
DILIGENTER ET FIDELIS
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and EDITH his wife
1925

THE

AMATEUR FLORIST'S ASSISTANT

IN THE SELECTION AND CULTIVATION OF

POPULAR ANNUALS;

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MORE INTERESTING

TENDER PERENNIALS

USED IN DECORATING

THE PARTERRE,

AND

A COPIOUS LIST OF EUROPEAN ORNAMENTAL ALPINE PLANTS.

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PREFACE.

The professional gardener and practical florticulturist are alike cautioned against expecting much more information from the following pages than, it is presumed, they already possess. The intentions of the author are more humble; but, he fondly trusts, his exertions will not prove the less useful, his principal aim being to convey, in a comprehensive and cheap form, such a portion of that knowledge those already possess, as will enable the villa proprietor, cottager, and small garden occupier, to cultivate for their own recreation the POPULAR ANNUALS—a tribe of flowers, surpassed by no others in the vegetable kingdom, for fragrance, diversity of form, or beauty and variety of colouring—properties which are enhanced by the facility with which they may be grown, and the speedy return they yield to the careful cultivator: for while they may be procured for a trifling amount, they at the same time require less attention than their more permanent congenitors; and instead of waiting seasons, the owner is rewarded for the little requisite attention bestowed on them in a few weeks—a period not only short, but rendered still more so by the pleasure experienced in daily beholding and contemplating their rapid progress, from the time their embryo leaves first appear, to that stage of existence when the profusion and loveliness of their bloom is sufficient to arrest the attention, and call forth the admiration of the most careless observer of nature's beauties.

From those resident in and near large towns, the ANNUAL FLOWERS have a double claim to attention; for, while they in summer serve to cover the

small street-door parterre, and garnish the window-box and flower-pot with the most choice embellishments of the flower-garden, in winter the management necessary for Perennials, is dispensed with, which, in such localities, is peculiarly unpleasant, and the gloomy association of ideas is avoided, consequent on daily beholding, in the herbaceous tuft of sickly leaves or withered flower-stalks, and the foliage-stript branches of the decidious, or the smoke-blackened leaves of the evergreen shrub—the decay of what once charmed the eye of the beholder.

In addition to the Annual flowers, strictly so called, "which bloom and die in one short summer's space," there is another class of plants which annually compensate, by the beauty and the delicacy of their bloom, the care necessarily bestowed on them by those who have in their gardens a small hot-bed frame or green-house, in propagating them in autumn, preserving them through winter, and re-transplanting them in May—again to embellish the flower-beds with borrowed brilliancy of warmer climes and clearer skies. To assist in the selection of these, the author has added a *Descriptive Catalogue* of the more interesting TENDER PERENNIALS used in decorating the parterre; and, in conclusion, he has appended a copious list of the Ornamental European ALPINE PLANTS, the smaller of which may be grown in pots, and protected during winter under glass, in what is usually termed a cold frame; while the taller and more vigorous may be grown in the open flower-border or verge of the shrubbery.

G. W.

Edinburgh, 5th Feb. 1839.

CULTURE OF ANNUALS.

In the course of the work the author has endeavoured to give directions for the culture of such as require any particular mode of treatment; in addition to which he considers the following general observations necessary for the guidance of the less experienced amateur.

The most natural period of sowing Annuals is in the latter end of autumn, when they, as well as most other plants, burst from their capsules, and distribute the seeds in various ways; therefore, those that are natives of this country, or similar climates, may in part be sown at that period, for forming an early bloom in the following summer, to be succeeded by the part reserved for spring sowing, which is the period most usually devoted to that purpose. From the end of February to the beginning of May flower-seeds may be sown, whenever the weather is favourable, and the ground in a proper state for that purpose—reserving the more tender sorts till about the middle of April.

The depth of soil used as covering for the seeds should, in all cases, be apportioned to their size—for instance, Lupins, Sweet Peas, and similar large seeds, should be buried two or three inches under the surface; while Prince's Feather, Mimulus, Poppy, Tobacco, &c., of which the seeds are very small, should not be covered by more than a small layer of earth. It should further be kept in view, that seeds generally, and in particular those of a small size, vegetate more freely in a light than in a heavy and tenaceous soil; therefore, in cases when the former does not naturally exist, cultivators will find their additional toil amply repaid by procuring and only using light soil for covering the flower seeds.

The manners of sowing vary according to the taste of the operator: the practice formerly adopted, and still often followed by gardeners and others, is to form with the fingers, in the previously prepared ground, a circle from one-half to three feet in diameter, and of the proper depth, in which the seeds were deposited, and the earth again returned; the whole being generally finished by clapping the surface gently with the back of a spade, or pressing the earth lightly with the foot, to assist in keeping out the drought; of course the same practice of forming the reservoir for the seeds may be adopted whether the figure is intended to be a circle, a square, or any other form.

Some fanciful growers form the letters of their name, outlines of animals, &c. in their flower beds, generally choosing for such purpose plants as possess dwarf or compact habit of growth.

The young Annuals, as well as other plants, when coming above ground, are liable to be destroyed by slugs and various insects, as well as injured, par-

ticularly the less hardy sorts, by the night frosts; to prevent which, various methods are recommended and practiced. In small gardens a very excellent plan is to sow the seeds in circles, not more than six inches in diameter, and inverting a flower-pot; when the young plants appear above ground, the flower pot should be gently raised on one side by means of a small wedge or stone, which should always be removed in the evening—the operator taking care to lift it to see that no enemies are enclosed. The flower-pot answers the double purpose of protecting the young plants, and of retaining the moisture about them until they acquire sufficient strength to resist all such injuries. Lime water, applied at any time, proves destructive to slugs, but if sprinkled on the leaves during dry weather or hot sun, it will injure them; therefore, that expedient should only be resorted to in the evenings, or during damp weather, when they have left their retreats. A sprinkling of quick-lime in the same manner is productive of the same effects, but always produces a disagreeable and unsightly appearance.

Next to slugs, ear-wigs are usually the most pestiferous annoyance the flower-grower has to encounter; their ravages, however, are more confined to certain plants, and are experienced at a more advanced period of the season—generally when the plants are in flower, or nearly so. The best means of getting quit of them is to lay a few short reeds, pieces of rolled paper, &c. about the plants, in which they will take shelter during the night, and from whence they may be blown or shaken in a vessel of water in the morning.

The wire-worm is also very destructive to certain kinds of Annuals, particularly *French Marigolds, Stocks, China-Asters, &c.*, and attacks them from the period of germination almost to the time of flowering. The hard skin by which this enemy is covered effectually protects it from injury by any application that will not prove injurious to the plant; therefore, the only means to entrap it is to supply it with more agreeable food, such as pieces of potatoe, carrots, &c., which may be sunk in the earth around it, near the plants, marking the place, so that it may be withdrawn and the worms picked out daily until extirpated. They are most prevalent in soils recently brought under cultivation, as old pastures, &c.; therefore, care should always be taken that they be not introduced among borrowed earth from such places.

The management of hardy annuals, after briarding, consists in thinning them out to proper distances, varying from two to six inches, or more, according to the sizes and habits of the plant; removing any decayed leaves or weeds, and supporting the weaker sorts by carefully tying them to neat stakes; the more, however, that this can be dispensed with the better, for plants never look so well as when left to assume their natural habits.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

The first line of the genus contains the scientific name and authority—English name—the natural order—and the class and order of the artificial, or Linnean system of plants to which the genus belongs.

Abbreviations of Authorities.

Adn.	Adanson
Ait,	Aiton
All.	Allioni
And.	Andrews
Aubl.	Aublet
Baum.	Baumgarten
Bauh.	Bauhin, Brothers
Bar.	Barton M, D.
Bel.	Bellarde
Benth.	Bentham
Bern.	Bernhard
Bert.	Bertolini
Bes.	Besser
Bieb.	Bieberstein
Bh.	Bairhan
B. M.	Botanical Magazine
B. R.	Botanical Register
Brot.	Brotero
Buc.	Buchanan
Cass.	Cassino
Chm.	Chamisso
Crz.	Crantz
Cur.	Curtis
Cv.	Cavanilles
Dc.	De Candoll
D. D.	David Don
Desv.	Desvaux
Dg.	Douglas
Dick.	Dickson
Dill.	Dillwyn
Dsf.	Desfontaines
Dun.	Dunal
Dw.	Downe
Ehrh.	Ehrhart
Fis.	Fischer
Fl. per.	Flora peruviana
Gau.	Gaudin
Gær.	Gærtner
Gil.	Gillies
Glox.	Gloxin
Græ.	Græner
Grh.	Graham
Gro.	Gronovius
Hæn.	Hænke
H. & B.	Humboldt & Bonpland
Herit.	L'Heritier
Hk.	Hooker
Hort.	Hortus
H. K.	Hortus Kewensis
Her.	Herbert
Herm.	Hermann
Hernb.	Hernburg
Hoffm.	Hoffman
Hud.	Hudson
Hum.	Humboldt
Hw.	Haworth
Jc.	Jacquin
Kt.	Kitaibel
Kth.	Kunth
L.	Linneus
Lab.	Labillardiere
Ld.	Lindley
Led.	Ledebour
Lh.	Lehmann
Lk.	Link
Light.	Lightfoot
Lm.	Lamark
Lod.	Loddiges
Lou.	Louseiro
Md.	Medicus
Ml.	Miller
Mn.	Moench
Mol.	Molino
Mort.	Moretti
Mur.	Murray
Mx.	Michaux
Nc.	Nocca
Nes.	Nestler
Nt.	Nuttal
Or.	Ortega

Ph.	Pursh
Pol.	Pollina
Per.	Persoon
Py.	Penny
R. Br.	Robe
R. & P.	Ruiz & Pavon
Rich.	Richard
Rchb.	Reichenbach
Rotz.	Rotzius
Rd.	Rudge
Rox.	Roxburgh
Rth	Roth
Rv.	Rivinus
Sal.	Salisbury
Scb.	Schreber
Schs.	Schousbœ
Sc.	Scopoli
Schl.	Schleicher
Ser.	Seringe
Seb.	Sebastiani
Sm.	Smith
Sol.	Solander
Spr.	Sprengel
Ss.	Sims
Swt.	Sweet
Swz.	Swartz
Sternb.	Sternberg
Tft.	Tournefort
Th.	Thunberg
Tœh.	Tœhler
Vil.	Villars
W.	Wildenow
W. & K.	Waldenstein & Kitaibel
Wahl.	Wahlenberg
Wal	Wallech
Wul.	Wulfen

3d column.—Colour of the flowers.

Ap.	*Apetalous*
B.	*Blue*
Bl.	*Black*
Bd.	*Blood*
Br.	*Brown*
C.	*Crimson*
Car.	*Carmine*
d.	*dark*
Fl.	*Flesh*
G.	*Green*
Go.	*Gold*
l.	*light*
Li.	*Lilac*
Or.	*Orange*
P.	*Purple*
p.	*pale*
Pk.	*Pink*
R.	*Red*
Ro.	*Rose*
Sc.	*Scarlet*
Sf.	*Saffron*
Sp.	*Spotted*
St.	*Straw*
Str.	*Striped*
Var.	*Varieties*
Vas.	*Various*
Ver.	*Vermillion*
W.	*White*
Y.	*Yellow*

4th.—Months of flowering—as 6..8, *from the* 6*th month, or June, to the* 8*th, or August.*

5th.—Height to which the plant generally attains in this country.

6th.—Native country.

Californ	*California*
C. G. H.	*Cape of Good Hope*
Falk. I.	*Falkland Isles*
Mount Vid.	*Mount Video*
N. Amer.	*North America*
N. Holl.	*New Holland*
S. Amer.	*South America*
S. Eur.	*South Europe*
Swan Riv.	*Swan River*
Switzer.	*Switzerland*

7th.—The year introduced into this country.

POPULAR ANNUALS.

Scientific Name and Authority.	English Name.	Colour.	Months of Flowering.	Height in Feet.	Native Country.	Year of Introduction.
ADONIS *L.* PHEASANT'S-EYE. *Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia.*						
autumnalis *L.*	common	Sc.	5–11	1½	Britain	

This genus is named after Adonis, the beautiful favourite of Venus; to whose blood, according to fabulists, one or other of the scarlet-flowering species owe their brilliancy of colour. That here mentioned grows naturally in corn-fields in the south of England, and on the continent. Another reputed species, *Adonis æstivalis*, often introduced into catalogues, is so similar in appearance, that, as an addition, it is of little importance in the flower-garden.

AGERATUM *L.* AGERATUM. *Compositæ. Syngenesia Æqualis.*						
1 Mexicanum *B. M.*	Mexican	B.	6–7	1½	Mexico	1822
2 odoratum	sweet-scented	B.	6–7	1½	Mexico	1827

A name of Greek origin, descriptive of the never-fading qualities of the genus, which is more especially applicable to the colour of the flowers. The cultivated species are half-hardy annuals, of ordinary merit, being only admissible in large collections, and requiring a dry rich soil, with a sunny exposure.

AGROSTEMMA *L.* ROSE CAMPION. *Caryophilleæ. Decandria Pentagynia.*

1 Cœli-rosa *L.*	Rose of heaven	Fl.	7–8	1	Levant	1713
2 Githago *nicæensis, W. Nicean*	corncockle	W.	7–8	2½	Italy	1794

Agrostemma is a Greek name, signifying the garland of the field. Old border flowers of little merit, except some varieties of No. 1. The parent species of No. 2 is a well-known weed, held in detestation by farmers on account of its seeds, which are difficult to separate from, and considerably deteriorate their wheat samples.

