep much in the Ground, and put forth many Offsets, so that, if they are not trench'd, they will soon spread over a large Part of the Ground. But, as it propagates so fast, by its Roots, it seldom produces Seeds in England.

The Second Sort I brought from the **Leyden Garden**, in the Year 1737. Before which Time it was not in any of our Gardens; but, by its being so easily propagated, it is now become very common here. Both their Sorts begin to flower in May, and frequently continue to produce new Flowers for Three Months, especially in moist cool Seasons. Whether the Second Sort was originally obtained from the Seeds of the First is not easy to determine, but they confantly preserve their Difference in the Gardens, never varying from each other.

The Leaves of the First are whiter than those of the Second, and are covered with a faint Down.

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**PLATE CXLIV.**


**THIS Genus of Plants is by Tournefort ranged in his Nineteenth Classes, which is entitled, Herbs and Under-Shrubs with flocculent Flowers. Mr. Ray places it in his Ninth Classes of Plants, which he titles, Syngengia polygama, from their being Female and Hermaphrodite Flowers in the same Head. To this Genus he joins the **Jacea Centaurium majus**, Hort. Cliff. But, as the Shape of this Flower is very different from the Antholyza, he multiplies the Species, so as to render it difficult to distinguish them.

The Species here represented are,

**Fig. 1. Cyanus montanus** ([![](https://i.imgur.com/9zG0Qj.png)](https://i.imgur.com/9zG0Qj.png))

This is by some called *Batchelor's Button*.

**c** represents One of the Female Flowers; these compose the Border; **a** is the Hermaphrodite Flowers, which are numerous, and form the Disk; **x, y, z** the Scaly Empalement; **c** is One of the Hermaphrodite Flowers taken from the Disk; **f** is the Head or Disk divided of the Female Flowers which form the Border.

**Fig. 2. Cyanus anguicor folio & longior Belgicus,** **Hort. R. Par.** Narrow long-leaved Belgcic Bluet.
Fig. 1. Cyranus, montanus biapholus vel Verbasculum cyanides C. B. P. 273.

Fig. 2. Cyranus, angustior foliis longioris Belgicus H. R. Fur.
CYCLAMEN, hyeme & vete flores folio angulus ample.  
flora albolafl purpurea Primium dictum. H. A. Par.
Cydonia, fruit, flowers, leaves. Plate 68A.
The Seeds of the Cyclamen hermaphrodita foliis infer- 
forme rhombicis, purpurascet flore, Ciana Herbariorum H. 
R, Par. or Winter-flowering Sow-bread with purple Flowers, 
ever produces any Varieties; but the same Sort conf- 
flently arises from its Seeds; and therefore may with 
great Truth be deemed a distinct Species from the 

The Seeds of the Sort here figured will produce Two 
Varieties, one with a white Flower and purple Bottom, 
the other with a pale Flower and a deeper coloured Bot- 
tom; and sometimes there will arise some Plants with 
rounder Leaves than others.

There is another Sort, which flowers in the Spring, 
different from either of these, viz. Cyclamen verno tem- 
perae florum, Clus. Hist. 265. i. e. The Spring-flowering 
Sow-bread. This is left common in England than any 
of the other, and is undoubtedly a distinct Species, the 
Seeds always producing the same.

The Cyclamen radicis Anemones, flore purpurascet 
minor alba, Harv. Ind. alt. is so very different from all the 
others in the Form of the Root, and the Size of the 
Leaves and Flowers, that no Person, who is acquainted 
with it, can suppose it to be the same Species with any 
other: But as this rarey produces Seeds in England, so 
I cannot from Experience say how it may vary when 
raised by Seeds.

The common Sort, with purple and white Flowers, is 
so hardy as to endure the severest Cold in this Country 
in the open Air. The next hardy Sort to this is 
Winter-flowering Sow-bread with purple Flowers, which, 
with a little Shelter in frosty Weather, may be pre- 
served in warm Borders either in the Winter in the full 
Ground in England, unless they are well secured from Frosts in 
Winter.

The common Sow-bread grows naturally in Asia, 
Hugenia, and Iberia: The other Sorts grow naturally in 
Turkey, Persia, and Armenia.

The Species here represented is,

463. Pyrus Lin. Gen. 550. The Quince is in French, 
Caligaris.

TOURNEFORT ranges this Genus in the Eighth 
Section of his Twenty-fourth Class of Plants, in- 
cluded, Trees and Shrubs with a rose-shaped Flower, 
whose Empedement becomes a Fruit with hard Seeds. Mr. 
Ray places it among the Apple-bearing Trees with an 
un啲edicated Fruit. And Dr. LINNÆUS has joined this 
Genus to the Pear, making them only different Species 
of the same Genus; and ranges it in the Fifth Division of 
his Twelfth Class of Plants, intituled, Pentaand Monogynia, 
the same; in which he is as much mistaken as thofe 
who have supposed a much greater Number of dis­ 
sinct Species than are at present known: So that 
the Diffi- 

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Genus to the Pear, making them only different Species 
of the same Genus; and ranges it in the Fifth Division of 
his Twelfth Class of Plants, intituled, Pentaand Monogynia, 
the same; in which he is as much mistaken as thofe 
who have supposed a much greater Number of dis­ 
sinct Species than are at present known: So that 
the Diffi-
will take upon each other by being budded or grafted, that is a Confirmation of their near Alliance.

We have Three Sorts of Quinces which are cultivated in the English Gardens: but the Sort here represented is esteemed the best for Kitchen Use; and may also be used in Medicine; tho' that which is called the Apple-Quince is the Sort directed in Dispensaries, for those Trees thrive best in moist Ground, where they hang over the Water; and in such Situations, their crooked Stems, and sprawling Branches, are not so much noticed as they would be in an open Spot of Ground, where they might be seen on every Side.

The General Sorts will take by budding or grafting on each other; for that the Fruit is not of the defined Kind, the Trees may soon be altered, by putting several Grafts or Buds in different Parts of the Tree, and in three Years, cut away, all the Branches of the former Kind.

PLATE CXVII.


This Genus of Plants is by Doctor Tournefort ranged in the Second Section of his Twenty-second Class, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a leguminous Flower, and Three Leaves upon each Footstalk. Mr. Ray places it among the Trees with a Butterfly Flower, bearing Pods, which have Three Leaves. Dr. Linneas ranges it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, Dactylophodium Decaloba, from the Flowers having Ten Stamina, Nine of which cohere, and One stands off at a small Distance. The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented are,

1. Cyttius racemosum funtillus glutinis, foliis ovato-oblungis, Hort. Cliff. 354. Tree-Trefoil with single upright Spikes of Flowers, and oblong-oval Leaves. a, represents the Standard of the Flower; b, the Calyx, or Keel; c, the Two Wings, or Alae; d, the Stamina, with the Style; e, the Style separated from the Stamina; f, the Three Leaves of the Plant; g, the under Part of the Flower; h, the Empalement. This is the Cyttius glaber orisiani C. B. P. 339. and the Fourth Cyttius of Cliffis.

2. Cyttius floribus copulis, foliis ovato-oblungis, semine fruticoso. Tree-Trefoil with Flowers growing in an Head, oblong-oval Leaves, and a woody Stalk. The First Sort grows naturally in Affricia, Bokharia, and Hungary, and, for the Beauty of its Flowers, has been long cultivated in the Gardens abroad; but was little known in England till of late Years, since Improved Seeds of it, which succeeded in the Chelsea Garden, from whence it has been distributed to several curious Persons.

This is a low Shrub, which, naturally, sends out many lateral Branches on every Side near the Ground, forming a bushy Shrub, and is with Difficulty trained to a Stem. The Branches are tender, but grow erect; and are garnished with oblong-oval Leaves, growing Three on each Footstalk, like Cytisus, which are smooth, and of a dark-green Colour. The Flowers are produced in long Spikes, like those of Laburnum, but hard and erect, and are of a yellow Colour. As these Spikes are produced at the Extremity of every Shoot, they, when the Shrubs are full in Flower, they make a fine Appearance. This Flowers in July, when most other Shrubs are past, which renders it more valuable.

The Second Sort grows naturally in Yorkshire, from whence the Seeds were first to the Imperial Garden at Peterburgh, and by the late Doctor Ammon, who was Professor of Botany in that University, the Seeds were sent to England, and the Plants have been raised in several curious Gardens. This Shrub rises to the Height of Four Feet, and divides into many Branches, which are garnished with oblong-oval Leaves of a whitish-green Colour: These are produced by Threes and Fives on each Footstalk. At the Extremity of the Branches the Flowers are produced, in close Clusters or Heads, and are of the Pos­blum Kind, of a yellow Colour, inclining toward black at the Bottom. Each Flower hath a large Empalement, which is permanent, and includes the lower Part of the Flower, which succeeds the Flower. The Pod is flat and hairy, including Three or Four Kidney-shaped Seeds.

It is very hardy in respect to Cold, but thrives best in a light Soil, which is not too dry and loves an open Exposure, it will not thrive under the Shade of Trees.

PLATE NO. 5.
Fig. 1. Cyttisus, racemis simplicibus erectis foliolis ovatis oblongis Hort. Cliff. 354
Fig. 2. Cyttisus, floribus capitatis foliolis ovatis oblongis caule fruticoso.
Davera, inormis folis oblongo-cordatis, marginales dentatis, floribus axillaris.
PLATE CXVIII.

D'AYENA, Monier.

This Plant is so titled in Honour to Monsieur le Duc d'AYENA, who is a great Promoter of the Science of Botany, and has a noble Garden at St. Germain in France, which is amply furnished with Plants from many Parts of the World; and has appointed Doctor Monier, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Superintendant of it.

The Characters of this Genus are,

1. Both Male and Hermaphrodite Flowers on the same Plant, which arise from the same Wings of the Leaves. The Male Flower is, both an Epipetala of One Leaf, which is cut into Five acute Segments, in the Center of which are placed Five Stamina, crowned with blunted Stigmas. The Hermaphrodite Flowers have also an Epipetala of One Leaf, which is cut into Five Segments all the way to the Bottom, and is spread open above, and divided into Five Segments in the Center of which is placed a round Stigma. The Flowers are of a purple Colour.

2. After these are pass'd, the Germen turns to a roundish Prickly Capsule, having Five deep Furrows, and is divided into Five Cells, which contain oval Seeds.

We know but One Species of this Genus at present, viz.,

D'AYENA inermis, folicis ablongo-carinatis marginibus dentatis, foliis oblongo-cordatis, amman. Ruth. 1755.

This Plant is propagated by Seeds, which must be sown in a Hot-bed early in the Spring; and, when the Plants are One inch high, they should be transplant'd to a fresh Hot-bed, where they may be shaded till they have taken fresh Root; after which they should have free Air admitted to them every Day in warm Weather, and gently watered from time to time, as they may require. When the Plants have acquired Strength, they must be carefully transplant'd, each into a small Pot filled with light Earth, and plunged into another Hot-bed, where they may remain to flower and seed; for they are too tender to thrive in the open Air in England, so should be constantly kept under Glasses, in a moderate Warmth, giving them a large Share of Air in warm Weather. With this Management they will flower in July and August, and the Seeds will ripen in September and October.

These Plants may be preferred thro' the Winter, if they are placed in a moderate Degree of Heat: But, as they produce plenty of Seeds, it is not worth Trial to preserve the Plants, because the young ones are always more productive of Flowers and Seeds.

PLATE CXIX.

DELPHINIUM, Tournefort rang'd in the Second Section of his Eleventh Clas, which includes the Herbs with an anomalous Flower, whose Parts change in a many-celled Capsule.

