

CURTIS WILLIAM

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The Botanical Magazine, Vol. 07

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William Curtis
The Botanical Magazine
Vol. 07 / Or, Flower-
Garden Displayed

[217]

Buchnera Viscosa. Clammy Buchnera

Class and Order

Didynamia Angiospermia

Generic Character

Cal. obsolete 5-dentatus. *Corollæ* limbus 5-fidus,
æqualis: lobis cordatis. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms

BUCHNERA *viscosa* foliis lineari-lanceolatis laxe dentatis subglutinosi, floribus pedunculatis, caule fruticoso. *L' Herit. Strip. nov. tom. 2. tab. 34. Ait. Kew. V. 2. p. 357.*



Buchnera is a genus of plants established by Linnæus in honour of A. E. Buchner, a German naturalist.

Of this genus, nine species are enumerated in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, by Professor Murray.

We learn from Mr. Aiton, that the present species (a native of the Cape) was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1774.

It cannot boast much beauty, yet as it occupies but little room, grows readily from cuttings, and flowers during most of the summer: it obtains a place in most greenhouses.

[218]

Disandra Prostrata. Trailing Disandra

Class and Order

Heptandria Monogynia

Generic Character

Cal. sub 7-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, subseptem-partita. *Caps.* 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms

DISANDRA prostrata. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. Suppl. Pl. p. 32. 214. Ait. Kew, V. 1. p. 493.*

SIBTHORPIA peregrina. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 880.*



The foliage of this plant greatly resembles that of Ground Ivy, and its branches trail on the ground somewhat in the same manner, extending to the length of several feet; but it is not on the ground that it is best seen, as its flowers are apt to be hid among the leaves: it appears most advantageously when growing in a pot, placed on a pedestal, or in some elevated situation, where its branches may hang carelessly down: thus treated, when fully blown, it becomes a most pleasing object.

Linnaeus, the son, in his *Suppl. Plant.* observes, that the *Disandra* varies extremely in the number of its stamina, as it does also in the divisions of its calyx, and corolla; in this respect; indeed, we do not know its equal: fortunately for those systems of Botany, which are formed from the number of certain parts of the fructification, few such inconstants exist.

Professor Murray observes, that seven is the most prevalent number of its stamina, five the most natural.

Linnaeus describes it as a native of the East; Mr. Aiton informs us, that it was introduced here about the year 1771, from Madeira.

It flowers during most of the summer months; in the winter it must be kept in the green-house; in the summer it will bear the open air, grows readily from cuttings, should be planted in rich earth, and plentifully watered in dry weather.

[219]
Michauxia Campanuloides.
Rough-Leav'd Michauxia

Class and Order

Octandria Monogynia

Generic Character

Cal. 16-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, 8-partita. *Nectarium* 8-valve, staminiferum. *Caps.* 8-locularis, polysperma. *L' Heritier Monogr.*

Specific Character and Synonyms

MICHAUXIA campanuloides. *L' Heritier Monogr.*



The celebrated author of the *Hortus Kewensis* informs us, that the plant here figured is a native of the Levant, and was introduced to this country in the year 1787, by Mons. L'Heritier, who first gave it the name of *Michauxia*, and wrote a Monographia, or particular treatise on it.

We have before observed, that when a plant has been named in honour of any particular person, that name must be retained in all countries, however uncouth its pronunciation may be, and there are few of our readers but what will think the present name sufficiently so.

Last summer 1792, in the month of July, we had the pleasure to see a fine plant of this sort, fully blown, in the collection of Messrs. Grimwood and Co. Kensington; though in a small pot, it grew nearly to the height of six feet, was branched almost to the bottom, and loaded with a profusion of blossoms, such as are represented on the plate, and which bore some distant resemblance to those of a passion-flower.

It is a biennial green-house plant, and, of course, only to be raised from seeds, which we are sorry to find have not ripened in this country, though they are said to do so in France.

[220]
Erica Cerinthoides.
Honeywort-Flower'd Heath

Class and Order

Octandria Monogynia

Generic Character

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

Specific Character and Synonyms

ERICA *cerinthoides* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis clavatis grossis, stigmatibus inclusis cruciatis, foliis quaternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 368. Ait. Kew. V. 2. p. 22.*



The *Erica cerinthoides* is one of the most magnificent and shewy of the genus, grows wild at the Cape, from whence it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. Masson, in 1774; it is the more valuable, as it flowers during most of the year: its blossoms are found to vary from a deep to a very pale red. It is a hardy green-house plant, and usually propagated by cuttings.

To have this beautiful tribe of plants in perfection, they must be kept in pots proportioned to their size, filled with that kind of bog earth in which our British heaths grow spontaneously, finely sifted; to which it may be necessary sometimes to add a third part of the mould of rotten leaves, or choice loam, partaking more of a clayey than a sandy nature: we must be careful not to let them suffer for want of water in dry hot weather, as such an omission, even for one day, may be fatal; and to give them as much air as possible at all times when the weather is mild.