ALYSSUM *L.* MADWORT. *Cruciferæ. Tetradynamia Siculosa.*

maritimum *Lm.*	sweet	W.	6–9	½	England

Generic name, derived from the Greek *A*, primitive, and *Lyssa*, madness, from its anciently reputed properties in the cure of hydrophobia. The Sweet Alyssum, has long been cultivated in the flower garden, both on account of its neat dense white flowers, and for its delightful and delicate smell. A variety with variegated leaves is grown as a green-house perennial.

AMARANTUS *L.* AMARANTH. *Amarantaceæ. Monœcia Pentandria.*

1 bicolor *Nc.*	2-coloured	R.Y.	7–9	1½	E. India	1802
2 caudatus *L.*	love lies bleeding	R.	7–9	2	E. India	1596
pallidus	*buff*	p.Y.	7–9	2		
viridi-albus	*greenish white*	G.w.	7–9	2		
3 hypochondriacus *L.*	princes feather	d. R.	7–9	2	Virginia	1684
giganteus	*giant*	d. R.	7–9	3		
4 melancholicus	melancholy	P.	7–8	1½	E. India	1732
5 sanguineus *L.*	bloody	d. R.	6–9	2	Bahama	1775
6 speciosus *B. M.*	showy	R.	6–9	2½	Napal	1819
7 tricolor *L.*	3-coloured	Ro-y.	6–9	2	E. India	1548

Generic name, of similar derivation with Ageratum, being likewise descriptive of the permanency of colour in the floral appendages. Nos. 2 and 3, with their varieties, are old and well known favourites, forming a pleasant contrast by the dissimilarity between the pendulous habit of the one and the upright growth of the other. Nos. 1, 4, and 7, are old favourites in the

green-house and stove. The others are less common, although equally ornamental, and require the protection of a frame in the early part of the season. The leaves of most of the species may be used as spinage, for which they are sometimes substituted in their native countries. From the smallness of the seeds, these require a light covering of fine mould to insure their vegetating.

AMPHEREPHIS *Kth.*	AMPHEREPHIS.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Œqualis.*		
1 aristata *Kth.*	awned	P.	7–8	1½	Brazil	1824
2 intermedia *Kth.*	intermediate	P.	7–8	1½	Brazil	1821
3 mutica *Kth.*	awnless	P.	7–8	1½	S. Amer.	1826

Ampherephis, from the Greek *Ampherephes*, signifying superior protection, in allusion to the double involucrum with which the flowers are furnished. Pretty, new annuals, requiring rich light soil, and a warm aspect.

ANAGALLIS *L.*	PIMPERNEL.	*Primulaceæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*		
1 arvensis *carnea*	flesh-coloured	Fl.	7–8	½	Britain	
2 cœrulea *Scb.*	blue	B.	7–9	½	Britain	
3 grandiflora	large-flowered	Pk.	7–9	½	E. India	1824
4 Indica *Swb.*	Indian	B.	7–9	½	Nepal	1824

On account of the medicinal qualities ascribed to some of the species by Pliny and Dioscorides, in removing obstructions in the liver, and thus taking away despondency and low spirits, this genus has its name derived from the Greek *Anegaleo*, to laugh. They are all exceedingly interesting plants of dwarf trailing habits. *Anagallis arvensis*, a pretty, though common weed in our corn fields, is the type of the genus, and possesses the strange horological and hygrometrical properties of opening its flowers in our latitude at 8 minutes past seven A.M., and closing them in clear weather at 3 minutes past two P.M., and also of not opening, or shutting them immediately prior to moist or rainy weather.

ANTHEMIS *L.*	CHAMOMILE.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*		
1 Arabica *L.*	Arabian	Or.	7–8	1½	Barbary	1759
2 valentina	rayed	Y.	7–8	1	Spain	1656

Anthemis, from the Greek *Anthemon*, a flower, on account of the profusion of bloom most of the species possess. Those here named are, by modern botanists, referred to *Cladanthus*. No. 1 is remarkable for its peculiar habits of growth, the flowers being always produced at the axilla of the branches. No. 2 is sometimes called *Anacyclus radiatus*. Both are hardy and of easy culture.

ANODA *Cv.*	ANODA.	*Malvaceæ.*	*Monadelphia Polyandria.*			
Dilleniana *Cv.*	Dillenius	L.	6–11	1½	Mexico	1725

A genus separated from Sida by reason of a slight difference in the formation of the peduncles, of which the generic name is descriptive, being from the Greek, signifying the absence of joints. A pretty lilac flowering, half-hardy annual, well deserving of cultivation.

ARGEMONE *Tft.*	PRICKLY POPPY.	*Papaveraceæ.*	*Polyandria Polygynia.*			
1 albiflora *Ss.*	white	W.	7–9	1½	Mexico	1821
2 Barclayana *Py.*	Barclay's	O.	7–9	2	Mexico	1827
3 intermedia *Py.*	intermediate	Y.	7–9	1½	Mexico	1830
4 Mexicana *L.*	Mexican	Y.	7–9	1	Mexico	1592
fl. albo Ss.	*white*	W.	7–9	1½	Mexico	1824
5 sulphurea	sulphur	Su.	7–9	1½	Mexico	1827

The name of this genus is derived from *Argema*, the cataract of the eye: a disease said to be cured by an application of the juice of No. 4; in its native country it is a very troublesome weed, having a fig-like fruit, armed with prickles; and abounds with a milky juice, which, on exposure to the air, turns to a bright yellow, possessing the appearance as well as the colouring properties of gamboge. The others are newly-introduced species, and cultivated as half-hardy annuals, although, with careful protection during the winter, they may be preserved for a longer period.

ASTER *L.*	ASTER.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia Superflua.*			
1 sinensis *L.*	Chinese	Var.	7–9	1½	China	1731
2 tenellus *Th.*	delicate	B.	4–9	¾	C. G. H.	1769

Aster, so named from the form and brilliancy of the star-like flowers of the genus. The Chinese Aster (designated by some recent authors, *Calis-*

tema sinensis,) is deservedly one of the most esteemed of old hardy annuals. In the year 1731, the white and red varieties were cultivated by Miller, author of the Gardeners' Dictionary, and five years after, the blue; but the double sorts were not known till 1752-3. Since that period numerous varieties have been produced, which are generally classed by cultivators in three divisions—*Tall*, *Dwarf*, and *Anemone Flowered*. Those having double flowers are now only preferred, and of these, the rose, blue, pink, and variegated coloured rank amongst the handsomest. The Germans, who excel in the cultivation of this flower, enumerate in their catalogues upwards of thirty select varieties. Although perfectly hardy, most cultivators grow the finer sorts, by sowing on rich mould in a hot bed, or frame, and planting them out, when two to three inches in height, to where they are intended to flower; so as to insure a succession of bloom from June until destroyed by the first frosts. No. 2 is a pretty dwarf species, very dissimilar to the other, and delights in light rich soil.

AVENA *L.* OAT. *Gramineæ.* *Triandria* *Digynia.*

sterilis *L.* animated Ap. 7–8 2½ Barbary 1640

This species of that highly useful genus the Oat, is cultivated as an annual in gardens on account of its singularity of appearance, and curious hygrometrical qualities; when the seeds are perfectly ripe, the strong awns are so sensible of alterations in the state of the atmosphere, as thereby to be kept in an apparently spontaneous motion, resembling grotesque insects in their movements. They are sometimes used by anglers as flies to bait fishing books.

BACKHOUSIA *Dc.* HAWKWEED. *Compositæ.* *Syngenesia* *Œqualis.*

rubra *Lk.* purple P. 6–8 1½ Italy 1632

A genus, formerly referred to *Tolpis*, but separated from it on account of a slight difference in the involucrum, and named in compliment to *Borkhausen*, an eminent German botanist. B. Rubra is an old favourite, esteemed for its neatness and delicacy of colour. A variety with whitish flowers is of more recent introduction.

BALSAMINA *Rv.* BALSAM. *Balsamineæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*
hortensis *D.S.* garden Var. 7–10 2 E. India 1596

The numerous splendid varieties of the Balsam deservedly entitle it to the first place amongst popular tender annuals; these are eminently adapted for occupying vacant spaces in the green-house or conservatory, during the temporary absence of the more durable inmates in the summer months, as well as for decorating sitting-rooms, summer houses, &c. They can also be grown in the open air, but when so treated assume rather an unsightly appearance, compared with the fine conical, red, white, purple, lilac, and party-coloured masses of bloom which they exhibit, when grown under glass, in a stove, or green-house. Although easily propagated by cuttings, this method is only resorted to for procuring neat plants to grow and flower in little compass. The texture of the Balsam is too tender and soft to admit of preserving it during the winter, except by the most careful management, therefore the only sure method of perpetuating the double-flowering varieties, which are only esteemed, is by judicious selection and treatment of the plants intended for seed; they should be sown early in spring on a hot-bed, and the young plants, soon after they show the two first leaves, transplanted into three-inch pots, and afterwards repeatedly shifted into larger-sized ones, at intervals of about ten days, until they flower; which period, in the finer sorts, may be prolonged by repeated shiftings into pots of a still larger size, taking care, on all occasions, to use fine and very rich mould. Upwards of twenty distinct double varieties are enumerated in the more complete seed catalogues. Thunberg, a Swedish botanist, mentions that the juice of the balsam, prepared with alum, is used by the Japanese to dye their nails red.

BARTONIA *Ph.* BARTONIA. *Loasaceæ. Polyandria Monogynia.*
aurea *Ld.* golden Y. 7–8 2½ Californ. 1835

"This beautiful half-hardy annual was discovered by Mr Douglas, and raised in the garden of the London Horticultural Society: it is only beneath bright sunshine, that its splendid flowers unfold; as the sun exercises its influence the petals unroll, till every branch is radiant with gold; and so metallic is the lustre of the inside of the petals, that they seem composed of

something more solid and enduring than the delicate and perishable tissue of a flower."—*B. R.* Dr. Lindley recommends for it a sheltered, warm, and sunny situation, and a rich moist soil. The genus is named in compliment to *Dr. Barton* of Philadelphia.

BLITUM *L.* STRAWBERRY BLITE. *Chenopodeæ.* *Monandria Digynia.*

1 capitatum *L.*	berry-headed	Ap.	4–7	2	Austria	1633
2 virgatum	slender	Ap.	4–7	1	S. Europe	1680

Generic name, from the Greek, *Bliton*, meaning insipid, on account of the quality of its fruit, which otherwise resembles Strawberries, and succeeds the apetalous inconspicuous flowers, in the axilla of the leaves; these, when ripe, form handsome slightly interrupted spikes of bright scarlet succulent berries; and yield a temporary colour, sometimes used in cookery. The two species here mentioned are considered by some as merely varieties, from their near resemblance to one another.

BLUMENBACHIA *Scb.* BLUMENBACHIA. *Loasaceæ.* *Syngenesia Œqualis.*

insignis *Scb.*	remarkable	W.	7–9	¾	Mont.Vid.	1826

This genus, named in compliment to *J. F. Blumenbach*, Professor of Medicine at Gottingen, is now separated from Loasa (which see.) The one here mentioned is the only species. A curious and rather interesting annual, requiring a warm exposure and light rich soil.

BRIZA *L.* QUAKING-GRASS. *Gramineæ.* *Triandria Dygynia.*

1 maxima *L.*	greatest	Ap.	6–7	1½	S. Eur.	1633
2 minor *L.*	small	Ap.	6–7	1½	England	

The generic name of these strange and curious grasses, is derived from the Greek *Brizo*, to balance, the spikelets being continually in a state of vibration in the air. They are both exceedingly interesting, especially No. 1, which is now very common in cultivation. They succeed best in light dry soils.

BROWALLIA *L.* BROWALLIA. *Scrophularineæ. Didynamia Angiosperma.*

1 demissa *L.*	spreading	B.	6–9	½	S. Amer.	1783
2 elata *L.*	tall	B.	6–9	1½	Peru	1768
fl. albo	*white*	W.	6–9	2½		
3 grandiflora *Grh.*	large-flowered	W.y.	6–9	2	Peru	1829

Named by Linneus in compliment to *John Browallius*, Bishop of Aboa, who wrote a work entitled, *Examen epicriseos*, in defence of the sexual, or Linnean system of botanical classification. All the species produce abundance of fine bloom, by being grown in rich soil and stove heat until flowering, when they may be removed to the green house.

CACALIA *L.* CACALIA. *Compositæ. Syngenesia Œqualis.*

coccinea *H. K.*	scarlet-flowered	Sc.	6–7	1	E. India	1799

A very beautiful and somewhat delicate plant, requiring a rich and tender dry soil. Its flowers are of a scarlet or deep orange colour, and supported by long gracefully flexible-like stalks.

CALANDRINIA *H. & B.* CALANDRINIA. *Portulaceæ. Dodecand. Monogynia.*

1 elegans	elegant	P.	6–7	1	Chili	1826
2 speciosa	showy	Sc.	6–7	1½	Chili	1826

Very interesting plants, producing numerous flowers of somewhat ephemeral duration, losing, in a great measure, their beauty in dull or rainy weather, and only to be seen in the greatest perfection during brilliant sunshine. Those here mentioned, with others of the genus, are generally included amongst annuals, from their flowering freely the first season and perishing in winter, unless protected; they may, however, with more propriety be termed biennials. The Generic name is given in honour of *J. F. Calandrini*, a Genoese botanist.

CALCEOLARIA *L.* SLIPPERWORT. *Scrorphularineæ. Diandria Monogynia.*

1 pinnata *L.*	winged	Y.	7–9	1½	Peru	1773
2 scabiosæfolia *R. & S.*	scabious-leaved	Y.	5–10	2	Chili	1825

Calceolaria, from *Calceolus*, a slipper, to which the form of the corolla bears a fanciful resemblance. Both of the species here named are well known, and were formerly held in estimation; but the far more rich and varied hues of the perennial sorts have now claimed the precedence, and the annuals are almost entirely neglected. No. 2 requires the aid of artificial heat in spring, except in warm situations.