Mr. Ray places it in his Eighteenth Clas, under which he ranges those Plants that have regular Flowers, which are succeeded by many small Pods.

Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the Third Division of his Thirteenth Clas of Plants, intituled, Papayaletia, from their Flowers having many Stamina, and Thir'd Germain.

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Plant here represented is,

DELPHINIUM vclerris diphyllis, foliis integris floribus, folicis folis palmatis multifidis. Great Bee Larkspur.

This is the Delphinium elatum subincann per enne, fieri, from their Flowers having many Stamina, and Thir'd Germain. Larkspur; in French, Pie d'Alouette.

This Plant is so titled in Honour to Monsieur le Duc d'AYENA, who is a great Promoter of the Science of Botany, and has a noble Garden at St. Germain in France, which is amply furnished with Plants from many Parts of the World; and has appointed Doctor Monier, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Superintendant of it.

The Characters of this Genus are,

1. Both Male and Hermaphrodite Flowers on the same Plant, which arise from the same Wings of the Leaves. The Male Flower is, both an Epipetala of One Leaf, which is cut into Five acute Segments, in the Center of which are placed Five Stamina, crowned with blunted Stigmas. The Hermaphrodite Flowers have also an Epipetala of One Leaf, which is cut into Five Segments all the way to the Bottom, and is spread open above, and divided into Five Segments in the Center of which is placed a round Stigma. The Flowers are of a purple Colour.

2. After these are pass'd, the Germen turns to a roundish Prickly Capsule, having Five deep Furrows, and is divided into Five Cells, which contain oval Seeds.

We know but One Species of this Genus at present, viz.,

D'AYENA inermis, folicis ablongo-carinatis marginibus dentatis, foliis oblongo-cordatis, amman. Ruth. 1755.

This Plant is propagated by Seeds, which must be sown in a Hot-bed early in the Spring; and, when the Plants are One inch high, they should be transplant'd to a fresh Hot-bed, where they may be shaded till they have taken fresh Root; after which they should have free Air admitted to them every Day in warm Weather, and gently watered from time to time, as they may require. When the Plants have acquired Strength, they must be carefully transplant'd, each into a small Pot filled with light Earth, and plunged into another Hot-bed, where they may remain to flower and seed; for they are too tender to thrive in the open Air in England, so should be constantly kept under Glasses, in a moderate Warmth, giving them a large Share of Air in warm Weather. With this Management they will flower in July and August, and the Seeds will ripen in September and October.

These Plants may be preferred thro' the Winter, if they are placed in a moderate Degree of Heat: But, as they produce plenty of Seeds, it is not worth Trial to preserve the Plants, because the young ones are always more productive of Flowers and Seeds.
This Plant hath a perennial Root, and an annual Stalk, which decays in Winter. The Leaves are divided into Six or Seven Parts, and are garnished with Leaves, which are broad, and divided into Five or Seven Parts, which are cut into many narrow Segments toward the Top. Thefe Leaves come out alternately at the Joints of the Stalks, on long Footstalks, which turn back toward the Ground.

The Flowers are produced in long Spikes at the Extremity of every Stalk, and are of a fine blue Colour. After the Flower is past, the Germina become three-horned Pods, or Vessels, which are filled with wrinkled Seeds.

This Plant has been long an Inhabitant in fome of the Gardens, where, by its long Continuance, the Plants have come to flower at different Sea fon s, and therefore there can be no Doubt of their being Double of their being Double of different Species.

**PLATE CXX.**


**THIS Genus of Plants is by Tournefort ranged in the Third Section of his Third Class, which includes the *Hodic* with an anomalous Flower of one Leaf, which spreads open every way.**

Mr. Roy places it in the Second Division of his Nineteenth Class of Plants, which contains the *Pestiferous Plants with an irregular different Flower.*

This is the Second Division of his Fourteenth Class of Plants, intituled, *Digynia Dioecia.* The Flowers of this Claf are Two long and Two Short Stamina, and are succeeded by oval Capsules, containing many naked Seeds.

The Specifcs here representedit is,


**This Plant grows naturally in the Canary Islands, from whence the Seeds were brought to England, and many of the Plants were raised in the Gardens of the Bishop of London at Fulham, and also in the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court, where they were several Years preserved:**

But, after the Bishop's giving away his tender exotic Plants, they were destroyed, so that scarce any of the Plants were left in England, till within about Twenty Years past, since when many of them have been propagated from Seeds, which, in good Seasons, the Plants produce plentifully in England. As the Flowers are produced in Spikes, at the Extremity of every Branch, if as new Shoots are put out at different Times, these come to flower at different Seasons; and hereby the Plants are seldom long definitive of Flowers when properly managed: And where a Number of the Plants are preserved, there will be continually some in Flower at every Season, which renders the Plants more valuable.

They are too tender to live in the open Air fro the Winter in England, but require to be cultivated in late Shoots are put out at

different Times, there come to flower at different Seasons; and hereby the Plants are seldom long definitive of Flowers when properly managed: And where a Number of the Plants are preserved, there will be constantly some in Flower at every Season, which renders the Plants more valuable.

They are too tender to live in the open Air thro the Winter in England, but require to be cultivated in late Shoots are put out at different Times, there come to flower at different Seasons; and hereby the Plants are seldom long definitive of Flowers when properly managed: And where a Number of the Plants are preserved, there will be constantly some in Flower at every Season, which renders the Plants more valuable.

This Plant is only propagated by Seeds, which should be sown very soon after they are ripe, in Pots filled with light sandy Earth, and placed under a Frame in Winter, and in the Spring following the Pots should be planted into a moderate Hot-bed, which will bring the Plants to flower at every Season, which renders the Plants more valuable.
Dianthus
floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis sabornatis brevissimis, corolla multiplex.
Dianthus

Diathus, flores aggregatæ fasciculatis squamos calicis lineari tubum aequantibus floribus carcegatis.
PLATE CXXI.


This Genus of Plants is ranged by Doctor Linnaeus in the Second Division of his Tenth Class, intituled, Dianthori Digniori, from the Flower having Ten Stamina, and Two Styles. Mr. Tournefort places it in his Twenty-second Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a Flower of Five Leaves, whose Seeds are contained in Pods. Tournefort ranges it in his Eighth Class, which he intituled, Herbs with a Flower of many Leaves, whose Heads turn to a Fruit. This Genus has been, by most of the Writers on Botany, titled Caryophyllus, from the Smell of the Flowers resembling that of Clove, and from thence came the English Name of Clove-Gillyflower, to distinguish it from that of Stock-Gillyflower.

It has also by some been titled Twails; but this has been ofter better applied to some particular Species than to the Genus. Some of the Antients have supposed it was called Vetinamia, or Butinamia, from the Vetinamia, a People of Spuria.

In a former Number there were Two Species of this Genus exhibited under the former Title of Caryophyllus, at which time it was not proposed to have added any more; but several of the Subscribers being desirous to have One or Two good Flowers of this Kind represented, we have, to comply with their Request, added this and the following Plate.

This is the

Dianthus furrhiti filicortae fignum cyclophius breviscorpus tricymeus, corylula multicolor. Dianthus with Flowers growing freely, a tallly Empalement, which is short, and a double Flower. This is best known by the Appellation of Carnation with a faded Flower.

There are great Varieties of this Flower in the Gardens of the curious Florists, who have of late Years much improved them; but they frequently alter in their Taste about them. Some Years ago the very large Flowers, whose Pods could not contain their numerous Petals, were principally cultivated, as were also those with spotted Flowers, commonly called Pimenterae, but at present those Flowers which do not burst their Empalement, and are termed Whole Flowers, are in the greatest Esteem; as also such of them as have full Stripes in their Petals, with lively Colours, whose Petals are entire, and not jagged at their Edges: These are by the Florists called Stylis-tailed Flate Flowers, to distinguish them from Pimenterae. As every Season produces many new Kinds of these Flowers, so there are Types given to them according to the Fancy of the Owner; so that in every County their Names are frequently different; therefore the recording of them here would be infinitely useless. The Two Flowers which are here represented were raised from Seeds, and have not been hallowed with Types; however, as they are such as the Florists term complete Flowers, they will convey an Idea of this Distinction to such as are not thoroughly acquainted with it.

The single Flower represented below is to exhibit the Characters of the Genus, which are not so conspicuous in double Flowers; for although many of those have the Organs of the different Sexes perfect, and produce good Seeds, yet are they so covered with the Petals of the Flower as not to be seen, unless they are pulled out; whereas in the single Flowers the Stamin and Styles appear at first View.

a, represents the Flower fully blown, with the Stamina and Styles in their natural Position; b, shews the Ten Stamina, with their Summits arising from the Empalement, standing round the oval Germinn; c, represents the Two horns of the Petals, which are in the Germinn; d, shews the Germinn taken out of the Empalement, which hath Three Styles, which is not uncommon in these Flowers; so we judged it might be of Use to exhibit them here as, we represent the Seed-veil cut open longitudinally, to show how the Seeds are ranged.

The other Characters of this Genus, with a full Account of the Culture of the Plants, being exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary, we shall not repeat them here.

PLATE CXXII.

This Plant being of the same Genus with that which is exhibited in the former Plate, there requires no further Account of the Class to which it belongs.

The Species here exhibited is,

Dianthus fierrus aggregatus sectificolus fiernus cyclophius intermedius tubum aquiluus, floribus variegatis. Dianthus with Flowers growing in Clusters, having very narrow Scales to their Empalement, the Tubes equal, and the Flowers variegated. This is the Caryophyllus variegatus, and the tender and fragrant, being Eaters, have been given the Name of Painted Lady Sweet William.

NUM. XXI.
Epithet of Barbatus to them, from the narrow stiff Leaves which are ranged below the Embolment.

Doctor Linnaeus has also joined them under his Genus of Dianthus, distinguishing them from the Carnations by the additional Epithets of floribus aggregatis; but he supposes but One Species of the Giant Sweet William, and all the others to be only Varieties which have arisen from Seeds: In which I so far agree with him, as to allow the Difference in the Colours of the Flowers to make no Distinction, because their annually change; but the broad-leaved and narrow-leaved sorts have their Difference, so they may be allowed as distinct Species: Of each Sort there are many Varieties, differing in Colour and Form, and some have double Flowers which never produce Seeds, so are propagated by Slips or Layers.

The single Sorts seldom live longer than Two or Three Years; therefore young Plants should be annually raised from Seeds, to supply their Place, and although many of the Roots will continue longer than Two Years, yet their Flowers will not be so strong as those of the Second Year; therefore young Plants should always be preferred to old. In the Choice of the Seeds, those Flowers which are the most beautiful should be marked; and if all sorts of bad Colours are Separated from them, as soon as they can be distinguished, the Plants produced from the Seeds will be less liable to vary: And if the Seeds are frequently changed with Persons who live at a considerable Distance, and the Soil in which the Plants grow are very different, the Colours of the Flowers may, by this Method, be better preserved than can, with the greatest Care, be done, where the Seeds are for many Years sown in the same Garden. The Painted Lady sweet William have represented, is one of the most elegant Flowers of this Tribe, and therefore better worth propagating for the Flower-Garden, than for the Plots of this grow more compact, and the flowers Sharper, and the Seed from each, provided provision are not disturbed, for how long their Roots will continue in Vigour, is hard to determine: I have many which are more than Thirty Years old, and annually increase in their Strength: Their seed and near Twenty Stalks from each Root, which grow tall, and have long Spikes of Flowers; whereas young Plants seldom have more than Three or Four Stems, and the Number of Flowers upon each is much fewer; therefore those who propose to have this Plant in Perfection, should plant the Roots, when young, in the Plants where they are designed to remain; for they do not bear the Beauty of its Flowers. Doctor Linnaeus places it in the Eighteenth Clas of Plants. The Flowers of this Clas are irregular, and are succeeded by several Pods. Tournefort ranges it in the Second Section of his Eighth Clas, intituled, Herbs with a Petal of many Leaves, if an enormous Figure, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit consisting of many Cells. The Plant here represented is,


This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Tenth Clas of Lamiaceae, intituled, Daniaeis Monogynae, from the Flower's having Ten Stamina, and One Style: Mr. Ray places it in his Eighteenth Clas of Plants. The Flowers of this Clas are irregular, and are succeeded by several Pods. Tournefort ranges it in the Second Section of his Eighth Clas, intituled, Herbs with a Petal of many Leaves, of an enormous Figure, whose Petal becomes a Fruit consisting of many Cells.