[221]

Ipomœa Coccinea. Scarlet Ipomœa

Class and Order

Pentandria Monogynia

Generic Character

Cor. infundibuliformis, *Stigma* capitato-globosum, *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms

IPOMŒA *coccinea* foliis cordatis acuminatis basi angulatis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 204. Ait. Kew. V. 1. p. 215.*

CONVOLVULUS *coccineus*, folio anguloso, *Plum. Amer. 89. t. 103.*

QUAMOLCIT *americana*, folio hederæ, flore coccineo.

Comm. rar. 21. t. 21.



The *Ipomæa* is very nearly related to the *Convolvulus*, one principal difference consists in the different form of its stigma, which is globular, like that of the Primrose; whereas in the *Convolvulus* it is divided into two substances, as is obviously shewn in the *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, but all the plants of these two genera have not this character marked with equal strength.

The present species is a twining plant, will run up a stick to the height of six, eight, or ten feet, and produce an abundance of flowers, of a rich orange colour tending to scarlet, which renders it one of the most ornamental annuals cultivated in our gardens, into which it is not as yet generally introduced, though cultivated by Mr. Miller, in 1759.

Mr. Miller describes it as a native of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands, Mr. Aiton of the West-Indies; it flowers from June to September.

It is cultivated in the same manner, and with the same ease as other annuals; three seeds may be set in the ground, about four inches asunder, in the form of a triangle; when the seedlings are sufficiently advanced, a tall stick is to be thrust down in the centre betwixt the three plants, for them to twine around: the warmer and more sheltered the situation, and the richer the soil in which they are placed, the taller the plants will grow; by raising them on a hot bed, you may anticipate their natural time of flowering,

and be more certain of obtaining good seed.

[222]

Struthiola Erecta. Smooth Struthiola

Class and Order

Tetrandria Monogynia

Generic Character

Cor. nulla. *Cal.* tubulosus, ore glandulis 8. *Bacca* exsucca, polysperma. *Linn. Mant. p. 4. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 165.*

Specific Character and Synonyms

STRUTHIOLA erecta glabra. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 164. Ait. Kew. V. 1. p. 165.*

PASSERINA dodecandra. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 513. Amæn. Acad. V. 4. p. 271.*

PASSERINA filiformis. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

PASSERINA. *Burm. Afric. t. 47. f. 1.*



The plant here represented appears to have been first described and figured by Burman, in his *Pl. Afric.* under the name of *Passerina*: Linnæus introduced it in the 3d edition of his *Sp. Pl.* by the title of *Passerina dodecandra*; discovering afterwards that it had in reality only four stamina, and that the other eight substances, mistaken for such, were so many glandular nectaria, he made in his *Mantiss. Plant.* a new genus of it, by the name of *Struthiola*, and assigned it the trivial name of *erecta*; in the abbreviated generic description given of it by Prof. Murray, an alteration is made in this generic character, and what before was considered as Corolla, is here regarded as Calyx; no reason is assigned for this alteration, and we are at a loss to account for the propriety of it.

Mr. Miller, who cultivated this plant in 1758, describes it in his dictionary, and observes very justly, that though its branches when young are erect, when loaded with blossoms they incline to a horizontal position; hence the term *erecta* becomes an improper one, and should be changed for one more expressive.

This species of *Struthiola* is a very common shrub in our greenhouses, will grow to the height of five or six feet, and, though not so ornamental as some other plants, has the merit of flowering during most of the year, and often in the depth of winter.

Is readily increased by cuttings.

[223]

Lychnis Coronata. Chinese Lychnis

Class and Order

Decandria Pentagynia

Generic Character

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata:
Limbo sub-bifido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms

LYCHNIS *coronata* glabra, floribus axillaribus
terminalibusque solitariis, petalis laciniatis. *Thunb. Japon.*
p. 187. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew.*
V. 1. p. 117.

LYCHNIS *grandiflora* floribus axillaribus
terminalibusque folitariis, petalis inæqualiter crenatis. *Jacq.*

Collect. V. 1. p. 149. Icon. V. 1.

JAPONICE sen sjun ra, vulgo Ganpi. *Kempf. Amæn.*
Exot. Fasc. V. p. 873.



The rich and elegant blossoms of this Chinese or Japanese beauty, possess a flatness and stiffness, which gives them an artificial air, to which their colour, which is exactly that of common red lead, may perhaps somewhat contribute; they make their appearance towards the close of the summer, and as many (when the plant is in health and vigour) are produced on the same stem, they continue a considerable time in bloom; its root is perennial, and its stem, which rises to the height of about two feet, herbaceous.

We remember to have seen this plant in the collection of the late Dr. Fothergill at Upton, about the year 1774, by whom it was first introduced to this country: Kæmpfer, the celebrated Dutch traveller, who saw it growing in Japan, gives a very short description of it in his *Amœnitates exoticæ*, and mentions a variety of it with white flowers: Professor Thunberg, who saw it also in its wild state, as well as in the gardens of that country, confines himself to describing the plant more at large: Professor Jacquin, in his *Icones*, has given an admirable figure of it.