CALENDULA *L.*	MARIGOLD.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Necessaria.*		
1 hybrida *L.*	great Cape	W.	6–8	1	C. G. H.	1753
2 officinalis *L.*	common	O.	6–8	1	S. Europe	1573
fl. pleno	*double*	O.	6–8	1½		
3 pluvialis *L.*	small Cape	W.p.	6–8	1	C. G. H.	1699
4 stellata *Cv.*	starred	O.	6–8	1	Barbary	1795

Name of disputed derivation. A genus for the most part composed of handsome free growing plants, with yellow or orange flowers. No. 2, and its varieties, (of which the double is most esteemed,) are well known; their dried petals are used for colouring and flavouring soups, &c. This species was formerly admitted into the Materia Medica, having inestimable properties attributed to it, for the prevention and cure of the plague and other pestilential diseases, but is now considered to possess little or no effect. Like the Dandelion, and other syngenesious plants, the Marigold is very susceptible of an approaching shower, and opens and shuts with great regularity at sun-rising and setting. Shakespeare speaks of it as,

> "*The Marigold that goes to bed wi' th' sun,*
> *And with him rises weeping.*"

CAMPANULA *L.* BELL-FLOWER.		*Campanulaceæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*		
1 dichotoma *Sm.*	forked	B.	7–8	1½	Sicily	1820
2 Herminii *Lk.*	Hermin's	B.	7–8	1	Portugal	1823
3 Loreii *Pol.*	Lore's	P.	7–8	1½	Italy	1824
albo	*white*	W.	7–8	1½		

Campanula, from the Latin *Campana*, a bell, in allusion to the form of the flower. All the species here mentioned are pretty dwarf plants, espe-

cially the last, with its variety. But the handsomest of the annual species *Campanula speculum*, with its varieties, are now referred by botanists to Prismatocarpus. (which see.)

CAPSICUM *L.*	CAPSICUM. *Solaneæ.*		*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*		
1 angulosum *Ml.*	angular-fruited	W.	6–7	1	India	
2 annuum *L.*	annual	W.	6–7	1	India	1548
3 baccatum *L.*	bird-pepper	W.	6–7	2	India	1731
4 cerasiforme *W.*	cherry-shaped	W.	6–7	1	India	
5 conicum *Lm.*	conical	W.	6–7	1½	Guiana	1820
6 cordiforme *Ml.*	heart-shaped	W.	6–7	1	India	
7 grossum *W.*	large	W.	6–7	1½	India	1759
8 longum *Dc.*	long	W.	6–7	1	India	1548
9 tetragonum *Ml.*	four-angled	W.	6–7	1	India	

Capsicum, from the Greek *Kapto*, to bite, on account of the hot biting sensation experienced in tasting the fruit or seeds. The whole are by no means devoid of beauty, as their bright scarlet and yellow coloured fruits of various shapes hang interspersed on the plants for a considerable time after ripening. They are generally cultivated for the fruit and seeds, which are used, both in a green state and when ripe, for pickling; and also for making Cayenne Pepper, the one most used for which purpose is No. 3, and is strictly a shrub, but, like others of similar habits, will yield both flowers and fruit the first season, and is therefore cultivated as an annual. The Capsicums, being all tender or hot-house plants, should be cultivated in a similar way as directed for growing the Balsam; although some sorts will ripen fruit in the warmer districts of Britain by being planted against a south wall.

CARDIOSPERMUM *L.*	HEARTSEED. *Sapindaceæ.*		*Octandria*	*Trigynia.*		
Halicacabum *L.*	Winter-cherry	W.g.	7–8	4	India	1594

The generic name is of Greek derivation, from *Cardia*, a heart, in allusion to its seeds being marked with a heart-like spot. The Winter-cherry is an ornamental climber, and peculiar for its inflated membranous capsule, which surrounds the orange or scarlet berries, from which it is sometimes

called the balloon vine. Although termed, and generally treated as a tender annual, its duration may be prolonged by cuttings kept in stove-heat during winter.

CARTHAMUS *L.* BASTARD-SAFFRON. *Compositæ. Syngenesia Æqualis.*

tinctorius *L.*	common	O.	9–7	3	Egypt	1551

Generic name from the Arabic, signifying to paint, a useful dye being yielded by its bright yellow flowers, called in Britain the "Bastard-saffron," from its similarity, both in appearance and use, to the true Saffron. On the continent, where it is most cultivated, the flowers are gathered as they expand, dried, and then packed for use. The seeds are considered good for feeding domestic fowls. Being an inhabitant of the torrid zone, it requires a warm aspect; with light dry soil.

CELOSIA *L.* COCKSCOMB. *Amarantaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*

1 argentea *L.*	silvery spiked	l.F.	6–9	1	China	1714
2 castrensis *L.*	branched	Pu.	6–9	2	E. Indies	1739
3 coccinea *L.*	scarlet	Sc.	6–9	2	China	1597
4 comosa *W.*	tufted	Pk.	6–9	1	E. Indies	1802
5 cristata *L.*	common	d.R.	6–6	2	Asia	1570
compacta	*dwarf*	Vas.	6–9	2		
elata	*tall*	Vas.	6–9	2		
plumosa	*feathery*	Vas.	6–9	2		
6 pyramidalis	pyramidal	W.	6–9	1	E. Indies	1820

Name said to be derived from the Greek *Keleos*, to burn, because of a singed appearance some of the species are fancied to possess, the reality of which seems doubtful. The English name, *Cockscomb*, is descriptive of the similarity in shape or appearance of the inflorescence to the comb of a cock. All of them are highly-ornamental inmates of the stove or frame, from which they may be removed to the green-house or sitting-room when nearly full-grown; to obtain the finest specimens, great care must be taken in supplying young plants with a sufficient degree of heat, rich mould, and by giving them repeated shiftings into larger-sized pots. By these means they are made to attain to an immense size; one is mentioned in Loudon's Gardeners' Maga-

zine, Vol. XII., page 702, as being grown by Mr Alexander, gardener at Maeslaugh Castle, which measured 35½ in. in length from tip to tip, and 20 in. across; the height of the plant was 2 ft. 2 in. About two years ago, a still larger one was exhibited at the Caledonian Horticultural Society's show, Experimental Gardens, Edinburgh, grown by Mr Rintoul, gardener to James Balfour, Esq., of Whittingham.

CELSIA *L.*	CELSIA.	*Solaneæ.*	*Didynamia*		*Angiosperma.*	
1 cretica *L.*	great-flowered	Y.	7–9	3	Crete	1752
2 orientalis *L.*	oriental	Br.y.	7–9	2	Levant	1715

The genus Celsia is so named in honour of *Olaus Celsius*, professor of oriental languages at Upsal, and author of a work, published in 1745, entitled *Hierobotanicon*, or History of the Plants of Scripture. No. 1 is properly a green-house biennial; but it is also grown and treated as an annual. No. 2, with some others of the genus, are strictly annuals, and harmonize well with *Verbascum*, to which they are all nearly allied.

CENTAUREA *L.*	CENTAURY.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*		*Œqualis.*	
1 Americana *Nt.*	American	R.	6–8	1½	N. Amer.	1824
2 benedicta *L.*	blessed thistle	Y.	6–9	2	Spain	1548
3 crocodylium *L.*	crocodylium	P.	6–8	1½	Levant	1777
4 Crupina *L.*	black-seeded	F.	6–8	2	Italy	1596
5 Cyanus *L.*	blue-bottle	B.	6–8	3	Britain	
major	*greater*	B.	6–8	3	Britain	
minor	*less*	B.	6–8	2	Britain	
6 moschata *L.*	sweet-sultan	P.	6–9	2	Persia	1629
7 suaveolens	yellow-sultan	Y.	7–9	1½	Levant	1683

Generic name derived from the fabulous family of the *Centaurs*, the reputed children of Ixion, half men and half horses, and said to have inhabited Thessaly, one of whom, named Chiron, cured a wound received in his foot from an arrow by one of these species, probably No. 2, called the "Blessed Thistle," from the extraordinary medicinal qualities ascribed to it by the ancients. No. 5 is a well-known annual in wheat and rye fields, the varieties

of which are the finest of the whole genus; and were introduced into the gardens of this country by two eminent botanists, Messrs James & Robert Brown, formerly of the firm of Dickson & Brown, Perth, and the unwearied companions of the celebrated George Don of Forfar, in traversing and scanning the then unfrequented wild and romantic districts of the Highlands, in search of the numerous and interesting discoveries which now swell the catalogue of the Scottish Flora. The whole of the species are strong or coarse-growing plants, more adapted for ornamenting the shrubbery than the select parterre.

CERINTHE *L.*	HONEYWORT.	*Borragineæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Monogynia.*
1 aspera *Rth.*	rough	Y.p.	7–8	2	S. France 1633
2 major *L.*	great	Y.p.	7–8	3	S. France 1596
3 minor *L.*	less	Y.	3–8	1½	Austria 1570

Cerinthe, from the Greek *Kyrion*, the honey-comb, on account of the quantity of honey contained in the flowers, for which they should be sown near Apiaries, where their small yellowish flowers may in sunny weather be seen covered with innumerable hosts of the industrious inmates collecting their winter store. The three species are all showy, and make a pleasing variety in large borders.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *L.* CHRYSANTHEMUM.		*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia Superflua.*		
1 carinatum *Schs.*	three-coloured	W.p.	6–8	2	Barbary 1796
2 coronarium *L.*	garden	Y.	6–8	3	Sicily 1629

From the Greek, signifying gold-flower, because most of the species have bright yellow flowers. These two annual species, of which there are single and double varieties both white and yellow, though very elegant, are not equal to the beautiful perennial species *Chrysanthemum sinensis*, the Chinese christmas rose, which blooms in the green-house during the dull months of November and December, forming then, by the great variety and profusion of its blooms, an agreeable contrast to what has been appropriately termed "the surrounding wreck of vegetation."

CLARKIA *Ph.*	CLARKIA. *Onagrariæ.*		*Octandria*	*Monogynia.*	
1 elegans *Dg.*	elegant	Ro.p.	6–8	2	California 1832
carnea	*flesh-coloured*	Fl.	6–8	2	
fl-pleno	*double*	Ro.	6–8	2	
2 gauroides *Ph.*	gaura-like	P.	6–8	1	California 1834
3 pulchella *Ph.*	pretty	P.	6–7	1½	N. Amer. 1826
alba	*white*	W.	6–7	1½	
frimbriata	*fringed*	P.	6–7	1½	
grandiflora	*large-flowered*	P.	6–7	2	

Named in honour of *Captain Clark*, an eminent naturalist, who, in company with Captain Lewis, made some valuable discoveries in the rocky mountains of N. America. An interesting and highly-ornamental genus, differing from that of *Œnothera* in the peculiar lobed formation of the petals, between both of which No. 2 forms the connecting link. No. 3, with its varieties, is certainly the handsomest, the flowers of No. 1 being too much hid by the intermixture of the more luxuriant foliage. All are natives of the district of California, on the N. W. coast of America, where they were discovered, and from whence introduced, along with many other invaluable floral acquisitions, by that talented and indefatigable botanist Mr David Douglas, who, in July 1834, fell a victim to his enthusiasm and love of the science, in Thilo, one of the Sandwich Islands. For a full account of whose labours and untimely end, see Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine, Vol. XII.

CLAYTONIA *W.*	CLAYTONIA. *Portulaceæ.*		*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*	
1 perfoliata *Dw.*	small flowered	W.	5–8	½	N. Amer. 1794
2 Siberica	Siberian	R.	5–8	¼	Siberia 1768

Generic name in memory of *Mr John Clayton*, collector of plants in Virginia. Both are perfectly hardy, and not easily eradicated when once introduced; they are, however, pretty succulent plants, and their foliage, when boiled, forms an excellent substitute for spinage.

CLEOME *W.*	CLEOME. *Capparideæ*			*Tetradynamia.*	
1 pentaphylla	five-leaved	W.	6–7	2	India 1640
2 rosea *Wg.*	rose	R.	6–7	1½	Brazil 1825

CLEOME *W.*	CLEOME.	*Capparideæ*			*Tetradynamia.*
3 speciosissima *Dpe.*	most showy	P.	6–7	1	Mexico 1827
4 spinosa *L.*	prickly	W.	6–7	2	W. India 1812

Very pretty, though chiefly more or less fœtid stove annuals, requiring a light vegetable or peaty soil, and plenty of heat and air, with a sparing allowance of water in damp weather. They do best when sown in autumn, and repeatedly shifted into larger pots until flowering. No. 4 will scarcely flower the first year if sown in spring, and is therefore generally accounted a biennial.

CLINTONIA *Doug.*	CLINTONIA.	*Lobeliaceæ.*	*Monadelphia Pentandria.*		
1 elegans *Ld.*	elegant	B.	7–8	½	Columbia 1827
2 pulchella *Ld.*	beautiful	B.	7–8	½	Columbia 1831

Named in compliment of *De Witt Clinton*, late governor of the State of New York, by D. Douglas, who discovered these remarkably interesting plants on the banks of the Columbia river: they are both hardy, of easy culture on rich light soils, and eminently deserving of general cultivation, especially in small gardens.