The Plant here represented is,

**DICTAMNUS**, Hort. Clifl. 161. White Dittany, or Fraxinella. This is the Fraxinella purpurea major multiflora, H. R. Par. Great Purple Fraxinella, with many Flowers.

a, represents the upper Petals of the Flower, which stand erect; /, shows the Ten recurved Stamina, with their Summit, i, the Style which fits upon the Germen, and is extended the Length of the Stamina; f, the Seed-veil, composed of many Cells; j, shows the Seed as it is lodged in the Cells; and /, the Seeds taken out of the Cape.

This Plant grows naturally upon the Mountains in Italy, and in some Parts of Germany; but is propagated in England, for the Beauty of its Flowers. Doctor Linnaeus supposes there is but One distinct Species of this Genus, and the others are only local Variations from it. The Sort with white Flowers is so; for I have had seeds from these come up from the Seeds of the purple: But that which is here figured, is certainly a different Species from the common Sort; for I have always found, that the Seeds of this produced Plants of the same Kind, though some of them have differed in the Colour of their Flowers. The common Sort hath short Spikes of Flowers, which grow thinly on the Stalks, so are not near so beautiful as this, which has occasioned its being disregarded; whereby it is much more rare in the English Gardens, which often happens to many other Plants, for the same Reason.

The Roots of this Plant continue many Years; but the Stalks decay in the Autumn, and now ones are produced every Spring. The older the Roots are, the greater the Stalks, and the younger from each, provided they are not disturbed; for how long their Roots will continue in Vigour, is hard to determine: I have many which are more than Thirty Years old, and annually increase in their Strength: Their seed and near Twenty Stalks from each Root, which grow tall, and have long Spikes of Flowers; whereas young Plants seldom have more than Three or Four Stems, and the Number of Flowers upon each is much fewer; therefore those who propose to have this Plant in Perfection, should plant the Roots, when young, in the Plants where they are designed to remain; for they do not bear transplanting well, when they are old.

The Stalks of this Plant rise near Three Feet high. These are garnished with winged Leaves, placed alternately, each being composed of Four or Five Pair of Lobes, with an odd one at the End, like those of the Ash-Tree, but are smooth on their upper Surface, of a dark green shining Colour, on the upper Surface of a dark green shining Colour, on the upper Surface, of a hard. This Plant flowers in May and June, and the Seeds ripen in October; The Leaves and Flowers have a strong balsamic Smell. The Roots of it are used in Medicine.
Fig. 3. Diosma, foliis linearibus atrobi acutis.
Fig. 2. Diosma, foliis linearibus suavibus ovatis bifariis umbellatis. Linn. Sp. plant. 193.
African Spiraea vulgo.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in Linnaeus's Fifth Clas, intituled, Pentandria Monogynia; the Flower having Five Stamina, and One Style. Thefe Plants have been always ranged under the Genus of Sipten, by the Writers on Botany: But, according to Linnaeus's System, they muft be faparated, on account of the Number of Petals in the Flower, and the Form of the Seed-veffel, they agree with the Common Sipten, so might, according to former Syftens, be ranged with it.

**PLATE CXXV.**


This Genus of Plants is ranged in Linnaeus's Fifth Clas, intituled, Pentandria Monogynia; the Flower having Five Stamina, and One Style. These Plants have been always ranged under the Genus of Sipten, by the Writers on Botany: But, according to Linnaeus's System, they muft be faparated, on account of the Number of Petals in the Flower, and the Form of the Seed-veffel, they agree with the Common Sipten, so might, according to former Syftens, be ranged with it.

The Species here reprefented are,

Fig. 1. **DIOSMA folio linearius glabri acuti.** Diosma with narrow smooth Leaves, terminating in a Point.

This Sort approaches near to the Spirœa Africana declivis pilosis Com. Rar. Pl. 3. But the Leaves of this Genus are longer, more pointing, and smooth, in which they differ. This Plant and this Genus are fent from the Cape of Good Hope, and fince then many Plants have been faferred from the Sees which have ripened in England, which retain their Difference; therefore it may be put down as a diftinct Plant.

It is a shrubby Plant, growing Three or Four Feet high, fending out many lateral Branches, which extend pretty far, and have a reddifh-coloured Bark, and are garnifhed with oblong pointed Leaves, which are highly famed on their Edges. They are placed by Pairs opposite at the Extremity of the Stalk. There is often One or Two small Branches produced, each of which is terminated by a hoife Bunch of yellow Flowers, which have long Tubes, and are cut into Five Parts at the Top, which turn backward. Thefe, in the native Country of their Growth, are preceded by oval Berries, which, when ripe, are of a black Colour, and have Four Cells, in each of which is lodged a fingle hard Seed. In England the Berries are rarely formed; and thofe which fometimes do appear, never come to Maturity.

The Roots of this Plant creep far under Ground, and fend out many Stems, by which it propagates very fett. As thefe rife during the Summer Months, fo many of thofe which come up apture Flowers the fame Year; and hereby there is generally a Sefecfion of Flowers from May to September, for the Shoots of the former Year begin to flower early in the Summer, and the Branches from the Sides of these follow; and before thofe are over, fome of the young Shoots will begin to flour their Flowers; which renders the Plant more valuable.
pretty wide every way, so as to form a large bushy Head. The Leaves are pretty long and narrow, ending in a sharp Point: They are of a light green Colour, and smooth, and when bruised, emit a strong balsamic Oudour. The Flowers grow in small Clusters, toward the Extremity of the Branches, which are white, and are composed of Five oblong Leaves or Petals, as is represented at b; in the Bottom of each Flower is inserted a five-cornered Nectarium, which is shown at c; this sits upon the Germen, which afterward turns to a five-cornered Vesel, represented at d, which hath Five Cells, containing several hard shinning black Seeds; e, shows the Five Stamina of the Flower, which lie flat between the Petals.

Two Feet high, but spreads out its Branches far on every Side: These are garnished with narrow flowers Leaves, of a light green Colour, which are ranged on each Side the Branches, to appear flat on the upper and under Side, when these are bruised, they emit a very strong penetrating Oudour. The Flowers of the Sort are produced singly from between the Leaves, and are composed of Five Petals, which are white, and ringed on their upper Surface, as represented at e. In this the Nectarium is less visible than the former, and the Seeds vesels are much smaller, but of the same Form. These Plants grow naturally at the Cape of Good Hope, where there are many other Species of this Genus, some of which have been lately introduced to the English Gardens, where they are very ornamental Plants in the Greenhouse; for they are seldom deftite of Flowers. They are propagated either by Seeds or Cuttings: The latter, being the most expeditious, is more generally practiced; for the Seeds seldom grow the First Year, but lie in the Ground till the following Spring. The Cuttings may be planted in any of the Summer Months, in Pots filled with light Earth, and plunged into a gende Hothed, which will take Root in Five or Six Weeks.

P L A T E C X X V I .


This Genus of Plants is ranged in Linn\'<eus's Twenty-third Clafs, and the Second Division, intitled, Polygamia Dioecia. These are Male and Female in different Plants.

Tournefort ranges it in the Second Section of his Twentieth Clafs, which includes the Trees and Shrubbs with a Flower of One Leaf, whose Pointal turns to a Fruit with a ftony Seed.

The Characters of this Genus is exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionery.

The Species here represented is,

Diospyros fulillum etappis difcoloribus, Lin. Sp. Plant. 1057. Indian Date Plum, with Leaves whofe upper and under Sides are of Two Colours. This is the Guajacana, T. B. 1, 178, and the Latin Africana lamif, C. F. P. 447, Brazil-leaved African Lotus.

a, represents an entire Male Flower; b, shows the same, cut open; c, shows the Eight fhort Stamina, with their round Sumsities.

By some this is titled Guajacum Pataenum; others call it Gymnema Africana; but the Title of Diospyros, which is applide to it by Linneus, is takne from Townsend, who had given it to some Plant nearly allied to this, if it was not the fame.

Where this is a Native is difficult to determine; but it is generally supposed it was brought from Africa to Europe, and the particular Place is thought to be Mauritiana, where some of the Trees are now growing; though they may possibly have been transplanted from some other Country. The Occasion of its being called Guajacum Pataenum, was from One or Two very old Trees growing in the Garden at Padua, and the native Country from whence they were brought being unknown. There are fome who have mentioned this Tree to grow naturally in Italy, and the South of France; but, from the best Information I can get, there have been planted there. This Tree has been but few Years in the English Gardens. The Seeds of it I procured from the Garden at Padua, where the Fruit constantly ripens; for in the Dutch Gardens, where I saw Two or Three very large Trees, they never produce any Fruit.

In warm Countries their Trees grow to a large Size, and extend their Branches far every way. They are well garnished with oblong Leaves ending in a Point, the upper Surface of them having a shining Caf of a Copper Colour, and their under Surface a little inclining to white. These are ranged alternately on the Branches. The Flowers are produced single out of the Side of the Side of the Branches between the Leaves, having very fhort Feet-stalks. They are fhape like a Pitcher, and are of a worn-out purple Colour. The Fruit is the Size of a middling Plum, of a pulpy Subftance, black when fully rip, and incldes several oblong comprefled Seeds. This Fruit is eaten after it hath lain fome time to mellow, like the Mulber, and is by fome Perfons esteemed. We have no Trees large enough in England yet to bear Fruit; but Two of the Male Sort have produced Flowers in the Chelsea Garden. While young the Plants are impatinent of Cold, the Frt often killing the Extraties of their Shoots; but in a few Years they grow hardy enough to refist the greatest Cold of this Country, in a warm Situation.

P L A T E
This Genus of Plants must be ranged in the Third Section of Tournefort's Third Class, which includes those Plants that have an anomalous Flower of One Leaf, opening on both Sides. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the Second Section of his Twelfth Class, intituled, Didynamia Ambientum; the Flowers of this having Two long, and Two short Stamina, and the Seeds are included in a Capsule. It must be ranged in the Second Section of Mr. Ray's Nineteenth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a different Flower of One Leaf, whose Seeds are contained in a Capsule.

The Species here represented is,

Doronicum,

from the Heads containing many Female and Her­


This Plant was discovered by Doctor Tournefort in Armenia, from whence he sent the Seeds to the Royal Armenia, Lin. Gen. Plant. 862. Leopards Bane.

Tournefort, C. B. P. 184. Leopards Bane, with Leaves embracing the Stalks. This is the


Tournefort's Title for this Plant.

This Plant thrives very well in the full Ground, and requires no Protection in Winter, and propagates very fast by its creeping Root; the Flowers come out in July, and the Seeds ripen in September; and, in a Month after, the Stalks decay to the Root.