Persons here differ in their mode of cultivating this species of *Lychnis*, some treating it as a stove others as a greenhouse and others as a hardy herbaceous plant; the latter mode is to be preferred, provided care be taken to plant it in a sheltered situation, and to guard it against the inclemency of particular seasons; it is propagated by parting its roots, also by slips, and

cuttings, but in this business more than ordinary care is required to be successful.

[224]
Phylica Ericoides.
Heath-Leav'd Phylica

Class and Order

Pentandria Monogynia

Generic Character

Perianthium 5-partitum, turbinatum. *Petala* 0. *Squamæ* 5, stamina munientes. *Caps.* trilocca, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms

PHYLICA *ericoides* foliis linearibus verticillatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 235. Ait. Kew. V. 1. p. 268.*

ALATERNOIDES *africana ericæ* foliis, floribus albicantibus et muscosis. *Comm. Hort. 2. p. 1. t. 1.*



Mr. Miller, who cultivated this plant in 1731, informs us, that it grows wild about Lisbon, where it covers extensive tracts of ground, in the same manner as the heath does in this country; it seldom rises above the height of three feet, and is much disposed to become bushy; its flowers, which are slightly odoriferous, begin to appear in autumn, and continue during the winter and spring; they grow in little heads on the summits of the branches: their whiteness, contrasted with the dark colour of the foliage, forms a pleasing appearance, and entitles this plant, though a common and long-established inhabitant of the greenhouse, to a place with such as may boast more brilliancy of colour.

Its leaves, which thickly cover the stalks, do not well accord with Linnæus's specific description.

It is usually propagated by cuttings, which strike readily.

[225]
Lobelia Surinamensis.
Shrubby Lobelia

Class and Order

Syngenesia Monogamia

Generic Character

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Caps.* infera, 2
sive 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms

LOBELIA *surinamensis* caule suffruticoso, foliis
oblongis glabris serratis, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis.
Ait. Kew. V. 3. p. 498. Sp. Pl. 1320.

LOBELIA *laevigata* foliis ellipticis serratis glabris,

capsulis grossis globosis, calycibus subulatis, corollis
glaberrimis. *Linn. Suppl. p. 392.*



The *Lobelia surinamensis*, a plant newly introduced here, is minutely described in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger Linnæus, under the name of *laevigata*, apparently from the smoothness of its flowers: in the year 1786, Mr. Alexander Anderson sent this plant to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the West-Indies, where it grows spontaneously, as well as at Surinam; and Mr. Aiton has inserted it at the end of the *Hort. Kew.* assigning to it a new specific description, and a new trivial name: our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in the stove of Messrs. Grimwood and Co. Kensington, to whom it was imparted by Richard Molesworth, Esq. of Peckham, a gentleman liberal in his communications, and anxious to promote the cause of Botany.

This species of *Lobelia* is a stove plant, having a some-^{*}what shrubby stalk, growing to the height of several feet; its blossoms are very large, of a pale red colour, and its Antheræ, which might be mistaken for the stigma, unusually hairy.

It begins to flower in January and February, and continues to blossom during most of the summer.

Is increased by cuttings.

[226]

Arabis Alpina. Alpine Wall-Cress

Class and Order

Tetradynamia Siliquosa

Generic Character

Glandulæ nectariferæ 4, singulæ intra calycis foliola, squamæ instar reflexæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms

ARABIS *alpina* foliis amplexicaulibus dentatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 599. Ait. Kew. Vol. 2. p. 399. Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

DRABA *alba siliquosa repens. Bauh. Pin. p. 109.*



An early-blowing plant, if it has no great pretensions to beauty, brings with it a powerful recommendation, more especially if its flowers are not of the more common hue; such are the claims which the present plant has to a place in this work: it is perennial, hardy, herbaceous, of low growth, rarely exceeding a foot in height, producing its white blossoms in April and May: its size renders it a suitable plant for the border of a small garden, or for the covering of rock-work.

It is readily increased by parting its roots in autumn.

Grows spontaneously on the Alps of Switzerland, Austria, and Lapland, and was cultivated (*vid. Hort. Kew*) in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, in 1658.

[227]

Helianthus Multiflorus. Many-Flowered or Perennial Sun-Flower

Class and Order

Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea

Generic Character

Recept. paleaceum, planum. *Pappus* 2-phyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, subsquarrosus.

Specific Character and Synonyms

HELIANTHUS *multiflorus* foliis inferioribus cordatis trinervatis superioribus ovatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 781.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM americanum majus perenne,

floris folis foliis et floribus. *Moris. Hist. 3. p. 23.*



Nº227.

The *Helianthus multiflorus*, a native of North-America, is a hardy perennial herbaceous plant, arising usually to the height of five or six feet, and producing a great number of large yellow shewy blossoms, which renders it a suitable plant to ornament the shrubbery or garden of large extent; the variety with double flowers is the one most commonly cultivated, and this we find in almost every garden: it flowers from July to September, and is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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