COLLINSIA *Nb.*	COLLINSIA.	*Scrophularineæ.*	*Didynamia Angiospermæ.*		
1 bicolor	two-coloured	Li.w.	6–9	1	N. Amer. 1831
2 grandiflora *B. R.*	great-flowered	Pk.b.	6–9	1	Columbia 1826
3 linearis	linear-leaved	Pk.	6–9	1	N. Amer. 1826
4 parviflora *B. R.*	small-flowered	p. B.	6–9	½	Columbia 1826
5 verna *Nt.*	spring	B. p.	5–8	1	N. Amer. 1826

Named in compliment to *Zaccheus Collins*, vice-president of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia. Highly interesting and elegant plants, very hardy, and of the easiest cultivation on light soils. Nos. 1 and 2 are particularly handsome, and, like most of the hardy annuals introduced by Douglas from North America, are capable, if sown in autumn, of enduring our most rigid winters; and when so treated, they flower at an earlier period of the season than their more tender associates in the parterre.

COLLOMIA *Nb.*	COLLOMIA. *Plumbagineæ.*		*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*	
1 coccinea *Lh.*	scarlet	Sc.	6–8	1	Chili 1832
2 grandiflora *Dg.*	large	Sc.	6–9	2	N. Amer. 1826
3 linearis *Nb.*	linear-leaved	R.	6–7	½	N. Amer. 1826

Collomia, from the Greek *Kloma*, glue, on account of the glutinous substance exuded by the seeds when moistened. They are chiefly pretty plants, No. 1 especially so: No. 2, from the great facility by which it propagates itself by seeds, can be considered little better than a weed. Their flowers expand better in cloudy weather than in bright sunshine, nevertheless they like a warm exposure.

CONVOLVULUS *L.*	CONVOLVULUS. *Convolvulaceæ.*		*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*	
1 tricolor *L.*	three-coloured	Str.	6–9	2	S. Europe 1629
fl-albo	*white*	W.	6–9	2	

From the Latin *Convolvo* to entwine, most of the genus entwining round and supporting themselves on other plants, bushes, wood, &c.—a peculiarity, however, not possessed by this species, which is a hardy, prostrate-growing, and deservedly esteemed plant; expanding, like most of the tribe, its beautiful concave circular blossoms during sunshine, and closing them in a twisted form during rain and at night. Many other species formerly included in this genus are now referred to *Ipomea*.

COREOPSIS *Yc.*	COREOPSIS. *Compositæ.*		*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*	
1 Atkinsonia *Dg.*	Atkinson's	Y.Br.	5–9	2	Columbia 1826
2 bicolor *Nb.*	two-coloured	Y.	5–9	½	Arkansa 1822
atrosanguinea	*dark*	d.Br.	6–9	3	N. Amer. 1833
3 diversifolia *H. K.*	various-leaved	Y.Br.	6–9	2	Texas 1825
4 elegans	elegant	Br.	6–9	2	N. Amer.
5 filifolia *H. K.*	thread-leaved	Y.	7–9	2	Texas 1835
6 splendens	splendid	Y.Br.	6–8	1½	N. Amer.

No. 2, and several other members of this beautiful family, have, from a slight difference in the structure, been separated and formed into a distinct genus, under the name of *Calliopsis*, from the Greek *Kallistos*, most beau-

tiful, a designation highly applicable to the whole, and particularly to No. 2, (formerly called *Coreopsis tinctoria*) and several of its associates, the flowers of which possess a golden brilliancy of colour truly dazzling, contrasted with the inimitable depth of dark-coloured penciling towards the base of the petals, which vary in the proportion of its breadth in different varieties, so that in some, as in *Coreopsis bicolor atrosanguinea*, to leave only a small border of yellow round the tips of the rays or petals. These beauties in the flowers are materially heightened by the graceful laxness of growth which the plants possess. No. 1 differs little from No. 2, but is longer in showing flower, seldom indeed doing so the first season if sown in the open border; it has therefore been termed a biennial; but this, with nearly equal propriety, may be applied to all the others, seeing that their growth is only terminated by the frost, and even not then, provided they be sown at such a period of the season as to prevent their showing any symptoms of flowering before winter. Remarkable varieties may be perpetuated by cuttings, and will endure the winter perfectly in a green-house temperature. All the sorts prefer a warm dry situation, without shade. Most cultivators prefer sowing the seeds in a moderate hot-bed, and afterwards transplanting them, when of a proper size, to where they are intended to flower,—a method which ensures a longer enjoyment of their floral beauties.

CORONILLA *L.* CROWN VETCH. *Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria.*						
1 cretica *L.*	cretan	St.	6~8	2	Candia	1731
2 securidaca *L.*	hatchet-podded	Y.	6~8	1½	Spain	1562

Diminutive of *Corona*, a crown, from the flowers crowning the branches in a corymb. Pretty free-growing spreading plants, which should be cultivated in light rich earth.

CORYDALIS *Dc.* CORYDALIS. *Fumariaceæ. Diadelphia Hexandria.*						
1 clavieulata *W.*	tendrilled	W.y.	6~7	5	Britain	
2 glauca *Ph.*	glaucous	y.P.	4~8	2	N. Amer.	1683

An ancient Greek name for the Fumitory, but has been separated from that genus from possessing a slight difference in the structure of the seed-vessel.

No. 1 is a handsome native climber, frequently to be met with on the tops of old houses, ruined walls, &c. in upland districts, and grows freely when cultivated in light vegetable soil. No. 2 is also a neat but not showy plant, well adapted for shady situations.

CUCURBITA *L.*	GOURD. *Cucurbitaceæ.*		*Monœcia*		*Monadelphia.*	
1 aurantea *W.*	orange-fruited	Y.	6–8	6	Chili	1824
2 lagenaria *L.*	bottle	Y.	6–8	10	India	1597
3 maxima *Dch.*	largest	Y.	6–8	4	India	
4 melopepo *L.*	squash	Y.	5–9	3	India	1597
5 ovifera *L.*	egg-shaped	Y.	7–9	3	Australia	
6 pepo *L.*	pumpkin	Y.	6–8	16	Levant	1570
7 potira *L.*	large	Y.	6–8	10		
8 verrucosa *L.*	warty	Y.	6–8	12	Levant	1658

From the Celtic *Cuce*, a hollow thing, in reference to the uses for which the hard shells of the fruits of several sorts are employed. The cultivated varieties are now so numerous and dissimilar that it is impossible to ascertain to what species many of them belong. They not only differ widely in shape and colour, but also in size, weighing from 3 ounces to a cwt. or upwards: a specimen from Rouen, of the large grey gourd, was exhibited in Messrs Lawson's Agricultural Museum during the past season, weighing 155 lbs. imperial; and a specimen of the large yellow American gourd, grown in the gardens of Prestou-hall in 1829, weighed 144 lbs.; about which time a plant of the same variety produced, at Petfour, Carse of Gowrie, two specimens on the same branch, each exactly 95 lbs. The fruit of several sorts, and particularly the Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, &c. are used for various dishes; the former of which, when half grown, form a good substitute for greens. The young tops of the shoots are also used for the same purpose; and the bottle gourd, together with others having hard and sufficiently strong shells, are used in their native countries in the place of bottles, earthen-ware vessels, &c. The whole are cultivated here more for curiosity than use. They require the richest soil and composts, and should be forced previous to planting out, which may be done about the 10th May, taking the precaution of covering

them with a hand-glass until all danger from frosts is over. The small-fruited sorts may be grown on walls, &c.; but the larger-sized ones will only perfect their frnit by being allowed to spread their shoots on the surface of ground.

DATURA *L.*	THORN-APPLE. *Solaneæ.*		*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*		
1 ceratacaulon *Or.*	horn-stalked	W.	7–9	2	S. Amer.	1805
2 fastuosa *L.*	purple	P.	7–9	3	Egypt	1629
pleno	*double*	P.	7–9	3		
alba	*white*	W.	7–9	3		
3 metal *L.*	downy	W.	7–9	2	Asia	1566
4 stramonium *L.*	common	W.	7–9	3	England	
5 tatula *L.*	blue	B.	7–9	2	N. Amer.	1629

The generic name is said to be derived from *tatorat*, the Arabic name for No. 2. This is a tribe of most peculiar habits and properties; possessing the additional recommendation of having large showy trumpet-shaped flowers, although by no means forming neat border plants, their habits of growth being coarse, and their foliage and general appearance rather calculated to impress the mind with an idea of their characteristic poisonous qualities. No. 2 and its varieties possess an agreeable smell, and, as well as several others, are the better of being protected, or treated as half-hardy. No. 4 is in all its parts highly poisonous, but forms a useful medicine if used under proper restrictions: it is the hardiest of the genus, and has become so perfectly accustomed to the climate in some parts of England, as to be included in the indigenous botany of Britain. All succeed best in light rich soil, with a sunny exposure.

DELPHINIUM *Tft.* LARKSPUR. *Ranunculaceæ.* *Polyandria* *Trigynia.*						
1 ajacis *L.*	dwarf	Pk.	6–8	2	Switzer.	1573
2 consolida *L.*	tall-branching	B.	6–8	4	England	

From the Greek name of a dolphin, to which the form of the nectary in some species are supposed to bear a considerable resemblance. The specific name of No. 1 is derived from a fancied peculiar formation of its flowers, in

which the letters A J A may be traced. No. 2 is found wild in wheat-fields in the south of England; and its blue petals yield a permanent dye. The habits of growth, and the various-coloured spikes of flowers which these two species and their numerous single and double-flowering varieties yield, deservedly render them general favourites. They are of easy culture—liking a light rich dry soil; and for early flowering may be sown in March, on a moderate hot-bed, and transplanted to the flower-border in the end of April or beginning of May.

DIANTHUS.	PINK.	*Caryophilleæ.*		*Decandria*	*Digynia.*	
1 armeria *L.*	Deptford	R.	6–9	1	England	
2 prolifer *L.*	proliferous	Pk.	6–8	½	England	
3 sinensis *L.*	Chinese	R.	6–8	1	China	1713
fl. albo	*white*	W.	6–8	1		
fl. pleno	*double*	R.	6–8	1		
latifolius	*broad-leaved*	R.	6–8	1		

Dianthus, so named from the Greek *Dios anthos*, the flower of God, in allusion to the permanent beauties possessed by the garden pink and carnation, well-known members of the genus, to which the annual species, notwithstanding their richness of colour when fully expanded under the influence of a bright sunshine, fall far short in the variety and splendour of colour. No. 3 and its varieties (which, under favourable management, may be perpetuated for several years,) are remarkably neat plants, and should have a place in every select collection. The others are less ornamental; but No. 1, when seen in masses in its native localities, with its petals fully expanded, presents an agreeable contrast to the surrounding patches of yellow rattle, crowfoot, and other plants peculiar to its natural soil.

DOLICHOS *L.*	DOLICHOS.	*Leguminosæ.*		*Diadelphia*	*Decandria.*	
lablab *L.*	black-seeded	P.	6–8	6	Egypt	1674
albus	*white*	W.	6–8	5		

This is a name applied by the ancient Greeks to the Kidney-bean, to which the genus is closely allied. The species here mentioned are similar in habit

to the Scarlet Runner, but more delicate, and not so rich in the floral beauties.

DRACOCEPHALUM *L.* DRAGON'S-HEAD. *Labiatæ. Didynamia Gymnosperma.*

1 canescens *L.*	hoary	B.	6–8	2	Levant	1711
2 Moldavicum *L.*	Moldavian	B.	6–8	2	Moldavia	1596
album	*white*	W.				

Name of Greek origin, of which the English name is a literal translation. Plants of some beauty; generally grown on account of the fine scent they possess, especially *Dracocephalum canariensis*, or Balm of Gilead, a tender perennial; but sometimes grown as an annual, which is universally liked, having the odour of Citron.

ECHIUM *L.* VIPERS BUGLOSS. *Borragineæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*

1 plantaginium *L.*	plantain-leaved	V.	6–9	1	Italy	1775
2 violaceum *L.*	violaceous	B.	6–9	3	Austria	1658

An ancient Greek name, applied to several members of the genus from the fancied similarity of its seeds to a viper's head. The two here mentioned, in common with others, are possessed of some beauty in the flowers, but rough and unpleasant in the foliage, and indeed may only be admitted as a variety in large collections.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA *Chm.* ESCHSCHOLTZIA. *Labiatæ. Polyandria Tetragynia.*

cristata	crested	Y.	6–9	1	California	1824

Named in honour of *John Escholtz*, a Prussian botanist of considerable eminence, who lived about the middle of the 17th century. The species here mentioned has little attractive beauty, but is of the easiest culture, perpetuating itself when once established; and, like most of the family of *Labiatæ*, is possessed of an agreeable smell.

GALENSOOEA *R. & P.* GALENSOGEA. *Compositæ. Syngenesia Superflua.*

trilobata *Cv.*	three-lobed	O.	7–10	3	Peru	1797

Named in compliment to *M. M. Galensoga*, Superintendant of the Royal Gardens at Madrid. This plant is frequently to be met with in collections, but is not very remarkable for its beauty.

GAURA *L.*	GAURA.	*Onagrariæ.*	*Octandria*		*Monogynia.*
tripetala *Cv.*	three-petaled	Pk.	6–8	4	Mexico 1804

From the Greek *Gauron*, signifying respect,—most of the genus being extremely pretty, as well as curious. This is the only annual species, and deserves a place in all select collections, as it is both interesting and of very easy cultivation.

GEROPAGON *L.*	OLD MAN'S BEARD.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*		*Œqualis.*
glabra *L.*	smooth	Pk.	7–8	1	Italy 1704

Name derived from the Greek *Geron*, an old man, and *pogon*, beard, in allusion to the long silky beard-like awn attached to the seed. This and another less-interesting species are annual, and both are more curious than beautiful.