The Root of this Plant is thick and starchy, and hath many Joints or Knees, sending down strong thick Fibres into the Ground. The Leaves, which rise immediately from the Root, are hairy, soft, and Heart-shaped, having a long Footstalk represented at a; from the Root arises a pretty strong channelled hairy Stalk, near Two Feet high, which are garnished with oblong Heart-shaped Leaves closely embracing the Stalks at their Bases, at b, these are hairy and long. The upper Part of the Stalk divides into Three or Four smaller, each being terminated by a single Head of Flowers, included in one common Empalement, composed of a double Series of Leaves, which are narrow, and as long as the Rays or Border of the Flower, as is represented at c; the Border or Rays of the Flower, marked d, is composed of many Female Flowers, which have a short Tube, and are stretched out at the Top on the Side like a Tongue, as is represented at e. The Disk, or Middle Portion of the Flower, is composed of many Hermaphrodite Flowers, which have a radiated oblong, and are closed at the Top, as is represented at f; The Germen afterward turns to a spherical Capsule, opening in Two Cells, which are filled with small brown Seeds.

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This Genus of Plants is ranged in Tournefort's Fourteenth Class, intituled,  {\textit{Bellidiastrum}} smute, he the Flowers of this Genus have not.

The Second Section of Mr. Ray's Twelfth Class, as the Rays or Border of the Flower, as is represented.

...and Phyiician to her Royal Highnefs...
Flowers, which are tubulous, Funnel-shaped, and cut into Five Parts at the Top, as is shown at f; where it fits upon the Germen, which afterward becomes a single oval compressed Seed, as at g; crowned by a hairy Down. The Flowers are of a bright yellow Colour, oval compressed Seed, as at h, and appear in May, when there are the greatest Number of Flowers; but in most cool Summers there is frequently a Surplusion of Flowers till Autumn. The Seeds ripen in August, which are different by the Winds, whereby the Plant propagates very fast. It grows naturally upon the Alps and Mountains in Germany, and is imported by many to be a very poisonous Plant, which will destroy Hens, Dogs, and other Animals; though others recommend it as an Antidote to expel the Poison of Scorpions. The Roots are the only Parts of the Plant used, and that but seldom; though it has a Place among the medicinal Simples in most Dipharmacies.

PLATE CXXIX.


THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in Doctor Linnaeus's First Section of his Fourteenth Class, intituled, Dicotylidi Gynochaetam; the Flowers having Two long and Two short Stamina, and being succeeded by naked Seeds. To this Genus he has joined the Melandria of Tournfort, of which Genus this is a Species. Tournfort places this Genus in his Fourth Class of Plants, and in the First Section, in which he includes the Herbs with a labiated or lipp'd Flower, whose Flowers grow in Whorles round the Stalks.

The Species here represented is the

DRACOCEPHALUM, floribus verticillatis bracteis oblongis, serratatis fructibus fultis indumentois, Lin. Sp. Plant. 595. Dragons Head, with oblong fpinous Bracteae, and woolly Leaves. This is the Moldavian Orientalis lacticola folia, flore magno violaceo, Tourn. Cor. 11. Eastern Moldavian Baum, with a Betony Leaf, and a large Violet Flower; and the Dracocephalum, floribus verticillatis foliis lanceolatis floribus oblongis, Hort. Cliff. 408. Draco Head, with Flowers growing in Whorles, Spear-shaped Leaves and oblong Flowers.

This Plant was discovered by Doctor Tournfort in the Levant, who sent the Seeds of it to the Royal Garden at Paris, where it succeeded; and from thence the Gardens in most Parts of Europe have been furnished with this Plant. It is generally called an annual Plant, but I have frequently had the Roots live Two Years, especially when the Winters have proved favourable, and these have flowered early the following Summer; but as the Plants which come up from Seeds in the Spring, do perfect Seeds the same Year, so there are few Perennials in Germany, and is imported. The Stalks of this Plant are square, and rise a Foot and an Half high; there are hoary, and divided into Two or Three smaller Branches, which are garnished with oblong Leaves, placed by Fours opposite each Joint; and are hairy on their under Side, with several longitudinal Vents running through them. From the Wings of the Leaves the Flowers are produced in Whorles round the Stalks, having Three or Four small roundish Leaves growing to the Bade of their Four stalks, which is represented at the End of the Four stalks of the Flower a, (there are what Linnaeus terms Branches) deeply fawed at the Edges, each Serrature ending in a soft Spine. The Empalement of the Flower is tubular, and of One Leaf, and Sightly cut at the Top into Five Parts. The Flower is of that Kind which Linnaeus terms ringens (grinning), and by Tournfort, Ray, and others, it is called Lip Flower. It is of One Leaf, having a long Tube, and divided at the Top into Two Lips, as is represented at a; the upper Lip is forked and erect, the lower Lip is cut into Three Parts. b represents the tubular Empalement of the Flower. c shows the Four Stamina, Two of which stand erect, and the Two longer incline to the lower Lip, turning up their Blunt Stigmas. These Flowers are of a violet Colour, and appear about the End of June; but there is a Succession of them, towards the Tops of the Stalks, near Two Months, in moderate Seasons. After the Flower is pall, the Empalement becomes the Cover to the Seeds, which are generally Four to each Flower, as is represented at f; these Hand naked round the Receptacle e. The whole Plant hath an aromatick Scent.

PLATE
Dracocephalum floribus verticillatis brevibus obovatis acuminatis florum foliis solis subterminatis Sert. Iulgol 66.
Echinops calyculi unifloris undae unipartitae Lin. Sp. pl. 415.
Fig. 1. Elicrysum, Spinaeum praefum angustis f longioribus foliis inanis Hort. Annot. 1789.
Fig. 2. Elicrysum, spinaeum praefrum angustis f longioribus foliis inanis fioribus argyplois.

Printed according to the eff of Pickard by S. Miller Dec. 24, 1786.
PLATE CXXX.


THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the First Section of Linnaeus's Nineteenth Class, intituled, Syngenefia Polygamia J Equalis. Tournefort places this Genus in the Fourth Section of his Twelfth Class of Plants, intituled, Herbs with a flofculous Flower, whose Florets are equally cut at the Top, and each fit in its proper Empalement. Mr. Ray ranges it in his Ninth Class, which he titles, Corymbs affinis.

The Species here represented are,

Echinops, calyculis unifions, caule unicapitato, Lin. Sp. Plant. 815. Globe Thistle, with One Flower in each Empalement, and One Head upon each Stalk: This is the Echinopus minor J. B. 3. 72. Smaller Globe Thistle. By Lobel it is titled, Ristro, floribus cœruleis, Icon. 8. Cæsar Bauhin titles it, Carduus Sphœrocephalus, caruleis minor, Pin. 381. Smaller blue Globe Thistle.

This Plant hath a perennial Root and an annual Stalk. The Root is composed of many strong rough fleshy Fibres, which creep in the Ground; from which arise several white Stalks about Two Feet high, which are garnished with long Leaves at every Joint, which are deeply cut and jagged, and armed with sharp Spines on their Edges; these are green on their upper Surface and white underneath. The Stalks divide toward the Top into Two or Three small Branches, which are garnished with Leaves of the same Shape, but are smaller than those upon the main Stem. Each of these Stalks is terminated by a globular Head of Flowers, which are of a fine blue Colour. The Heads are composed of many Hermaphrodite Flowers, each having being composed of Empalement, as is represented at a. These are cut into many Segments at the Top, as is shown at b; each of these fit upon an Embrio, which afterward becomes an oblong Seed, shown at c; which in dry Seasons ripen very well in England. This Plant flowers in July and August, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn.

PLATE CXXXI.


THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Second Section of Tournefort's Twelfth Class, intituled, Herbs with a flofculous Flower and a downy Seed. Mr. Ray places it in the Second Section of his Seventh Class, which he titles, Herbs with a naked discoide Flower and downy Seed. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the Second Division of his Nineteenth Class, intituled, Syngenefia Polygamia Superflua. The Flowers being composed of Hermaphrodite and Female Florets, and the Stamina and Subtitas being joined in a cylindrical Body.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. Elîchyrum Africainus frustceas angulis & longiaribus folii incis, Hort. Angl. 2. 109. Shrubby African Eternal Flower with narrow and longer Leaves, which are hoary.

Doctor Linnaeus supposes this is the same Plant as the Elîchyrum Orientale, C. B. P. 584; but those who have seen both Sorts growing, can never doubt of their being distinct Species: For the Oriental Sort never rises with Stalks, but shoots out many Heads near the Ground, whereas this Sort rises with Stalks Four or Five Feet high, dividing into many Branches, which are garnished with long narrow Leaves placed alternately; but the other hath spear-shaped Leaves, growing in Clusters without Order. The Flowers of this grow in a loose Corymbus, having long Pedicles, but those of the other grow compact. The Root of this Plant is composed of many lignous Fibres, from which the shrubby round Stalk arises, which is white and woolly; it rises to Four or Five Feet high, and divides into several Branches, garnished with long narrow white Leaves growing close to the Branches, without any Footstalk, and are generally reflected backward. The Branches are terminated by a Corymbus of Flowers, each having 3 distinct Empalement, as is represented at a; these are all included in One common scaly Empalement represented at k. The Flowers expand at the Top, where they are slightly cut into Five Segments, as are represented at b and e; these are white and silvery on their Outfides, but within they are yellow; they appear all the Summer, and sometimes perfect their Seeds.
Fig. 2. **Elichrysum**, *folius linearum decurrentibus sub-itus inamtis furibus Corymbolis. Eternal Flower, with narrow running Leaves hoary on their under Side, and Flowers growing in a Corymbus.

This Plant was raised in the *Cape of Good Hope*. It hath a Root composed of many Fibres, from which arize many irregular Stalks, which divide into many Branches; these are garnished with oblong Leaves, green on their upper Side, but white underneath, and from each there runs a Border or Wing along the Stalk from one to the other, so as to form what the former Botanists termed a winged Stalk, but Doctor *Linnaeus* filies these, running Leaves. The Top of each stalk is terminated by a compound Corymbus of Flowers composed of many small ones, which are each composed of many small yellow Flowers growing very compact. These continue in Succession all Part of Summer, and perfect their Seeds in the Autumn.

Both these Sorts require Protection from Frosts in Winter; and are easily propagated by Cuttings during any of the Summer Months.

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**PLATE CXXXII.**


*Tournefort* ranges this Genus of Plants in the Third Section of his Twenty-second Class, intituled, Trees and Shrubs with a pappilionaceous Flower whose Leaves are conjugated, having many small Leaves ranged along the Midrib. This should properly have been included in his Tenth Class, with the other pappilionaceous Plants, but he has separated the Trees and Shrubs of this Class from the Herbs, and placed them in his last Class, in which he has been followed by Mr. *Ray*. Doctor *Linnaeus* ranges it in his Seventeenth Class of Plants, intituled, *Diadelphia Decandria*, the Flowers have Ten Stamina joined in Two Bodies; and he puts it under the Genus of *Coromilla*; to which he also joins the *Scorpiodes* of *Tournefort*.

The Species here representered are,

Fig. 2. *Emerus* *Casulp.* 117. *Scorpion Sena.*

This is a low Shrub, which seldom grows more than Four Foot high, putting out many Stems from the Roots; their, when young, are green and smooth, but as they become older they have an ash-coloured Bark, which is rough; they are garnished their whole Length with winged Leaves, composed of Four Pair of small Leaves placed along the Midrib opposite, and terminated by an odd one; these Leaves are oblong, and indented at their Extremities. The Flowers are produced at the Wings of the Leaves, generally Two upon each Foot-flake, which is often longer than the Leaves. These have a short Empalement of One Leaf, represented at a. The Flower is of the Butterfly Kind, as is shewn at b. This is composed of a Standard (or Vexillum) which is Heart-shaped, represented at c. The (Alas, or) Wings, are shewn at d. And the (Carina, or) Keel, at e. These Flowers are yellow, and make their Appearance in May, but there is usually a Succession of them till Autumn. They are succeeded by long taper Pods, representered at f, which ripen their Seeds in Autumn.