GILEA *R. & P.*	GILEA.	*Polemoniaceæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Monogynia.*
1 achilleœfolia	milfoil-leaved	B.	6–7	1½	N. Amer. 1826
2 aggregata	aggregate	B.	6–8	1½	N. Amer.
3 capitata *Hk.*	capitata	B.	6–7	2	Columbia 1826
albo	*white*	W.	6–7	2	
4 gracilis *Dg.*	slender	Pk.	6–7	1	N. Amer. 1826
5 pharnœcoides	Phœnicium-like	B.	6–7	1	N. Amer.
6 pungens *Dg.*	prickly	B.	6–7	1½	N. Amer. 1827
7 splendens	splendid	R.	6–8	1½	N. Amer.
8 tricolor	three-coloured	B.w.	6–8	1½	N. Amer. 1828
albo	*white*	W.	6–8	1½	

Named after *P. H. Gilia*, a Spanish botanist. The florticultural world is indebted for the introduction of the principal members of this highly ornamental genus to the lamented D. Douglas. No. 5 is well-known, being the

oldest species in this country. No. 1 is also handsome; but the most splendid of the genus is *Gilia tricolor*, the dark centre of its flower contrasted with the broad light-blue margin, produces a most dazzling effect when the sun shines in her full refulgence. All the species re-produce spontaneously from seeds if left to themselves, and thrive in any garden soil.

GLAUCIUM *Tft.* HORN-POPPY. *Papaveraceæ. Polyandria Monogynia.*

1 fulvum *Lm.*	orange	O.	7–9	2	S. Europe 1802
2 luteum *Dc.*	yellow	Y.	7–6	2	Britain
3 phœnicium *Sm.*	purple	P.	7–9	2	Britain
4 violaceum	violet	V.	7–9	2	S. Europe 1818

From the glaucous bloom which covers the foliage and stalks of this genus its name has been taken. They are all of them rather pretty, with poppy-like flowers, and of the easiest cultivation.

GOMPHRENA *L.* GLOBE-AMARANTH. *Amarantaceæ. Pentand. Monogynia.*

globosa *L.*	common	P.w.	5–9	1½	India 1714
rubra	*red*	R.	5–9	1½	
albo	*white*	W.	5–9	1½	

Derivation obscure. The varieties are to be seen in every garden where the aid of a hot-bed or frame—essential requisites to their growth—can be obtained; being highly and deservedly prized for their beautiful heads of flowers, which, if cut previous to ripening, will retain their form and colour unfaded for several years, and form an agreeable variety amongst *Gnaphalium Xeranthemum*, &c. for filling ornamental vazes, and for decorating rooms in winter. Seeds should be sown in a melon frame early in spring, and the plants, when about 2 inches high, potted off singly into small pots, and continued shifting four or five times until they attain their full size.

GOSSYPIUM *L.* COTTON. *Malvaceæ Monadelphia Polyandria.*

1 herbaceum *L.*	common	Y.	6–7	3	E. Indies 1694
2 vitifolium *Lm.*	vine-leaved	Y.	6–7	3	E. Indies 1805

Gossypium is the name by which the cotton is known in Egypt and the borders of Arabia. Both the annual and perennial species should be more extensively cultivated in the stoves of this country than they have been hitherto,—not so much for their flowers, which, although curious, possess little beauty, as for the elegance the capsules display on being nearly ripe, when they burst, and exhibit the beautiful white down so valuable in commerce, and for which No. 1 is cultivated to a great extent, in the Levant, North of Africa, East Indies, &c., but in some parts now nearly or entirely superseded by the biennial and perennial species. Its seeds are eaten, being reputed wholesome and nutritive; and, in common with those of the others, subjected to compression after being separated from the cotton, for the extraction of a valuable oil which they contain. In this country both No. 1 and 2 are cultivated as other tender annuals, by early sowing in a hot-bed, and repeated transplanting amongst rich earth into larger pots. They are subject to the attacks of the hot-house scale and green fly, against the ravages of which every precaution should be taken.

GYPSOPHILLA *L.*	GYPSOPHILLA.	*Caryophilleæ.*		*Decandria*	*Digynia.*	
1 elegans *Bieb.*	elegant	W.pk.	6~9	2	Crimea	1823
3 viscosa *Mur.*	clammy	W.	6~7	1½	Levant	1775

From the Greek "to delight in chalk," all the species preferring chalky or light soils. Very elegant delicate plants, covered with a profussion of bloom almost entirely concealing the spare grassy foliage, and supported by foot-stalks so fine as to be almost invisible at a very short distance.

HELIANTHUS *L.*	SUN-FLOWER.	*Compositæ.*		*Syngenesia*	*Frustranea.*	
1 annuus *L.*	annual	Y.	6~9	5	S. Amer.	1596
fl. pleno	*double*	Y.	6~9	4	S. Amer.	
giganteus	*giant*	Y.	6~9	6	N. Amer.	1804
2 Californicus	California	Y.	6~9	6	S. Amer.	
3 indicus *L.*	dwarf	Y.	6~9	3	Egypt	1785
fl. pleno	*double*	Y.	6~9	3		
4 petiolaris *L.*	petiolated	Y.	6~9	3	N. Amer.	1759

From the Greek *Helios*, the sun, and *Anthos*, a flower. Mr Loudon, in his Encyclopædia, says, that " Nothing can be a more complete ideal representation of the sun, than the gigantic sun-flower, with its golden rays; it is dedicated with great propriety to the sun, which it never ceases to adore while the earth is illuminated by his light. When be sinks into the west, the flowers of Helianthus are turned towards him; and when he rises in the east, the flowers are again ready to be cherished by the first influence of his beams." These remarks apply in a particular manner to No. 1, which is the type of the genus. Some authors, however, treat the property which the flowers possess of turning towards the sun as fabulous, and assert that they have seen, on the same plant, flowers presenting their faces in opposite directions. This may have been the case when the number of branches and flowers have been so great as to obstruct the regular course of one another; and certainly they do, under ordinary circumstances, turn with the utmost regularity. All of them are interesting and useful in filling vacant spaces in shrubberies. From the seeds an oil is extracted; they are also used for feeding poultry.

HELICHRYSUM *Pn.*	HELICHRYSUM.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*		
bracteatum *D.D.*	yellow	Y.	6–9	3	N. Holl.	1799
album	*white*	W.	6–9	3		

This highly-interesting everlasting was lately known by the name of *Xeranthemum lucidum*, but is now included in an extensive and very ornamental genus formerly referred to *Gnaphalium*, but now called *Helichrysum*, from the Greek *Helios*, the sun, and *Chrysum*, gold, a name particularly descriptive of the brilliant appearance which the reflexed tips of the scales of the involucrum present. These flowers, if cut before fully expanded, retain all their beauty for a considerable time; and this may be materially heightened by removing the stamens and pistils, by means of small pincers, about the period when the first scales expand. The white variety has been some years in cultivation,—the diversity between it and the yellow rendering it a valuable acquisition.

HELIOPHILLA *L.*	HELIOPHILLA.	*Cruciferæ.*		*Tetradynamia.*		
araboides *B.M.*	wall-cress-like	B.	6–8	1	C. G. H.	1768

From the Greek *Helios*, the sun, and *fileo*, to love, a name expressive of the natural habits of this pretty genus; all the hitherto discovered members of which are found in the dry hot plains of the South of Africa. This one is a very free grower, and may be considered the finest.

HELIOTROPIUM *L.* TURNSOLE. *Borragineæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*

indicum *W.*	Indian	B.	6–8	1	W. Indies	1713

The name of this genus is also of Greek origin, and descriptive of an asserted property some of the species possess of turning towards the sun. *Heliotropium peruvianum*, a well-known green-house shrub, has an agreeable smell, like meadow-hay, a property possessed in a slight degree by the annual species here mentioned.

HIBISCUS *L.* HIBISCUS. *Malvaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria.*

1 esculentus *L.*	eatable	Y.	6–8	4	W. Indies	1692
2 Trionum *L.*	Bladder Katnia	Y.Br.	6–9	2	Italy	1596
3 Vesicarius *Cv.*	African	Y.Br.	7–9	1½	Africa	1713
major	*greater*	Y.Br.	7–9	2		

Hibiscus is a name applied by the Greeks to a plant of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*, and not improbably one or other of the species included in this extensive and beautiful genus, of which the common ornamental members here named are but second-rate; although the finely contrasted brown and whitish coloured flowers of No. 3 often termed *Hibiscus Africanus*, are by no means devoid of beauty, when fully expanded under the influence of the mid-day sun; to insure the finest display of which the young plants should be raised on a moderate hot-bed in spring, and planted out about the end of May when from 4 to 6 inches in height. No. 2 is a common, hardy, and free-growing plant; and No. 1., the *Okro* of the West-Indies, although a useful culinary vegetable in that climate, can only be considered in this country rather an attractive stove plant.

HIPPOCREPIS *L.* HORSE-SHOE VETCH. *Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria.*

1 multisiliquosa *L.*	common	Y.	7–9	1	S. Europe	1683
2 unisiliquosa *L.*	single-podded	Y.	7–9	1	S. Europe	1570

Generic name from the Greek *Ippos*, a horse, and *Krepis*, shoe, to the form of which the curved seed-pods bear considerable resemblance. Neither of them are showy, but form curious and rather pretty dwarf plants. The former is the one in general cultivation.

HYMENOGYNE *Hw.* MARIGOLD-FIG. *Ficoideæ. Icosandria Polygynia.*

glabra *Hw.*	smooth	Pa.Y.	6~9	½	C. G. H.	1797

This genus was formerly included in that of *Mesembryanthemum*, from which it is now separated on account of a slight diversity in the construction of the styles; these being united in a membranous tube, a peculiarity of which the generic name (of Greek origin) is descriptive. A curious tender, or, in warm districts, half-hardy annual, with more showy flowers than the common Ice plant, but inferior in other respects. (See *Mesembryanthemum.*)

HYOSCYAMUS *L.* HENBANE. *Solaneæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*

1 agrestis *Kt.*	field	Y.p.	4~6	1	Hungary	1828
2 niger *L.*	black	Y.p.	6~7	2	Britain	
annuus	*annual*	Y.p.	6~7	2	Hungary	1818
3 pallidus *Kt.*	pale	Y.	4~6	1	Hungary	1815
4 pusillus *L.*	dwarf	Y.	4~6	1½	Persia	1691

Hyoscyamus is derived from the Greek *Us*, a pig, and *Kuanos*, a bean, from the fancied resemblance of the seed-vessels of No. 2, the type of the genus, to a bean, and the circumstances of hogs feeding on its seeds with impunity, while they are poisonous or at least injurious to other animals, and also to poultry. To the human species they are in most cases no less injurious, although instances have been known of their having been eaten without any bad effects following. This species, which is strictly biennial, is a highly-useful medicinal plant for coughs, &c.; and in the country the leaves are sometimes smoked for the toothache.

HYPECOUM *L.* HYPECOUM. *Papaveraceæ. Tetrandria Digynia.*

1 procumbens *L.*	procumbent	Y.	6~7	1	S. Europe	1596
2 erectum *L.*	erect	Y.	6~6	½	Siberia	1759

Generic name from the Greek *Hypecheo*, to rattle, a name applied in allusion to the rattling sound produced by the ripe seeds in the pods when shaken. These two are curious moderately showy plants, of easy culture, and exude, on being wounded, an abundance of a yellow-coloured fluid, similar in its properties to that of the white or opium poppy.

IBERIS *L.*	CANDYTUFT.	*Cruciferæ.*			*Tetradynamia.*
1 amara *L.*	bitter	W.	6–8	1	England
2 odorata *L.*	sweet-scented	W.	6–8	1	Geneva 1806
3 pinnata *L.*	pinnate-leaved	W.	6–9	1	S. Europe 1596
4 umbellata *L.*	Normandy	P.	6–9	1	S. Europe 1595
albo	*white*	W.	6–9	1	
formosa	*dark purple*	d.P.	6–9	1	
superba	*scarlet*	Sc.	6–9	1	

The genus Iberis is derived from *Iberia*, the ancient name of Spain, where several of the species grow naturally in great abundance. The English name, Candytuft, was originally applied to the primitive variety of *Iberis umbellata*, from it having been discovered in the Island of Candia. The annual species are handsome free-growing plants, blooming profusedly in a great variety of situations, and flowering freely in the smoky atmospheres of cities as well as under the shades of trees, walls, &c.

IMPATIENS *Rv.*	TOUCH-ME-NOT.	*Balsamineæ.*			*Pentandria Monogynia.*
1 nole-me-tangere *L.*	common	Y.	6–9	2	England
2 palida *Nt.*	American	O.	6–9	1	N. Amer. 1817

Till recently the common Balsam was included in this genus. All the species, but especially the two here mentioned, are noted for the curious way in which they scatter their seeds when the ripened capsules are touched; hence the name *Touch-me-not*, and in French *Ne me touchè pas*. No. 1 is the only European species; it will grow and flower freely under the shade and drift of thick trees; and possesses the curious economy of perfecting its seeds although the flowers may have dropped off previous to their full developement—a circumstance of frequent occurrence with this genus.

IPOMŒA *L.* BINDWEED. *Convolvulaceæ.* *Pentandria* *Monogynia.*						
1 barbegera *Rth.*	bearded	P.	6–9	8	N. Amer.	1824
2 coccinea *L.*	scarlet	Sc.	6–9	8	W. Indies	1713
3 discolor	two-coloured	l.B.	6–8	8	N. Amer.	
4 hederacea *L.*	ivy-leaved	B.	6–9	8	N. Amer.	1729
5 hepacitifolia *L.*	hepatica-leaved	P.	7–9	9	E. Indies	1759
6 incarnata	flesh-coloured	Fl.	6–9	8	N. Amer.	
7 lutea *Te.*	yellowish	St.	7–9	8	Carolina	1759
8 Michauxii *Swt.*	Michaux's	W.	6–9	8	Georgia	1815
9 nil *Prs.*	nil	l.B.	7–9	6	America	1597
10 purpurea *Lm.*	major	P.	6–9	6	America	1629
incarnata	*flesh-cold.*	Fl.	6–9	6	America	1620
varigato	*striped*	Str.	6–9	6	America	1629
albo	*white*	W.	6–9	6	America	1629
11 Quamoclit *W.*	Quamoclit	d.R.	7–9	6	E. Indies	1629
fl. albo	*white*	W.	7–9	6	E. Indies	1629
12 striata	striped	Str.	6–8	6	America	
13 triloba *L.*	three-lobed	V.	6–8	8	W. Indies	1752
14 violacea *L.*	violet	V.	6–9	6	S. Amer.	1658

From the Greek *Ip*, a bindweed, and *Omios*, simular, a name applied to an extensive and beautiful family of Climbers formerly included in that of *Convolvulus*, but separated on account of a slight difference in the floral appendages. The whole of this genus should be exposed as much as possible to the sun, as it is only when it is in its brightest height that their flowers fully unfold or expand. This property is thus described in the Flora Domestica,—

> *"Like flow'rs, which, shrinking from the chilly night,*
> *Droop and shut up; but, with fair morning's touch,*
> *Rise on their stems all open and upright."*

Most of the species are tender herbaceous plants; but of the annuals, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, together with No. 10, and its varieties, more commonly known by the name of *Convolvulus major*, are quite hardy, and of the easiest culture. The others are generally ornaments of the green-house or stove. *I. Nil*,

Coccinea, and *Quamoclit*, are tender, the former named from the bright blue colour of the corolla *Anil*, or *Nil* Indico, the latter from the Greek *Kuanos*, a bean, and *Ktitos*, dwarf, from the resemblance to the common Kidney Bean.

KAULFUSIA *Nes.* KAULFUSIA. *Compositæ.* *Syngenesia Superflua.*

1 ameloides *Nes.*	amellus-like	B.	6–8	1	C. G. H.	1819
2 ciliata	cilialed	B.	6–8	1	C. G. H.	

Named in honour of *D. Kaulfuss*, professor of botany at Halle, noted for his deep researches in *Cryptogamiæ*, or flowerless plants. No. 1 bears a profusion of bright blue flowers, the petals of which are always *reflexed*, unless in very sunny weather, contrary to the practice in most of the family *Compositæ*, the flowers of which colapse, as in the case of the *Leontodon taraxicum*, or common Dandelion.

KNAUTIA *L.* KNAUTIA. *Dipsaceæ.* *Tetrandria Monogynia.*

orientalis *L.*	oriental	R.	6–9	1	Levant	1713

Named in memory of *C. Knaut*, an eminent physician at Halle, in Saxony, who lived about the middle of the 16th century. This is the only cultivated annual species, and for variety may be grown in large gardens.

KOCHIA *Rtl.* BELVIDERE. *Chenopodeæ.* *Pentandria Digynia.*

scoparia *Schr.*	broom-cypress	G.	6–9	3	Greece	1629

A genus divided from *Satsola*, the saltwort, a tribe of plants growing in maritime situations, and from which the *Kelp* is obtained, and named in honour of *Koth*, a German botanist. This is the only species cultivated for ornament; and, like the *Chenopodium Quinoa*, its leaves may be used as a substitute for spinage.

LAGURUS *L.* HARE'S-TAIL GRASS. *Gramineæ.* *Triandria Digynia.*

ovatus *L.*	ovate-spiked	Ap.	6–7	1	Guernsey	

From the Greek *Lagus*, a hare, and *Oura*, a tail, in allusion to the soft downy or furry contracted panicles of this interesting and extremely curious

grass, which, although hitherto rare, is certainly deserving of general cultivation, from its elegant appearance in the flower border, as well as use, along with the Feather Grass *(Stipa pinnata,)* Gnaphalium Xeranthemum, &c. in forming and diversifying never-fading Bouquets.

LASTHENIA *Dc.*	LASTHENIA.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*		
1 Californica *Dc.*	Californian	Y.	6–7	1½	Californ.	1834
2 glabrata *Ld.*	smooth	Y.	6–7	1	Californ.	1834

Pretty dwarf plants. No. 1 has thick, smooth, shining leaves, and is covered in sunny weather with a profusion of brilliant yellow Chrysanthemum-like flowers. No. 2 differs from the other in having somewhat pubescent foliage and smaller flowers. Both are admissible in large collections, but their bloom has too common-place an appearance to admit of their ever becoming general favourites.

LATHYRUS *L.*	VETCHLING.	*Leguminosæ.*	*Diadelphia*	*Decandria.*		
1 aphaca *L.*	yellow	Y.	6–8	1½	England	
2 hirsutus *W.*	hairy-podded	P.	6–8	4	England	
3 Magellanicus *Lm.*	Lord Anson's	P.b.	6–9	5	Cape horn	1794
4 nissolia *L.*	nissolia	C.	5–8	1	England	
5 odoratus *L.*	sweet pea	Vas.	6–9	4	Sicily	1700
albo	*white*	W.	6–9	4	Sicily	1700
coccineo	*scarlet*	Sc.	6–9	4	Sicily	1700
nigro	*black*	Bl.	6–9	4	Sicily	1700
luteo	*yellow*	Y.	6–9	4	Sicily	1700
pictus	*painted lady*		6–9	4	Sicily	1700
purpureus	*purple*	P.	6–9	4	Sicily	1700
varius	*variegated*	Va.	6–9	4	Sicily	1700
sativus *L.*	chickling-vetch	P.	6–7	3	S. Europe	1640
albo	*white*	W.	6–7	3	S. Europe	1640
7 sphœricus *Reth.*	round-seeded	C.	6–8	1	S. Europe	1801
8 tingitanus *L.*	tangier	d.P.	6–8	4	Barbary	1680

A name of uncertain meaning, applied to a highly beautiful, as well as useful genus of papilionaceous plants. The sweet pea, and its seven varieties, are universally known and esteemed, but these can be only partially appreciated when all sown together in mixtures, as is too commonly the practice—a method which cannot be too much reprehended, as it materially lessens the effect which is produced by masses of the different colours grown separately. To secure as long a continuance of this favourite flower as possible, a portion should be sown in pots under glass in spring, so as to attain the height of from 1 to 2 feet by the middle of April, when they may be planted out, taking care to protect them from cold by a staking of fir branches. The other species are, in some instances, even superior in colour as No. 5, but want that agreeable fragrance which renders the sweet pea so great a favourite. They are all well deserving culture in the flower-garden; and Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 7, are in some countries subjected to field culture, as green food for cattle, and also for their seeds, which are used to a limited extent in some parts of the continent as substitutes for the common field and garden pease: plants formerly included in this genus *Lathyrus*, but now exchanged to that of *Pisum sativum*.

LAVATERA *L.*	LAVATERA.	*Malvaceæ.*	*Monadelphia*	*Polyandria.*	
trimestris *L.*	annual	Fl.	7–9	2	S. Europe 1633
fl. albo	*white*	W.	7–9	2	
grandiflora	*large-flowd.*	R.	7–9	2	

Named in honour of two *Lavaters*, physicians at Zurich, and friends of Tournefort. This is the one most cultivated of the annual species, and from it numerous varieties spring; but the handsomest is *Lavatera arborea*, or tree mallow, a perennial, well adapted for shrubberies or the back of wide borders, and eminently suited for growing in the vicinity of the sea, being found wild on the Bass Rock, Inchkeith, in the Forth, and on the Pentland Island.

LEONURUS *L.*	MOTHERWORT.	*Labiatæ.*	*Didynamia*	*Gymnosperma.*	
heterophillus	various-leaved	B.	6–8	?	

From the Greek *Leon*, a Lion, and *ura*, tail, the spikes of flowers being compared to the tufts of hair growing at the end of the lion's tail. Both the annual and perennial species are handsome free-growing plants.

LEPTOSIPHON. LEPTOSIPHON. *Polemoniaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*

1 androsaceus	androsace-like	Li.	6–9	1	California	1833
2 densiflorus	dense-flowered	Li.	6–9	1	California	1833

The generic name alludes to the structure of the corolla, and implies a slender tube. Dr. Lindley states, that, although the plant is perfectly hardy, yet it cannot bear our summer heats, and only flourishes in the spring, or more particularly the autumn, when the sun has lost its power, and the nights are cool with heavy rains. The seeds should, therefore, be sown in a shady situation, in the autumn, so as to flower early in the spring; or in June, in order that it may be ready to bloom in September. No. 2 does not produce its flowers in such profusion as No. 1, but both of them deserve places in collections, and are highly adapted for growing in masses.

LIMNANTHUS *R. Br.* LIMNANTHUS. *Limnantheæ. Polyandria Polygynia.*

Douglasii *R. Br.*	Douglas's	Y.w.	7–9	1	California	1833

The generic name of this dwarf trailing annual, which is interesting, in a botanical point of view, as being the type of a new natural order, is descriptive of the habit of the plant *Limne*, a marsh, and *anthos*, flower. Its leaves are succulent, of a bright green colour, and deeply divided. The flowers, by no means showy, are of a silvery-white and yellow appearance, resembling those of *Ranunculus ficaria* during their decay, but possess a slight agreeable scent, which in some measure atones for its want of beauty, and renders it a deserving plant for cultivating in damp ground, or about ponds.

LINARIA *Tft.* LINARIA. *Schrophularineæ. Didynamia Angiosperma.*

1 bipunctata *Spr.*	two-spotted	Y.	6–8	1	Spain	1740
2 latifolia *De.*	broad-leaved	Y.	6–7	1	N. Amer.	1800
3 purpurea *Ml.*	purple	P.	6–8	1½	S. Europe	1648
4 reflexa *Dsf.*	reflexed	Y.p.	6–8	1	S. Europe	1810
5 spartea *Spr.*	branching	Y.	6–8	1	Spain	1772

LINARIA *Tft.*	LINARIA.	*Schrophularineæ.*	*Didynamia*		*Angiosperma.*	
6 speciosa *Jc.*	showy	P.	6–9	1½	Barbary	1815
7 versicolor *Mn.*	various-coloured	Y.p.	7–8	1	France	1717
8 viscosa *Spr.*	clammy	Br.	6–8	1	Spain	1786

This genus, formerly included in that of *Antirrhinum*, comprehends numerous interesting plants, chiefly of dwarf growth, with flowers of various colours. The name *Linaria* was once employed to designate a perennial species called *Toad flax*, commonly found in corn fields, the stalks and leaves of which resemble those of the next genus, *Linum*, and for which they could be substituted in the manufacture of flax.

LINUM *Bh.*	FLAX.	*Caryophylleæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Pentagynia.*	
1 grandiflorum *Dsf.*	large-flowered	B.	6–8	1	S. Europe	1820
2 hirsutum *L.*	hairy	B.	6–8	1	Austria	1759
3 usitatissimum *album.*	white	W.	6–8	1	Britain	

Generic name derived from the ancient Latin name *Linum*, flax. The original variety of No. 3, and others of this genus, have been long cultivated on account of their valuable fibres, which are beaten out and parted from the wood, and form the lint or tow, ready to be spun into yarn, and then wove into cloth. The seeds are also pressed in a machine, by which means a valuable oil is extracted, and the refuse, under the name of oil-cake, is used to fatten cattle. Those here enumerated form a pleasing variety in flower-borders.

LOASA *Adn.*	LOASA.	*Loaseæ.*	*Polyadelphia*		*Polyandria.*	
1 nitida *Lm.*	showy	Y.	6–8	2	Chili	1822
2 patula *Grh.*	spreading	Y.	6–8	1	Chili	1827
3 Placii *Ld.*	Place's	Y.	6–8	1	Chili	1822

A name of unknown meaning, applied to these plants, which are only interesting for their highly-curious flowers, their foliage being rough, stinging, and having very much the appearance of the common nettle. All of them bear a great resemblance to one another, except L. aurantiaca, a handsome herbaceous climber.

LOBELIA *L.*	LOBELIA.	*Lobeliaceæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Monogynia.*
1 bicolor *H. K.*	two-coloured	p.B.	6–8	1	C. G. H. 1795
2 gracilis *Nb.*	elegant	B.	6–8	1	N. Amer. 1824
3 inflata *L.*	inflated	pa.B	6–7	1½	N. Amer. 1759
4 serrulata *Scht.*	serrulated	B.	6–8	½	Spain 1820

Tbis genus, which furnishes some of our handsomest herbaceous plants, is named in honour of *M. Lobel*, author of several works, aud physician to James 1st. The colours of the flowers, when cultivated in masses, and the elegant habits of growth, cannot be well surpassed. Nos. 1 and 2 are better of being treated as half-hardy, and are easily grown from either seeds or cuttings. No. 3 is sometimes used in America as a culinary plant.

LOPEZIA *Cv.*	LOPEZIA.	*Onagrariæ.*	*Monandria*		*Monogynia.*
1 coronata *H. K.*	coronet-flowered	R.	6–8	1½	Mexico 1805
2 racemosa *H. K.*	smooth	R.	6–8	1½	Mexico 1792

These plants have their name given in honour of *T. Lopez*, a Spanish traveller and botanist. They are rather interesting and pretty, the red flowers forming a very pleasant contrast in those gardens where variety is studied.