Fig. 2. *Emerus minor, Town. Infl.* R. H. 650. *Smaller Scorpion Sena.*

This Sort is the most common in the English Gardens, the First being in very few; nor was it known of late Years here, till I procured the Seeds from Italy. This Second Sort rises to a greater Height than the First, but the Flowers are smaller. The Leaves generally have One Pair of small Leaves more upon each Midrib, but they are narrower, and end in a Point; so that there can be no Doubt of their being distinct Species, especially as they contain their Differences when raised from Seeds.
Pl. cxxxii.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Figs. Emerus. Cas. 417
Figs. Emerus. minor. Town. Inpt. No. 638

R. Sambucus alba

Published according to Act of Parliament by J. Miller. 1817.
FABAGO, Belgarum seu Polesu. Parisionum. Lugd. 456
This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Sixth Section of Tournefort's Fifth Class, intituled, Herbs with a Rose Flower, whose Pointal turns to a Fruit with many Hooks. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the Fourth Section of his Fourth Class, intituled, Zeylanica Medicina, from the Flower having Four Semina and One Style. We have but One Species of this Plant in Europe, which is here represented; viz.

**EPIMEDIUM Ded. pempt. 589. Barrenwort.** *Johs Bauh. tities it, Epimedium quercum, Lib. 2. 355.*

This Plant hath a creeping Root, whereby it spreads and propagates very fast, sending many strong Fibres down into the Ground; and upward arise many small, soft, smooth Footstalks, about Nine Inches high, divided toward the Top into Three smaller Sprigs or Stalks; each of which is again divided into other Three; upon each of these smaller Footstalks stands a fliff heart-shaped Leaf, pointed at the End, and indented on the Edges; of a pale Green on the upper Side, but Grey underneath, and full of Nerves. A little below the first Division of the Footstalk, comes out the Footstalk of the Flowers, which is near Six Inches long, dividing into several smaller, each having

Three Flowers, One upon each of the leaf Footstalks at the Extremity. The Flower is composed of Four Leaves, placed in Form of a Cross, as is represented at a. These are of a reddish Colour, with a yellowish Stripe on the Border. They are hollow at first, and shaped like a Pipe, as is represented at b. The Embolism of the Flower is composed of Four Green Leaves, represented at c, which are fuculated directly under the Petals, and closely adhere to them, so that a negligent Observer would mistake them for one. In the Center of the Flower rises the Pointal of the Flower, which afterward turns to a Pod, having Two Valves, as is represented at d, containing several small Seeds.

This Plant grows naturally upon the Mountains in Austria and Liguria. Mr. Ray found it growing near Pavia, which parts the Austrians and Venetian Territories. It flowers in April, and the Seeds open the Beginning of June, when they are soon cast out of the Pods. It delights in a moist shady Situation, and increases fast by its creeping Roots. For the remarkable Oddness of the Flower, it deserves a Place in Gardens.

Doctor Tournefort found Two other Varieties of this Plant in the Levants; one with a greenish white, and the other a pure white Flower; but as these only differ in the Colour of their Flowers, so they are esteemed as Seminal Variations.

There have been great Doubts amongst Botanists concerning the **Epimedium of Dioscorides and Pliny; some have supposed it to be the same with this which is here represented, but others take it to be a different Plant.**

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**PLATE CXXXIII.**


This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fourth Section of Tournefort's Sixth Class, intituled, Herbs with a Rose Flower, whose Pointal turns to a Fruit with many Hooks. Doctor Linnaeus ranges it in the First Section of his Tenth Class, intituled, Decandria Monogyna, the Flowers having Ten Stamina, and One Style.

The Species here represented is,

**FABACO Belgarum, see Deput Parisiensem Lugd. 456.** *Bean Caper.**

This Plant hath a thick, long, perennial Root, which is covered with a brown Skin, and, as it advances in Age, becomes more ligneous; and the Head of the Root rises higher out of the Ground, by the Falling off of its annual Shoots, for the new Shoots come out above the Part where those of the former Year were placed. From the upper Part of the Root arise several firm, round, smooth-pointed Stalks, which divide into Branches of the same Form; these are garnished with Leaves at every Joint; whole Footstalks are placed opposite, and are about an Inch long; each suffurlating Two oval Lobes (or small Leaves), which are succulent, like those of Purslane, and of a fea-green Colour; the Leaves which grow on the lower Part of the Stalk and Branches being much larger than those on the upper. From the Wings of the Leaves come out the Footstalks of the Flowers, which sometimes are single, and at others are double, One on each Side the Branches; each suffurlating a fingle Flower, having an Empolism composed of Five concave Leaves, represented at a. The Flower hath Five concave Petals, which are much larger than the Empolism, as is represented at b; in the Middle of which arise the Ten Stamina, surrounding the Style, as is shown at c; which are stretched out much beyond the Petals, and are...
are terminated by oblong Summits lying prostrate, as is represented at a. After the Flower is fallen, the Pointal becomes an oblong, five-cornered, fleshy Capsule, having Five Cells, which have Valves, and are divided by an intermediate Partition; each including Two or Three roundish compressed Seeds. In the Autumn the Branches decay and fall off, leaving the flumpy Root naked, which puts out new Shoots in the Spring. In warm Years this Plant will perfect Seeds very well in England.

It grows naturally in Syria. I have frequently received the Seeds from Smyrna and Aleppo. Some have mentioned this to grow wild in Italy; but Mr. Ray could not find it there. The Roots of this Plant is of a long Duration; there is at present one growing in the Chelsea Garden, which is more than Forty Years old, and is yet very vigorous, putting out many Stems every Year; and, in warm Seasons, produces many good Seeds. It requires a dry lean Soil, and a warm Situation. If these Roots are planted in Lime Rubbish, they will not grow very vigorously as in good Ground, to which they better endure the Winter's Cold; for, when they are full of Juice, the Frost often destroys them. The Syrian Name of this Plant is Megfani.

PLATE CXXXV.


This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fourth Section of Linnæus's Nineteenth Clafs, intituled, Syngentia Polygamia, and Style coalesce in the Hermaphrodite Florets. which includes those Plants which have flosculous Flowers, and Seeds without Down. Mr. Planchon places it in the Third Section of his Twelfth Clafs, which includes those Plants which have fucculent Flowers, and Seeds without Down. Mr. Ray ranges it in his Eighth Clafs, which contains the Corymbiferous Plants with a naked Flower.

The Species here represented is,

FILAGO tumescens, Corymbo humile, folis oblongis obtusis crenatis, Lin. Sp. Plant. 1927. Woody Cudweed, branching under the Flower-Heads, and oblong blunt Leaves, which are crenated. This is the Gnaphalium maritimum. See Cudweed, C. B. P. 263, and the Chrysanthemum perenne Gnaphaloides maritimum, Morel. Fl. Fr. 3. p. 81. Perennial maritime Chrysanthemum, like Cudweed. In the Hortus Cliffortianus it is titled, Succulenta Corymbo tumens, fullis oblongis obtusis crenatis, 1927. Lavendar Cotton, with a Flower-Head terminating the Division of the Branches, and oblong blunt entire Leaves.

It has a ligneous Root, sending out many Fibres, which spread near the Surface of the Ground; from which come out several hard Stalks, which trail upon the Ground, and send out on every Side many small Branches, which are closely garnished with oblong blunt Leaves, crenated on their Edge, set close to the Branches without any Footstalk; these are covered over with a cottony Down extremely white. The Flowers are produced toward the End of the Branches, upon short Footstalks, as is represented at a and b. These are composed of several Florets collected in a Sort of Corymbus, and included in one common fally Empaltement, as it is represented at a. The Florets are funnel-shaped, and divided at the Top into Five Segments which spread open, as is shown at b. These fit upon the Germen e, situated between the gutter-shaped Leaf d. The Germen afterward becomes a small, oval, smooth, compressed Seed, as is represented at e, which hath no Down adhering to it, but is covered by a Hood marked f. The Florets are of bright yellow Colour, which, with the extreme Whiteness of the Leaves and Branches make a pretty Appearance.

It flowers in June, July, and August; and in warm dry Seasons the Seeds will ripen in September; but if much Wet happens when the Flowers open, the Seeds prove abortive.

This Plant grows naturally in great Plenty on the Borders of the Mediterranean Sea; and also in Anglia, and on the Shore in Cornwall, from both which Places I have received the Seeds. It is a perennial Plant, and will live abroad in mild Winters without Shelter, provided it is planted in a gravelly dry Soil; but in cold Ground it is apt to grow rank in the Summer, and then the Profligates destroys it.

PLATE
Fig. 1: Fumaria silvatica linearibus tetragonis raubits diffusae acutangulas Lin. Sp. plant. 700
Fig. 2: Fumaria pericarpios monoporitis racemosis caulé diffuso Lin. Sp. plant. 700

Published according to Act of Parliament by D. Miller Jan. 30 1757.
**PLATE CXXXVI.**


This genus of plants is by Tournefort ranged in the first section of his eleventh class, which includes the herbs with a polypetalous anomalous flower, whose pointal turns to an unicapcular fruit. Mr. Ray places it in his twenty-fifth class, which contains the anomalous plants he knew not where to range. *Limena* puts it in the first section of his seventeenth class, intituled, *Diasaiphos Herminastlia*, the flowers having six stamina, which are separated in two bodies; and he joins to this genus the Capnoides of Tournefort, the *Cyclopaees of Dorstarea*, the *Corydalis of Dillenius*, and the *Calcaria of Joffin*.

The species here represented are,


This plant hath a perennial root composed of many fleshy yellow fibres, which strike deep into the ground; from which there ariseth a great number of succulent stalks, which spread and branch out upward in a divided manner, and grow about six inches high. These are garnished with compound leaves standing on long branching footstalks; and are composed of many irregular lobes (or small leaves) which are indented at the top in three parts. From the divisions of the stalks come out the footstalk of the flower, which is naked and taller than the leaves, supporting eight or nine irregular lip'd flowers growing in a loose spike, which are of a bright yellow colour. *E* represents the upper lip or standard; *k*, the lower lip or beard, ending in a tail; between the former lips as it were in the palate of a mouth the stamina are situated, surrounding the pointal *e*, which afterward becomes a pod, as at *d*, containing several small seeds.

The leaves of this plant continue green all the year; and the flowers continue in succession most part of the year, so that the plants are seldom destitute of flowers, which render them worthy of a place in a garden. The seeds of this plant are frequently cast out, by the elasticity of the pod when ripe, to a considerable height; and, when they happen to grow near walls, they fall on the joints of the wall, and the plant will grow in the mortar, where they will relift the injuries of weather, and multiply exceedingly; therefore this is a very proper plant to grow in rockwork, or upon old walls or buildings, to hide their deformity.

**PLATE CXXXVII.**


This genus of plants is ranged in the second section of Tournefort's tenth class, which includes the herbs with a butterfly flower, whose pointal turns to a long pod with one cell. Doctor Linnæus places it in the second section of his seventeenth class, intituled, *Diasaiphos Herminastlia*, the flower having ten stamina; nine of which are joined, and the other is separate.
The Sort here represented grows naturally in Italy and Spain; but is propagated in the English Gardens to supply the Markets for medicinal Use.