LOTUS *L.*	LOTUS.	*Leguminosæ.*	*Diadelphia*		*Decandria.*
tetragonolobus *L.*	winged-pea	d.P.	6–8	1	Sicily 1796

This plant, called also by Linnæus *Tetragonolobus purpureus*, from the Greek *tetras*, four, *gonia*, angle, and *lobus*, pod, has its present name of doubtful derivation. The flowers are small, and of a beautiful colour, but the plant is cultivated more as a curiosity, on account of its pods, than as an ornamental plant: these, in some parts of Spain, are used as a legume, and cooked in the same way as the Kidney Bean.

LUPINUS *Tft.*	LUPINUS.	*Leguminosæ.*	*Monadelphia*		*Decandria.*
1 albus *L.*	white	W.	7–8	2½	Levant 1596
2 bicolor *B. R.*	two-coloured	pa.B.	6–8	½	N. Amer. 1826
3 bracteolarius *Dsv.*	bracteated	B.	7–8	1½	Mont. Vid. 1820
4 Cruickshankii	Cruickshank's	l.B.	6–8	3	Peru 1829

LUPINUS *Tyl.*	LUPINUS. *Leguminosæ.*	*Monadelphia*	*Decandria.*		
5 elegans *Kth.*	elegant	B.	6–8	1	N. Amer. 1830
6 hirsutus *L.*	hairy	B.	6–8	2	S. Europe 1626
7 luteus *L.*	yellow	Y.	6–8	2	Sicily 1798
ochroleucus	*straw*	St.	6–8	2	
sem. albus	*white-seeded*	Y	6–8	2	
8 micranthus	small-flowered	pa.B.	6–8	½	N. Amer. 1826
9 microcarpus *B. M.*	small-podded	B.	6–9	1½	Chili 1821
10 mutabilis *Swt.*	changeable	B.y.	6–8	3	Bogota 1819
11 nanus	dwarf	pa.B.	6–8	1	California 1832
12 pilosus *L.*	rose	Ro.	6–8	1	S. Europe 1710
13 pusillus *Ph.*	little	pa.B.	6–8	1	N. Amer. 1827
14 Thermis *L.*	Thermis	W.	6–8	2	Egypt 1802
15 varius *L.*	small blue	B.	6–8	1	Europe 1596

Generic name said by some authors to have been derived from *Lupus*, a wolf, because the plant devours as it were the fertility of the soil; but this is of a very doubtful meaning. These vigorous-growing plants are as useful to the agriculturalist on account of the bulk of produce, as well as highly ornamental in the flower-border. No. 7 is sometimes used in Italy as an article of food, and its fragrance is an additional recommendation to the florist. No. 10 is much admired from the manner it changes its colour, so as on the same plant there are three different shades of bloom. The whole of the genus, annuals as well as perennials, are handsome, and well deserving of the extensive cultivation they receive.

LYCHNIS *L.*	LYCHNIS. *Caryophilleæ.*	*Decandria*	*Pentagynia.*		
læta *H. K.*	dwarf	Fl.	6–7	½	Portugal 1778

From the Greek *Lucnos*, a lamp, in allusion to the leaves of *Lychnis coronata*, and others of the genus, being covered with a downy substance resembling the cotton used for trimming lamps. This, the only annual species in cultivation, is exceedingly pretty, but by no means equal to some of the perennial sorts.

LYTHRUM *L.* LYTHRUM. *Salicariæ.* *Dodecandria* *Monogynia.*

Græfferil *Ten.*	Græffer's	P.	6–7	½	Italy	1800

Name derived from the Greek *Lythron*, blood, in allusion to the dark colour of the flowers. A somewhat handsome dwarf annual; not very much grown; it has, however, properties which can be used in medicine and tanning.

MADIA *Mol.* MADIA. *Compositæ.* *Syngenesia* *Superflua.*

elegans *D. Dn.*	elegant	Y.	1–9	1½	N. Amer.	1831

The name by which the genus is known in Chili. A neat but rather common plant, possessing no extraordinary beauty.

MALCOMIA *R. Br.* MALCOMIA. *Cruciferæ.* *Tetradynamia.*

maritima *R. Br.*	Virginian-stock	Y.	6–8	¾	S. Europe	1713

This annual, named by Robert Brown in honour of *Mr Wm. Malcolm*, late of Kensington Nurseries, near London, was previously called by Linnæus *Cheiranthus maritimus*. It is an interesting little plant, deservedly much admired for its beauty and delightful scent; and is, from its hardiness and freedom of growth, particularly adapted for a great variety of soils and situations; and, by varying the time of sowing, a regular succession of bloom during the summer and autumn seasons may be obtained. A variety with whitish flowers forms an agreeable mixture or contrast with the others.

MALOPE *L.* MALOPE. *Malvaceæ.* *Monadelphia* *Polyandria.*

1 grandiflora	great-flowered	P.	7–8	2	Barbary	1820
2 trifida *Cv.*	trifid	P.	7–8	1	Barbary	1808
alba	*white*	W.	7–8	1		

Generic name of Greek derivation. *Malos*, tender, from the soft texture of the leaves. The flowers resemble those of the next genus, to which this is allied; and from their growing more dwarf, the species are better suited for small collections.

MALVA *L.*	MALLOW.	*Malvaceæ.*	*Monadelphia*		*Polyandria.*	
1 crispa *L.*	curled	R.	6–8	5	Syria	1573
2 glabra *Desv.*	smooth	Pk.	6–8	4	China	1818
3 mauritiana *L.*	ivy-leaved	P.R.	6–8	5	S. Europe	1768
4 nicænsis *All.*	nicean	P.	6–7	2	Nice	1810
5 Tournefortiana *L.*	Tournefort's	B.	6–8	1	Spain	1759

Generic name derived from the Greek, in allusion to the soft texture of the leaves. Interesting tall-growing plants, highly applicable for filling bare spaces in shrubberies, &c. The flowers of most of them large and beautiful in their colour; No. 1, however, is chiefly admired for the elegance of its large curled leaves, which are often used to decorate fruit dishes.

MARTYNIA *L.*	MARTYNIA.	*Sesameæ.*	*Didynamia*		*Angiosperma.*	
proboscidea *Glox.*	common	l.B.	6–8	¾	America	1738

A half-hardy annual, named after John Martin, professor of botany at Cambridge, whose son revised the last edition of Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary. Remarkable for the size of its seed-vessels, which resemble in form the probiscis of an elephant.

MATHIOLA *R. Br.*	STOCK.	*Cruciferæ.*			*Tetradynamia.*
1 annua *Swt.*	annual	R.	3–8	2	S. Europe 1751
autumnalis	*autumn-flg.*	Var.	6–8	2	
densiflora	*densc-flowered*	Var.	5–8	2	
ramosa	*branching*	Var.	5–8	2	
2 græca *Swt.*	wall-leaved	W.	5–9	2	S. Europe
pleno	*double*	Var.	5–6	2	

This genus, formerly included by Linnæus in that of *Cheiranthus*, (Wall-flower) from which it has been separated on account of a slight difference in the formation of the stigma, is named in honour of *Peter A Mathioli*, an Italian, and physician to Ferdinand of Austria. The numerous varieties of the ten-week Stock, which, in the more complete catalogues, amount to 60, and of No. 2 to about 14 sorts, render this by far the most interesting and important tribe of Cruciferæ. The seeds should be sown in a

frame, with a slight heat in spring, and transplanted, about the middle of May, to where they are intended to flower. If grown in pots, many of the double varieties will live through the winter; and, by the profusion of their bloom, are highly adapted for decorating the green-house in the beginning of spring. The German florists have hitherto surpassed all others in the growth of Stock seed, partly from the superiority of the climate, but no little merit is also due to the great care they bestow in the management of the plants, which they endeavour to keep as much secret as possible, as they are handsomely remunerated by the demand in the British and other markets.

MEDICAGO *L.*	MEDICK.	*Leguminosæ.*	*Diadelphia*	*Decandria.*		
1 echinus *De.*	hedgehog	Y.	6–8	½	S. France	1818
2 helix *W.*	snails	Y.	6–8	½	S. Europe	1815

The generic name, Medicago, is of doubtful derivation, and said to be applied to some of the species which were brought to Greece by the *Medes*, during the invasion under Darius, as provender for their horses. All of them are remarkable for the curious formation of the legumes; and some of the perennial species, as the Lucern and yellow Medick, are highly valuable agricultural plants.

MELILOTUS *Tft.*	MELILOT.	*Leguminosæ.*	*Diadelphia*	*Decandria.*		
1 cœrulea *L.*	sweet-trefoil	B.	7–8	1½	Switzer.	1562
2 Italica *Lm.*	Italian	Y.	6–8	2	Italy	1596

From *Mel*, honey, and *Lotus*, the bird's-foot trefoil, or Herbaceous Lotus of the Greeks, from the near proximity of that genus. No. 1 is very ornamental, and besides its singularity of colour, is desirable from the agreeable scent it possesses. No. 2 is also a handsome upright annual, resembling the biennial species Shamrock. *(Melilotus officinalis.)*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.	FIG-MARIGOLD.	*Ficoideæ. Icosand. Di-Pentaginia*				
1 crystallinum *L.*	white ice-plant	W.	5–7	1	Greece	1725
2 roseum *Hw.*	purple	Pk.	6–7	1	C. G. H.	1795
3 helianthoides *H. K.*	sun-flower-like	Y.	7–9	1	C. G. H.	1774

From *Mesembria*, the mid-day, most of the species expanding their flowers about noon. An extensive genus, of very succulent habits, and many of the sorts of curiously grotesque forms; only a few are annuals, and, with two or three exceptions, are more remarkable for their peculiar habits than the beauty of their flowers. No. 1 derives its name from its stalks and leaves being covered with transparent crystaline globules resembling ice. This and the other annual species do best in hot-houses or under glass, but they will also succeed in the open air during the summer months.

MIMOSA *L.*	MIMOSA.	*Leguminosæ.*	*Polyandria*		*Monœcia.*	
1 pudica *L.*	humble-plant	W	4–8	1	Brazil	1638
2 sensitiva *L.*	sensitive	Pk.	4–8	1½	Brazil	1648

The derivation of the generic name of these interesting plants is doubtful; it has been considered by some to be from the Greek *Mimos*, a buffoon, the leaves of some of them colapsing and shrinking as if they played with the hand that touched them. The cause of this sensitive motion has long been the subject of many explanations: the best as yet given is by Dr. Dutrechet, for whose theory the reader is referred either to Lindley's Botanical Register, or Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants, by which he proves that the functions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms are in many respects nearly allied. The flowers of the whole genus are small and insignificant; and it is only in a green-house or hot-bed that the two here mentioned can be grown to perfection.

MOLUCELLA *L.*	MOLUCCA-BALM.	*Labiatæ.*	*Didynamia*		*Gymnosperma.*	
1 lævis *L.*	prickly	pa.P.	6–8	1½	Syria	1570
2 spinosa *L.*	smooth	C.	6–7	1½	Levant	1596

Generic name derived from *Molucca*, the country in which some of the species are found wild. Plants more curious than beautiful, and remarkable for the large *calyx* in which the flowers are seated.

MOMORDICA *L.*	MOMORDICA.	*Cucurbitaceæ.*	*Monœcia*		*Monadelphia.*	
1 balsamina *L.*	balsam-apple	Y.	6–7	4	India	1568
2 Charantia *L.*	hairy	Y.	6–7	4	E. Indies	1710

From the Latin *Mordeo*, to chew, the seeds having an irregular surface, and the appearance of having been chewed. The peculiarity of this genus is the manner its fruit or seed-vessels scatter both seeds and juice to a considerable distance, which is caused by colapsion of the outer skin forcing the contents suddenly through the orifice made by the separating from the stalk. The fruit of No. 1 is of a redish hue, that of No. 2 is of a greenish colour.

NEMOPHILA *D.D.* NEMOPHILA. *Hydrophylleæ. Pentand. Monogynia.*						
1 atomaria *F.*	speckled	W.p.	6–10	½	Californ.	1836
2 aurita	golden	Li.	6–9	½		
3 insignis	beautiful	B.	6–9	½	Californ.	
grandiflora	*large-flowered*	B.	6–8	½		
4 phaceloides *Bar.*	phacelia-like	B.	6–8	½		

Generic name from the Greek *Nemos*, a grove, and *fileo*, to love, the species having been found growing wild in the woods of Fort Smith, in California. The elegance of the genus is exemplified mostly in No. 3, the blue flowers of which, together with its neat trailing stem, rendering it a universal favourite. The others are also very handsome; but the flowers are neither so large, nor possesesd of that brilliancy of colour which No. 3 displays. All of them are particularly suited for early and late sowing, in order to have a longer enjoyment of their floral beauties.