It hath strong, thick, fibrous Roots, which spread out on every Side, and strike deep into the Ground; from which arise several round Stalks, which are about Two Feet high, sending out many Branches; these are garnished with winged Leaves at every Joint, which are composed of several Pairs of Lobes, and terminated by an odd one. The Flowers grow in Spikes upon naked Footstalks, which arise from the Wings of the Leaves, in the same Manner as the spik'd Veteh. These are of the Butterfly Kind, as are represented at a; consisting of a Standard b, and Two Wings, represented at c. The Keel, which is shewn at d, out of the Empalement, arises the Ten Stamina; Nine of which are joined, as

at e, and One is separated, as is represented at f, from the same Empalement g, arising the Pointal; which afterward turns to a long, slender, upright Pod, marked h, containing several kidney-shaped Seeds, represented at i.

This Plant is celebrated as an Alexipharmick and Sudorific, remarkably diffusing any thing pestiferal or poisonous. Mr. Boyle, in his Treatise of the Whole Temperature and Usefulness of the Air, bestowed Three or Four Pages in celebrating the Virtues of Goats Rue in pestiferal and malignant Diseases, from his own Observation and Experience.

It is a perennial Plant which continues several Years, but the Stalks decay every Autumn, and new ones rise in the Spring; it flowers in June, and the Seeds ripen in August.

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**PLATE CXXXVIII.**


This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Second Section of Linnaeus's Seventeenth Class, intituled, Diadelphia Decandria, the Flower having Ten Stamina; Nine of which are joined, and one stands separate. Tournefort places it in his Twenty-second Class, though it would more properly come under his Tenth, with the other papilionaceous Plants; but he has separated all the Trees and Shrubs of this Class from the Herbs. He has titiled this Genus Cytis-Genista, because the Leaves are in some Places single, and in others they are trifoliate.

The Species here represented is,

**GENESTA RAMIS TRIGONIS SUBARTICULATIS, SOLIIS TRICUSPIDATIS, LIN. SP. PLANT. 710. Broom with Three-cornered Branches which are jointed below, and Leaves ending in Three Points. This is the Genista Genista Lusitana magna flora, Tourne. Iph. 649. Portugal Broom with a large Flower.**

This Plant grows naturally in Portugal, from whence I have several times received the Seeds. It hath flender piliant Branches, as is represented at a, which are generally Three-cornered; and are garnished with Leaves coming out by Threes, as in the Trefois, and sometimes single; those which terminate the Branches end in Three Points, as is represented at b. The Branches of this Sort spread and turn downward; whereas those of our common Broom grow erect, and closer together. The Flowers come out singly from the Wings of the Leaves, on short Footstalks, which are yellow, and are of the papilionaceous (or Butterfly kind), having a short Empalement cut into Five Parts, as is represented at c, out of which arises the Pointal d. The large Standard (or Vexillum) is marked e; the Two Wings f, and the Keel g. The Ten Stamina are shewn at h. The Pointal i, afterward turns to a Pod at j, which contains many kidney-shaped Seed. It flowers in the End of April and Beginning of May, and the Seeds ripen in July.

This Shrub grows to the Height of Six or Seven Feet, sending out many Branches, so as to form a large spreading Head, and the Branches being fully garnished with Flowers in every Part, makes a fine Appearance during their Continuance; it therefore deserves to have a Place among other flowering Shrubs of the same Growth. It is very hardy, and propagates easily by Seeds.
GENISTA ramis truncales subarticulatis foliis tricuspides Linn. Sp. pl. 710.

Published according to Act of Parliament by B. Miller Junr. 30. 1737.
Fig. 1. Galium, folia ovaria basaribus foliatas, ramis floriferis brevibus Hort. Effig. 2. Gentiana, corolla quinquefidae ovatis verticillatis calycibus spathaceis Hall. Herb. 479.

Published according to the Act of Parliament by J. Miller 1818.
This genus of Plants is ranged in the Ninth Section of Tournefort's Fifth Class, which includes the Herbs with a bell-shaped Flower of One Leaf, whose Emplacement becomes a double or Twin Fruit. Linnaeus places it in the First Section of his Fourth Class, intitled, *Tandemria Monogyna*, the Flowers having Four Stamina and One Style.

The Species here represented is, 

**PLATE CXXX.**

This Plant hath a large thick Root of a yellowish brown Colour, and a very bitter Taffe, the lower Leaves are of an oblong oval Shape, a little pointed at the End, stiff, of a yellowish Green, and have Five large Veins on the Back of each. The Stalk rises to the Height of Three or Four Feet, which is garnished with Leaves, growing in whorls about the Stalk, and a hooded Emplacement. This is the *Gentiana major lutea*, C. B. P. 187. Greater yellow Gentian, or Felwort.

The Species here represented is, 

**Fig. 1. Gallium, felii autumnum lanceolatum foliacostatum floribos flavis brevibus, Hort. Cliff.** 9. Ladies Bedstraw, with Eight narrow furrowed Leaves, and shorter Flower Branches. This is the Gallium canale cretis, felii phaeum cortexellata lanceolata, Lin. Flor. Lap. 61. Ladies Bedstraw with an upright Stalk, and many narrow Leaves growing in Whorles.

This Plant hath a perennial Root, which creeps in the Ground, and is very tough; the Stalks are between Three and Four Feet long, growing erect till the Seeds are formed, which by their Weight often cause them to incline downward. These are garnished at the Joints with very narrow Leaves, having a Furrow in the Middle, which for the most Part ascend, standing together in Whorles round the Stalks, as is represented at d. They are of a lucid Green, and terminate in Points. At each Joint come out Two Side Branches, the lower Part of which are garnished with the same Kind of Leaves, but are terminated by broad Splits of yellow Flowers, as is represented at B; each Flower is divided into Four Parts, as is shown at a. These have an Emplacement of One Leaf, cut into Four Segments, as at b, which afterward becomes a dry Fruit, composed of Two Seeds, as is shown at c, and, when reparted, are shaped like a Half Moon, as is shown at d. And e represents the German, which is situated below the Flowers.

The Plant here represented is the common Gallium autumnum of Handel, and other German Writers on Botany, but I am in Doubt of its being the same with that which grows naturally in England; for this hath much firmer Stalks, which are not so hairy, and rises to double the Height, in the Garden where they grow in the same Soil and Situation, and have continued to for Three Years, which is the whole Time I have had this Sort growing, which I raised from Seeds sent me from Germany; So that I suspect, the Foreign Titles of Plants are very often improperly applied to those of our own Growth, believing that their common Plants are the same with ours.

The yellow Ladies Bedstraw is used in Medicine, and is esteemed good for stopping of Fluxes and Hæmorrages, some commend a Decocation of the Herb for the Head, in Chebrec, the People use it in their Runnet for making of Cheeks; from whence it had the Appellation of Chebfe-Runnet. It flowers in July.

**Fig. 2. Gentiana, Tourn. Ing. R. H. 112. Tab. 40. Lin. Gen. Plant. 285. Gentian, or Felwort in French, Gentiane.**

This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Third Section of Tournefort's First Class, which includes the Herbs with a bell-shaped Flower of One Leaf, whose Emplacement becomes a dry Capsule, which in some horror one has; and others have many Cells. Lemnaeus places it in the Second Section of his Fifth Class, intitled, *Tandemria Digna*, from the Flower having Five Stamina and Two Styles.

**NUMB. XXIV.**

This Plant grows naturally in the Pastures in Swit­zerland, and in the mountainous Parts of Germany, from whence the Roots are brought to England for medicinal Use; there is a compound Water, and an Extract made of them. The Root of the Gentian is also One of the principal Ingredients in Bitters; and is frequently used in many Disorders.

But a few Years ago, there was a Mixture of Henbane Roots brought over with Gentian, which was unhappily used, and occasioned great Disorders in the Perssons to whom it was administered; upon which, great Inquiry was then made to find out what that Root could be, some supposing it to be the Root of Henbane, and others believing it to be some of the poisonous umbelliferous Roots; but on comparing it with some dried Roots of the Henbane, I found they were the same. We have likewise an Account of the noxious Quality of these Roots, printed in the *Synopphis Stirpium Hibernarum*, which was communicated to the author by Doctor Tobias Melchison, Physician to the State. It was as follows:

The Dean of Comfort was making some Alterations in his Garden; and, looking over his Workmen, he observed them to dig up many Roots, which he took for Skirrets, and therefore ordered some of them to be carried in and drenched for Dinner; which was accordingly done; but all those who eat of them were in a short Time seized with Dizziness in their Head, Sicknes at the Stomach, attended with an unusual Heat and Dryness in their Throats; and Two, who had eaten a larger Share than the rest, left the Ufe of their Reason and became deliri­ous, which continued for some Days. And as it appeared evident, these Disorders were occasioned by the Root, so the Dean caused some of them to be planted, that he might be assured what the Plant whose Roots had this bad Quality; and in the Spring, when they put out their Leaves, they proved to be the Hen­bane, which has been noticed by old Writers to be petioled of their Qualities. And as the Disorders which were occasioned by these Ignor'd Gentian Roots, were very near the same, as is above related, so I thought it might be of Ufe to insert it here, to caution others against eating of roots which they are unacquainted with.
The Species here represented are,

**Geranium caulebium monophylle, folis quinquiessectis integerrimis gladiis praetatis, Hort. Cliff. 355.** Cranefbill with an Empalement of One Leaf, and Leaves having Five Lobes, which are smooth, entire, and target-shaped. This is the *Geranium caulebium* with five Petals which spread open, as is represented at c. The lower Leaf on a Footstalk, and is divided above into several small Branches, under each of these is placed a single Leaf; the Flowers are produced in loose Panicles at the End of the Branches: These are composed of five Petals which spread open, as is represented at a, which are White, and spotted with Red; in the Center is placed the Style, with Ten Stamina surrounding it; Five lying on the Middle of the Petals, and Five between, as is shown at b; these have an Empalement of One Leaf, divided into Five Parts, represented at e, which is permanent and surrounds the Five unequal Petals, represented at d, which swells to a Capsule, shown at g, opening into Two Parts, as at f, having Two Cells, represented at g, which are filled with small Seeds, shown at k.

This Plant grows naturally on the Alps, and other mountainous Places, but is preferred in Gardens for the Beauty of its Flowers, which appear in May and June, and it frequently perfects Seeds in the Summer Months, and it frequently perfects Seeds here; but the other Method being the most expeditious, few Persons trouble themselves with sowing of the Seeds.

**Geranium rotundifolium major, Hort. Cliff. 434. Greater round-leaved Geum, or spotted Sanicle.** This Plant has a round, Bender, branching Stalk, which requires some Support; this at first is Green, but afterward becomes Reddish; and, when older, turns to a dark Brown. The Joints are pretty far distant, sometimes Three or Four Inches; at each of these come out Three or Four Leaves, standing upon pretty long Footstalks, which are joined to the Middle of the Leaves, like those of the *Water Lily*, which resemble an ancient Column, to which are attached the Flowers, growing in a Sort of Umbel, each standing upon a pretty long Footstalk, and divide above into several small Branches, under each of these is placed a single Leaf; the Flowers are produced in loose Panicles, which is permanent and surrounds the Five unequake Petals, shown at e; these have an Empalement of One Leaf, divided into Five Parts almost to the Bottom, as is shown at c and d; in the Center is situated the hollow Tube or Column, to which are joined the Ten Stamina, with the Style arising from the Middle, which is terminated by Five reflexed Stigmas, as is represented at a. The Empalement afterward becomes a Capsule including Five Seeds, which have long Beaks joined together; as is shown at f, when the Seeds are ripe they open at the Bottom, and continue to the Apex of the Style, as represented at g, and afterward, by the Spiral Screw of the Beak, twist, as represented at h, when the Seeds are cast off by the Elasticity of the Screw to some Distance, and the Seeds, being the heavier Part, fall first to the Ground, and, by the Turning of the Beak, are forced into the Ground. a represents the Leaf with its Footstalks, and Five Lobes.

This Plant continues in Flowers near Eight Months, therefore is worthy of a Place in every good Greenhouse. It is easily propagated by Cuttings during any of the Summer Months, and it frequently perfects Seeds here; but the other Method being the most expeditious, few Persons trouble themselves with sowing of the Seeds. It they are hairy and Green above, and pale on their under Side; the Stalks rise about a Foot high, which are hairy, and divide above into several small Branches, under each of these is placed a single Leaf; the Flowers are produced in loose Panicles at the End of the Branches: These are composed of five Petals which spread open, as is represented at a, which are White, and spotted with Red; in the Center is placed the Style, with Ten Stamina surrounding it; Five lying on the Middle of the Petals, and Five between, as is shown at b; these have an Empalement of One Leaf, divided into Five Parts, represented at e, which is permanent and surrounds the Five unequal Petals, represented at d, which swells to a Capsule, shown at g, opening into Two Parts, as at f, having Two Cells, represented at g, which are filled with small Seeds, shown at k.

This Plant grows naturally on the Alps, and other mountainous Places, but is preferred in Gardens for the Beauty of its Flowers, which appear in May and June. It must have a moist Soil and a shady Situation.

![Image of plants](https://example.com/image1)

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**PLATE CXL.**


**T HIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Second Section of Linnaeus's Sixteenth Class, intituled, *Monardæ Decauria*; the Flowers of this Class have the Stamina joined at their Base to a hollow Column, and those of this Section have Ten distinct Stamina at the Top. Tournafort places it in the Sixth Section of his Sixth Class, which includes the *Herbs with a Rose Flower* whose Pointal becomes a Target. The Leaves have Five roundish Lobes, are Three or Four Leaves, standing upon pretty long Footstalks, and are deeply divided on their Borders; are hairy and Green above, and pale on their under Side; the Stalks rise about a Foot high, which are hairy, and divide above into several small Branches, under each of these is placed a single Leaf; the Flowers are produced in loose Panicles at the End of the Branches: These are composed of five Petals which spread open, as is represented at a, which are White, and spotted with Red; in the Center is placed the Style, with Ten Stamina surrounding it; Five lying on the Middle of the Petals, and Five between, as is shown at b; these have an Empalement of One Leaf, divided into Five Parts, represented at e, which is permanent and surrounds the Five unequal Petals, represented at d, the Two upper being broader than the under, and are of an incarnate red Colour. These have an Empalement of One Leaf, divided into Five Parts almost to the Bottom, as is shown at c and d; in the Center is situated the hollow Tube or Column, to which are joined the Ten Stamina, with the Style arising from the Middle, which is terminated by Five reflexed Stigmas, as is represented at a. The Empalement afterward becomes a Capsule including Five Seeds, which have long Beaks joined together; as is shown at f, when the Seeds are ripe they open at the Bottom, and continue to the Apex of the Style, as represented at g, and afterward, by the Spiral Screw of the Beak, twist, as represented at h, when the Seeds are cast off by the Elasticity of the Screw to some Distance, and the Seeds, being the heavier Part, fall first to the Ground, and, by the Turning of the Beak, are forced into the Ground. a represents the Leaf with its Footstalks, and Five Lobes.

This Plant continues in Flowers near Eight Months, therefore is worthy of a Place in every good Greenhouse. It is easily propagated by Cuttings during any of the Summer Months, and it frequently perfects Seeds here; but the other Method being the most expeditious, few Persons trouble themselves with sowing of the Seeds. It grows naturally at the Cape of Good Hope, and requires a good Greenhouse in Winter; but, in Summer, may be placed abroad in a sheltered Situation. If the Branches are properly supported, they will rise to the Height of Three or Four Feet.

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**PLATE CXLI.**


**T HIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Third Section of Tournafort's Sixth Class, which includes the *Herbs with a Rose Flower* whose Pointal becomes a Fruit, for the most part beneficial. Doctor Linnaeus has joined the Plants of this Genus to the Saxifrage, and ranges them in the Second Section of his Tenth Class, intituled, *Decandria Bigynia*, the Flowers having Ten Stamina joined at their Base to a hollow Column, which ressemble an ancient Column, to which are attached the Flowers, growing in a Sort of Umbel, each standing upon a pretty long Footstalk, and divide above into several small Branches, under each of these is placed a single Leaf; the Flowers are produced in loose Panicles, which is permanent and surrounds the Five unequake Petals, shown at e; these have an Empalement of One Leaf, divided into Five Parts, represented at e, which is permanent and surrounds the Five unequal Petals, shown at d, which swells to a Capsule, shown at g, opening into Two Parts, as at f, having Two Cells, represented at g, which are filled with small Seeds, shown at k.

This Plant grows naturally on the Mountains, and other mountainous Places, but is preferred in Gardens for the Beauty of its Flowers, which appear in May and June. It must have a moist Soil and a shady Situation.
Fig. 1. Gem. rotundifolium major. Tourn. Insf. A. 90. 281.

Fig. 2. Gem. folio pubescente, magali, pistillio stelo rubro. Tourn. Insf. 251.

Published according to Act of Parliament by B. Miller, February 28, 1797.
This Sort grows naturally on a Mountain in the County of Kerry in Ireland, but has been long cultivated in English Gardens. This Plant sends out many Heads or Offsets composed of flat roundish Leaves, spread open like a Rose, as at a; these continue Green all the Year. From the Center of the Heads arise slender, hairy, branching Stalks a Foot and a Half high, of a reddish Colour, dividing into many Branches toward the Top, which furnish loose Panicles of Flowers, composed of Five Petals, represented at b, which are of a pale Red, and marked with many bloody Spots toward their Base. These have Ten Stamina; Five spreading from the Petals, and Five between, which are of a pale Colour, and are terminated by round Summits. The Petals are at first closed into a round Head, as is represented at d, but afterward spread open like a Rose.

It flowers in May and June, at which time it makes a pretty Appearance. This requires a shady Situation, and propagates very fast by Offsets.

**PLATE CXLII.**


**I** This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fifth Section of Linnaeus's Third Class, intituled, *Flora Europaea*, the Flower having Three Stamina and One Style. *Tournefort* places it in the Second Section of his Ninth Class, which includes the *Herbs with a Lily Flower of One Leaf cut into Six Parts, whose Emplacement becomes a Fruit.*

The Characters of this Genus are exhibited in the Gardener's Dictionary.

The Species here represented are,

**Fig. 1. Gladiolus foliis linearis, floribus alternis, Prod. Leyd.** Cornflag with sword-shaped Leaves, and larger Flowers standing distant. This is the *Gladiolus major Byzantinus, C. B. P. 41.* Greater Byzantine Cornflag.

This Plant hath a large bulbous Root, which is compressed and covered with a Ruffet Skin when dry, but is of an herbaceous Colour in the Summer when growing, and channelled, as is represented at a; from which arise long, flat, sword-shaped Leaves which are furrowed and inferted into one another, and embrace the Stalk, which comes out from between them; this rises about Three Feet high, and is terminated by Five or Six Flowers, which are above each other at Distances, and embrace the Stalk, each coming out of a Spatha, or Hood, represented at b, which dries and surrounds the Capsule after the Flower is past. The Flower consists of One Petal, being joined at the Bottom, but is cut into Six Parts, which are disposed somewhat like a Lip Flower; the upper Segment d, being much larger than the rest, which are situated below, as at e; to the upper Lip, or Segment, are joined Three Stamina, which are terminated by long upright Summits; these are joined at their Base to the Style, which supports a trident Stigma. The Germin, which is situated below the Flower, afterward becomes an oblong, fowling, blunt, three-corned Capsule, marked c, which hath Three Cells, represented at f, and opens in Three Parts, being filled with roundish Seeds, as is shown at g. The Colour of this Flower is a dark deep Red, inclining to Purple; and, being large, makes a fine Appearance when fully blown. It flowers in June, and the Seeds ripen in September. This has been supposed only a Variety of the common Sort; but I have propagated both by Seeds, but have never found them vary, so that I am convinced they are distinct Species.

This Sort grows naturally at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence I received the Seeds, which succeeded in the *Chelsea* Garden; where the Plants annually produce their beautiful Flowers.

It hath a round, smooth, bulbous Root, marked a, which is covered with a thin dark-coloured Skin, from which come out in the Autumn Two or Three very narrow grassy Leaves, folded over each other at their Bases, but open flat above; these rise near Two Feet high. In the Spring of the Year arises a single Stalk from between the Leaves, about Two Feet long, which always bears a Flower on one Side, as is here represented in the Figure. Toward the upper Part of this come out Two or Three Flowers, ranged on one Side of the Stalk, standing upright, each having a narrow Spatha, or Hood, and long slender Tubes, which swell large upward, and are divided into Six Parts, which are nearly equal. The Colour of the Flower is a dusky Yellow, and each Segment of the Petal hath a rhomboidal Mark of a dark Red: Afterward the Tube of the Flower opens, and the deep Division of the Petals is seen, as represented at b, and the Three Stamina, with their Summits, appear, as at c, attended by the Style with its trident Stigma, as at a, arising from the Germin d. This Plant flowers in May and June. As this Plant is the Native of a warm Country, so it requires Protection from the Frost in Winter; therefore the Bulbs should be planted in Pots filled with light Earth, and placed in the Greenhouse in Winter; or, where there is not such Convenience, they may be put under a Hot-bed Frame in Winter; where they may have Air in mild Weather, and be screened from the Frost. In such Situations I have had them thrive and flower very well.
GLAUCIUM, fount. Inft. R. H. 254. Coddi- 

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Third 
Section of Tournefort's Sixth Class, which includes 
the Herbs with a Rose Flower whose Peduncle 
turns to a Fruit, for the most part having Two Cells. 
Defcuri Linnaeus joins this Genus to the Chelidonium majus, and places it in 
the First Section of his Thirteenth Class, entitled, 
Polyandra Monogynia, the Flower having many Stamens and 
a single Style. The Characters are exhibited in the 
Gardeners Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

GLAUCIUM bicornutum forma phcenicium, fount. Inf. R. H. 

Hairy Glaucomic with a Scarlet Flower. This is the 
Chelidonium pellucidum multifloris, foliis suboblongis, 
canis hispidus, Lin. Sp. Plant. 508. Celendine with One 
Flower on each Footstalk, many pointed winged 
Leaves set close to the Stalks, and a rough Stalk. 
H. Coper Bankes titles it, Papaver corniculatum phcenicium 
Chelidonium, Pinn. 171. Hairy Scarlet Horned Poppy.

This is an annual Plant, which grows naturally in 
Spain, Italy, and some Parts of Germany, from whence 
the Seeds have been brought to England. The Leaves 
of it are deeply jagged and hairy, of a pale Green, and 
grow close to the Stalks, those at the Bottom lie on the 
Ground, and are broader than those above. The Stalks 
a Foot and Half high, having a single jagged Leaf 
placed at each Joint; there have many Divisions from 
the Origin to the Point, which is extended longer than 
the lower Leaves. The Flowers come out from the 

Plates CXLI.

Plant. 164. Turnstile, or Heliotrope; in French, 
Herbe aux Porcets.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fourth 
Section of Tournefort's Second Class, which 
includes the Herbs with a Bell or wheel-shaped Flower of One 
Leaf, whose Peduncle is situated between Four Germens, which 
become so many Seeds included in the Empalemerl. Linnaeus 
places it in the First Section of his Fifth Class, entitled, 
Polyandra Monogynia, the Flower having Five Stamens 
and One Style. The Characters of this Genus are ex- 
hibited in the Gardeners Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,

HELIOTROPIUM folius caucato-lanceolatis, foliis plumulos 
conformibus, canis fruticos. Heliotrope, or Turnstile, with 

This Shrub grows naturally in Peru, from whence the 
Seeds were sent to Paris by the younger De Jussieu. The 
Seeds of it were sent me from the curious Garden of 
Duke D'Ay's at St. Germain, which have succeeded in 
the Chefs Jardin, where the Plants have flowered, and 
ripened their Seeds, for some Years past. 

This rises with a vigorous Stalk, to the Height of 
Three or Four Feet, dividing upward into several smaller 
Branches, which are garnished their whole Length with 

Plate CXLVI. 

Plant. 164. Turnstile, or Heliotrope; in French, 
Herbe aux Porcets.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fourth 
Section of Tournefort's Second Class, which 
includes the Herbs with a Bell or wheel-shaped Flower of One 
Leaf, whose Peduncle is situated between Four Germens, which 
become so many Seeds included in the Empalemerl. Linnaeus 
places it in the First Section of his Fifth Class, entitled, 
Polyandra Monogynia, the Flower having Five Stamens 
and One Style. The Characters of this Genus are ex- 
hibited in the Gardeners Dictionary.

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hibited in the Gardeners Dictionary.

The Species here represented is,
Glaucium helvatum flore Phoenicea in B.A. H. 224.

Published according to Act of Parliament by P. Miller January 28, 1739.
HELIOTROPiUM, foliis evos-tumulosatis, spicis plurimis, confoemis caule fruticoso.
Helleborine, Americana radic. tuberosis, folis longis angustis caule nudo floribus ax rubro pallide purpurascentibus Mart. Cent. 50.
Figs. 1: Hieracium montanum, tenuiforme. H. A. Blytt.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Third Section of Tournefort's Eleventh Class, which includes the Herbs with a polypetalous anomalous Flower, whose Empalement becomes the Fruit. Linnæus places it in the Fifth Section of his Twentieth Class, intituled, Grandifolia Diandria. The Flowers of this Section have only Two Stamina, which are joined in the upper Part of the Root, which, in large full-grown Roots, are commonly Four. These are Nine or Ten Inches long, near Three Quarters of an Inch broad in the Middle, being contracted at Both Ends, and terminating in Points. They have Five longitudinal Furrows, somewhat like the young Leaves of Palms. These come out in the Spring, and decay in the Autumn. The Flower-Stalk arises on one Side of the Leaves, immediately from the Root; and is naked, taper, and rises a Foot and half high; the upper Part terminating with a long flabe Spike of Flowers of a reddish purple Colour, composed of Six sessile Petals, represented at d and e: Five of which are placed orbicularly, and the lower one is hollowed like a Gutter. The Empalement afterwards becomes a Fruit, opening with Two Valves, and some few of the Fruit were lengthened in the manner as is represented at f. This Plant flowers in June and July, and the Seed sometimes ripen in the Autumn.

Although this Plant is found growing naturally in several Parts of North America, yet it will not thrive in England, unless it is kept in the Store.

PLATE CXLV.

PLATE CXLVI.
lower Leaves are about Four Inches long, and little more
than half an Inch broad, very hoary, and indented or
furnished on their Edges, ending in acute Points. From
the Root come out several weak Stalks, which rise about
Nine Inches high, dividing toward the Top into Two or
Three smaller Branches; these are garnished with
small Leaves at each Joint, which are almost entire.
The Stalks are terminated by yellow Flowers composed
of several Florets, which are hermaphrodite, their lower
Part being tubular and cylindrical, but the upper Part
is plainer, spread open, and is cut into Three Parts. There
are several of these Florets included in one common
fleshy Empalement, and each of them is succeeded by a
single Seed crowned with Down.

Every Part of this Plant is very hoary, so it makes a
pretty Variety when intermixed with Plants whose
Leaves are green: it flowers in June and July; but un-
less the Autumn is warm and dry, the Seed will not ripen
in this Country; nor will the Plant live abroad in the
Winter, unless they are planted in a dry Soil; and, a
warm Situation.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent me by Robert More,
Esq. from Spains, where he found the Plant growing natu-
urally: And since I have received some of the Seeds
from the Cape of Good Hope, where I am assured it grows
wild, and I also have received it from Algiers, by this
it is found in several Countries.

PLATE CXLVII.

Hieracium medio-nigrum Bétizae major Par. Bat. 185.
Greater Hawkweed of Bethus, with a black Middle to
the Flower.

This Plant grows naturally in several Parts of
Spain, from whence the Seeds have been brought
to most of the curious Gardens in Holland and England;
but of late Years it has been generally propagated in
most of the Pleasure Gardens near London. This is an
annual Plant, which perishes in the Autumn, soon after
the Seeds are ripe; which if permitted to scatter, the
Plants will come up without farther Care.
The lower Leaves of this Plant are near Six Inches
long, and are regularly furnished on their Edges, as
is represented at A, these are of a pale Green, and
spread near the Ground. Between the Leaves come out
One or Two branching Stalks, which rise upward of
Two Feet high; and at each Joint are garnished with a
single Leaf, which is entire and oblong. The Stalks are
terminated by yellow Flowers, with a black Middle;
these are composed of many hermaphrodite Flores,
which are included in a briefly fleshy Empalement, fur-
rounding an Involucrum, which is longer than the
Rays of the Flower.

There are Two or Three Varieties of this Plant, dif-
ferring in the Colour of their Flowers; one is yellow,
with a black Bottom, the other is of a Sulphur-Colour,
with a black Bottom, and the Third is white, with the
same Bottom or Middle. But these are generally sup-
pposed to be ferial Variations.

Doctor Linneas hath not enumerated this Plant in his
Species Plantarum, which may be accounted for, by his
supposing it to be the same as the Hieracium caule bar-
bato of Fabius Columna; which he has ranged under his
Genus of Crestis. But these are Two very different
Plants, which never vary from Seeds.

PLATE CXLVIII.


This Genus of Plants is ranged in the First Sec-
tion of Linneus's Sixth Class, entitled, Herba-
dum Monogynae; the Flower having Six Staminis, and
One Style.

Tournfort places it in the First Section of his Ninth
Class, which includes the Herbs with a Lilly Flower of
One Pedal, cut into Six Parts, whole Poison becomes
the Fruit. Lessaur joins to this Genus, the Majusri of
Tournfort; and has greatly retrenched the Number of
Species, in which he has proceeded too far: For, altho'
Tournfort and Bacotia have enumerated too great

Variety of these Flowers, yet there are several distinct
Species among those, which never alter from one to the
other; therefore should not have been omitted in the
List of Linneas's Species.

The Plant here represented is a Variety, which by
Culture has been raised to the Perfection in which it ap-
pears, from the Seeds of one of the Eastern Kind with
ingle Flowers; and by the Multiplicity of its Petals,
all the Organs of Generation are left, so that it can con-
vey no Idea of the Characters belonging to the Genus.
But as many of our Purchasers have requested we would
exhibit the Figures of some of the most beautiful
Flowers in the Course of our Work, we have chosen this,
being one of the finest Flowers of this Kind we have
yet.
HYACINTHUS ORIENTALE, FLORE PLINIISMO ALBO, VIVIS ELEGANTE VISO & PURPUREO VARIEGATO.
yet seen; but the Title which it bears among Florists we do not know; nor is it very material. Since many of these Flowers have several Denominations in different Countries, so we have given it the following Title:

**Hyacinthus Orientalis**, flore albo similis, umbilico floribus virenti. Eastern Hyacinth, with a very double white Flower, whose Infide is elegantly variegated with a rose and purple Colour.

The Root of this Flower is tuberous, round, and covered with a purple Skin; the Leaves are near a Foot long, an Inch broad, and very succulent: The Stalk rises about Fourteen Inches high, is very thick at Bottom, leaffening all the way to the Top: It is very succulent with a purple Skin; the Leaves are near a Foot long, an Inch broad, and very succulent: The Stalk rises about Fourteen Inches high, is very thick at Bottom, leaffening all the way to the Top: It is very succulent.

The Species here represented is, **Hyacinthus Orientalis**, flore pleno albo intus elegante. Eastern Hyacinth, with Leaves having Footstalks.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent by Doctor Tournefort in the Garden; but no mention of the Country it grows in, or the Season in which it blooms, is given in the Empalement, and is shewn at **e**. The Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a round Stigma, as is represented at **d**; the upper Segment being larger than the others, they are all obtuse. The Empalement of the Flower is funnel-shaped, and is cut at the Top into Five acute Segments. In the Centre is situated the Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a round Stigma, as is represented at **d**. The Germen afterward becomes a Fruit, as is shewn at **f**, divided by a longitudinal Partition, represented at **g**. These are filled with small roundish Seeds adhering to the Placenta of the Fruit, and every Part of our common Black Henbane, are supposed to have a poisonous Quality; the bad Effects of the Roots have been already mentioned under the Article *Gentiana*; and an Account of some Children which were poisoned by eating of the Seeds a few Years since, is published in the *Gardener's Dictionary*. But we have no Account of any noxious Quality in this *White Henbane*, nor has it so offensive a Scent as the black; so that when the Seeds are ordered for medicinal Use, it should be thole of the white, and not the black: But as the white is not a Native of this Country, the Seeds of the black are more commonly used.
This Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fifth Section of Tournefort's Fifth Class, which includes the Herbs with a cross-shaped Flower, whose Pointed becomes a jointed Pod. Doctor Linnæus places it in the Second Section of his Fourth Class, intitled, Tetrædria Digynia; the Flower having Four Stamens, and Two Styles.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. Hypecoon latiuscula Tourn. Inf. R. H. 230. Hypecoon with a broader Leaf. This is the Hypecoon filigius arcuatus compressus articulatis Hort. Upsal. 31. Hypecoon with arched compressed Pods, which are jointed. John Bauhin titles it Hypecoon filiquosum. This is podded Hypecoon.

This is an annual Plant, which grows naturally in the Islands of the Archipelago, and also in the South of France and Spain: It sends down a long slender Root into the Ground, which hath many Fibres coming out the whole Length. The Leaves near the Root are broad, jagged, and spread on the Ground, between these arise the Stalks, which are near a Foot long, branching toward the Top, and garnished with fine cut Leaves at the Joints. The whole Plant is of a greyish Colour, and abounds with a yellow Juice like Celandine; the Flowers are produced at the End of the Branches; these are yellow, and composed of Four jagged Petals, which are divided into Three Parts, as is represented at a, b, c, and d, of unequal Size and Shape; these fit in the Imbrication $f$, out of which Centre arises the double Style $j$, which afterward become a jointed bending Pod, as is shown at $g$. One of which Joints is represented at $k$, which is split longitudinally at $t$, to shew the Seed lodged therein, which is kidney-shaped, and represented at $e$.

This Plant flowers in June, and the Seeds ripen in August. If the Seeds of this Plant are not sown in the Autumn, they will not grow the First Year.

Fig. 2. Hypecoon tenuisula folius Inf. R. H. 231. Narrow-leaved Hypecoon. This is the Hypecoon filigus cernuis terebratæ cylindricis Hort. Upsal. 31. Hypecoon with taper cylindrical Pods, which hang downward. It is also called by Læbel, Cuminum filiquosum; Wild podded Cumin.

This Sort hath very slender Stalks, which bend to the Ground, and are garnished with very narrow fine Leaves of a greyish Colour, like the former; the Flowers are very small, of a pale Yellow, composed of Four Petals, which are slightly indented. When the Flower decays, the Style turns to a taper cylindrical Pod, not jointed as the former. This grows naturally in the same Countries as the former, and flowers at the same time.