NICANNRA *I.* NICANDRA. *Solaneæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*						
physaloides *Gær.*	physalis-like	P.	7–9	2	Peru	1739

A genus, included by Linnæus in that of Atropa, and named in honour of *Nicander*, a Greek physician. Not very interesting in its floral beauties, but deserving of limited cultivation: it partakes, in some degree, the poisonous qualities of the deadly nightshade. *(Atropa belladonna)*

NICOTIANA *L.* TOBACCO. *Solaneæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*						
1 angustifolia *R. & P.*	narrow-leaved	Pk.	7–9	3	Chili	1819
2 glutinosa *L.*	clammy	Sc.	7–9	3	Peru	1759
3 longiflora *Cv.*	long-flowered	G.y.	7–9	3		

NICOTIANA *L.* TOBACCO. *Solaneæ.* *Pentandria* *Monogynia.*						
4 macrophylla *W.*	large-leaved	Pk.	6–7	4	America	
5 nana *B. R.*	dwarf	W.	7–8	¼	N. Amer.	1823
6 noctiflora *Hk.*	night-flowered	W.p.	7–9	2	Chili	1826
7 odorata	sweet-scented	d.P.	7–9	3		
8 paniculata *L.*	panicled	G.y.	7–9	3	Peru	1752
9 plumbaginifolia *W.*	plumbago-lvd.	W.	7–9	2	America	1815
10 quadrivalvis *Ph.*	four-valved	W.	7–9	2	N. Amer.	1811
11 rustica *L.*	common	G.y.	7–9	3	America	1570
12 sanguinea *Lk.*	new scarlet	Sc.	7–9	4	Brazil	1829
13 Tabacum *L.*	Virginian	Pk.	6–9	3	America	1570

Named in honour of *Jean Nicot*, agent of the King of France to Portugal; who, having obtained seeds from a Dutchman in the year 1570, sent them first to Paris. The cultivation in the flower-garden of these powerful narcotic plants is chiefly for their luxuriant foliage and symetrical growth; some have, however, large and rather showy flowers, and Nos. 3, 7, and 12, may be ranked amongst the finest. The young plants are generally raised in a hot-bed; but, if sown in March, and kept covered with glass for a few weeks, they will thrive very well. The extensive consumption of Tobacco has caused many authors to write both for and against its use. Sir Walter Raleigh, who first introduced its use in Britain, had for his coat of arms a Tobacco plant, whilst King James 1st went so far in the censure of it as to write a work under the name of "A Counterblast to Tobacco."

NIGELLA *W.* FENNEL-FLOWER. *Ranunculaceæ.* *Polyandria Pentagynia.*						
1 damascena *W.*	common	l.B.	6–9	2	S. Europe	1570
fl. albo	*white*	W.	6–9	2		
fl. pleno	*double*	B.	6–9	2		
2 Hispanica *W.*	Spanish	B-w.	6–9	1½	Spain	1629
5 sativa *W.*	Egyptian	l.B.	6–6	1½	Egypt	1548
nana	*dwarf*	l.B.	6–9	½		
fl. pleno	*double*	l.B.	6–9	1½		

From the Latin *Niger*, black. The seeds, which are known under the name of Black Carraway, are sometimes used in cookery as substitutes for more expensive aromatics. All the species are neat curious plants, with fine cut leaves like those of the Fennel, hence the English name; but the double-flowering varieties are held in the greatest estimation by florists.

NOLANA *L.*	NOLANA.	*Solaneæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Monogynia.*	
1 atriplicifolia	atriplex-leaved	B.	7–8	1	Chili	
2 paradoxa *Ld.*	paradoxical	B.	7–8	1	Chili	1825
3 prostrata *L.*	trailing	B.	7–8	½	Peru	1761

Generic name of these interesting plants is of Latin derivation, being the diminutive of *Nona*, a bell, from the bell-like shape of the corolla. All the species are perfectly hardy; and the profusion of their flowers, when viewed under the influence of a noon-day sun, is truly splendid.

NONEA *Mn.*	NONEA.	*Borragineæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Monogynia.*	
rosea *Lk.*	rosy	Pk.	6–7	1½	Crimea	1823

A name given by Monch to this by no means interesting genus, to distinguish it from that of Lycopsis, to which it is very closely allied.

ŒNOTHERA *L.*	ŒNOTHERA.	*Onagrariæ.*	*Octandria*		*Monognia.*	
1 amœna *Hb.*	pleasing	P.	6–7	4	N. Amer.	1825
2 bifrons *Ld.*	two-faced	C.	6–9	1½		1830
3 Canadensis	Canadian	Y.	6–7	2		
4 cœrulea	blue	B.	6–9	2		
5 cruciata *Nb.*	cruciate	Y.	6–7	3	N. Amer.	1824
6 decumbens *Dg.*	decumbent	P.	6–9	1	California	1831
7 densiflora	dense-flowered	P.	6–8	1	California	1831
8 diversifolia	various-leaved	Y.	6–8	1		
9 Lindleyana *Dg.*	Lindley's	P.	7–9	1½	N. Amer.	1826
10 micrantha *Horn.*	small-leaved	Y.	5–8	1	California	1823

ŒNOTHERA *L.*	ŒNOTHERA.	*Onagrariæ.*	*Octandria*		*Monogynia.*
11 procumbens	procumbent	Y.	6–8	1	N. Amer. 1830
12 purpurea *Cur.*	purple	P.	6–8	1	N. Amer. 1794
13 quadrivulnera *Dg.*	four-spotted	Pk.	7–9	1½	N. Amer. 1826
14 Romanzovii *Lid.*	Romanzow's	P.	6–8	1	N. Amer. 1818
15 roseo-alba *Bern.*	red and white	R.w.	5–7	1	Nepal 1827
16 sinuata *L.*	scollop-leaved	Y.	6–7	2	N. Amer. 1770
17 spectabilis *Bern.*	showy	Y.	6–8	2	Mexico 1820
18 stricta *Led.*	strict	Y.	6–7	1½	1822
19 tenella *Cv.*	delicate	P.	6–7	1½	Chili 1822
20 tenuifolia *Cv.*	fine-leaved	Y.	6–7	1½	Peru 1824
21 tetraptera *Cv.*	four-winged	W.	6–7	1	Mexico 1796
22 triloba *Nl.*	three-lobed	Y.	6–7	1½	N. Amer. 1822
23 viminea *Dg.*	twiggy	P.	6–8	3	California 1826
24 virgata *R. & P.*	twiggy	Pw.	6–7	1½	Peru 1823

This extensive genus has its name derived from the Greek *Œnos*, wine, and *uro*, to hunt, the root of the Œnothera biennis eaten after meals, being reputed an incentive to wine drinking. A very strange phenomenon is carried on by this plant in the manner of its opening the buds in the evening, doing it almost instantaneously, and then making a stop, taking a little time in spreading out quite flat. About half-an-hour expires from the first bursting of the calyx to the final expansion of the corolla, which commonly becomes placid in the course of the next day, according to the heat of the weather. Almost all the species are handsome, and of the easiest culture on light rich soils; and Nos. 2, 4, 9, and 15 are particularly esteemed for the beauty of their flowers. The perennial herbaceous sorts are also numerous and handsome,—the collection of cultivated species amounting in all to more than 50. Mons. Spach, a Parisian botanist, has attempted to divide them into several new genera, in which he is partly followed hy some other eminent botanists, who agree in separating a tribe mostly composed of the reddish or purple coloured flowers, a sort to which the name *Godetia* is applied; the distinguishing characteristics of which genus depend on the presence of

rudiments of a wing attached to the embryo, such as appended to *Epilobium* and other allied genera.

OMPHALONES *Lh.* VENUS NAVEL-WORT. *Borragineæ. Pentan. Monogynia.*

linifolia *Lh.*	common	W.	6–8	1½	Portugal 1648

Name of Greek derivation, in reference to the form of the curious seeds, from which has been the origin of the English name. A very handsome species, profusedly covered in summer with white flowers. The perennial species *Omphalodes verna* is in some districts much cultivated by cottagers: its beautiful blue flowers, which resemble the Forget-me-not, being coeval with the snow-drop and crocus in spring.

PAPAVER *Tft.* POPPY. *Papaveraceæ. Polyandria Monogynia.*

1 Rhœas *L.*	French	Sc.	6–7	2	Britain
fl. pl. albo	*double white*	W.	6–8	2	
fl. pl. coccineo	*double scarlet*	Sc.	6–8	2	
fl. maculato	*double spotted*	Br.	6–7	2	
fl. pl. variegato	*double striped*	Var.	6–7	2	
2 somniferum *L.*	large white	W.	6–8	4	England
fl. pl. albo	*double white*	W.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. caryophylleo	*double carna.*	Cr.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. coccineo	*double scarlet*	Sc.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. fimbriato	*double fringed*	Var.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. maculato	*double spotted*	Br.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. marginato	*double picotee*	Va.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. nigro	*double black*	B.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. rubro	*double red*	R.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. roseo	*double rose*	Ro.	6–8	4	
fl. pl. variegato	*double striped*	Var.	6–8	4	

From the Celtic *papa* or *pap*, in allusion to the abundance of white milky juice which exudes from all parts of the plant. The numerous varieties of the two species have been long cultivated in the flower-garden as ornamental plants, and are no less remarkable for the gaudy diversity in the colour of

the petals than for their ephemeral duration which is beautifully described by Burns, the Scottish poet, in his well-known "Tam o' Shanter"—

"Pleasures are like poppies shed—
You seize the flower, the bloom is fled."

From the seeds of No. 2 the well-known and valuable oil which bears its name is extracted; these are produced in great abundance, and are also used to feed birds, under the name of Maw Seed. The powerful stimulants to sleep produced by opium, which is principally collected from the white poppy, renders it an article of commercial interest,—the quantity of Turkish opium used in this country alone amounting to about a yearly average of 14000 lbs. The more slender stalked species, particularly No. 1 and its varieties, hang down their heads in damp or rainy weather, in allusion to which Homer says—

"As full-grown poppies, overcharged with rain,
Decline their heads, and drooping, kiss the plain,
So sinks the youth, his beauteous head depressed
Beneath his helmet, drops upon his breast."—Pope's Illiad, B. 8th

PETUNIA *J.* BRAZILIAN TOBACCO. *Solaneæ.* *Pentandria* *Monogynia.*						
1 nyctaginiflora *J.*	marvel Peru-fld.	W.	6..9	3	S. Amer.	1823
2 phœnicea	purple	P.	6..9	3		
hybrida	*hybrid*	Var.	6..9	3		

From *Petun*, the Brazilian name for Tobacco, in which tribe of narcotics this was formerly included. From the facility with which Petunias are grown, and the splendid show of bloom they exhibit, the number of varieties of late have increased so rapidly, and differ so much in their habits, as to render it difficult to ascertain to what species they belong. Although grown as annuals, yet individual varieties are only to be perpetuated by being propagated by cuttings, and kept over winter in a green-house; and if treated as tender plants, like many other reputed annuals, natives of tropical climes, they assume more the character of shrubs, and may be made to last for many years.

PALAVIA *Cv.* PALAVIA. *Malvaceæ.* *Monadelphia* *Polyandria.*						
rhombifolia *Grh.*	rhomb-leaved	Ro.	6–7	1	Lima	1829

The generic name of this half-hardy annual is given in honour of *Don A Palauy*, professor of botany at Madrid, and author of a Spanish translation of the Species Plantarum of Linnæus. For the sake of variety it may be grown in large collections, but no remarkable beauty is exhibited by the flowers.

PHACELIA. PHACELIA. *Borragineæ.* *Pentandria* *Monogynia.*						
1 congesta *H.K.*	grouped	B.	6–7	1	Texas	1835
2 tanacetifolia	tansy-leaved	P.	6–7	1	America	1834
3 vinifolia *Rx.*	vine-leaved	l.B.	6–7	1½	Texas	1835

From *Phacelos*, a bundle, the flowers being disposed in fasiculated bundles. The species have rather pretty flowers, but their foliage is so abundant and coarse-like, as in a considerable degree to detract from the ornamental appearance of the plant, except No. 3, which is of a particular neat growth, the leaves being small, and the flowers both plentiful aud showy. .

PHLOX *L.* PHLOX, *Polemoniaceæ.* *Pentandria* *Monogynia.*						
Drummondii	Drummond's	Ro.	6–8	2	Texas	1835

This, with its varieties, are the only annuals in this most extensive genus, and certainly yield to none of the finest of their perennial brethren in richness and beauty of bloom. Fine varieties should be perpetuated by cuttings, which should be planted in autumn, and kept in a green-house; the plant will thrive well when sown from seeds, and treated as a half-hardy annual.

PHYSALIS *L.* WINTER-CHERRY. *Solaneæ.* *Pentandria* *Monogynia.*						
angulata *L.*	angular-leaved	W.	6–9	2	India	1752

The Winter-cherry, called also Alkekengi, has its generic name derived from the Greek word *physa*, a bladder. The fruit, which is acideous and bitter, being enclosed within an inflated calyx, thereby rendering it a plant of con-

siderable interest as well as beauty during the end of autumn. It may be propagated either by seeds or cuttings. Several of the more permanent species are likewise cultivated for their fruits, which, in some, are superior to that of the one here mentioned, and which have been successfully used in making marmalade.

PISUM *Tft.* PEA. *Leguminosæ.* *Diadelphia* *Decandria.*
sativum *coronatum* crown P. 6–9 4 S. Europe

This genus, the most valuable of all cultivated legumes, has its name derived from the Celtic *pis*, a pea. The crown Pea is grown in the flower-garden on account of the profusion and beauty of its pink blossoms, which form a corymb or crown; they, however, want the fragrance which those of the Sweet Pea *(Lathyrus odoratus)* possess.

PLATYSTEMON. PLATYSTEMON. *Ranunculaceæ.* *Polyandria* *Monogynia.*
Californicum *Benth.* California R.y. 6–9 2 California 1828

A neat but not gaudy annual, from that great emporium of vegetable beauty the west of North America. Generic name derived from the peculiar formation of the stamen.

PLECTOCEPHALUS *D.D.* PLECTOCEPHALUS. *Compositæ.* *Syngen.* *Superflua.*
Americanus *D.D.* American Li. 7–9 3 Arkansa 1834

From *Plectos*, plaited, and *Kephalos*, head, the scales of this somewhat neat plant having the appearance of being plaited. If grown in a rich sandy loam, it will flower freely, and repay the cultivator by the beauty of its colour.

POCOCKIA *Scr.* POCOCKIA. *Leguminosæ.* *Diadelphia* *Decandria.*
cretica *Scr.* Cretan Y. 6–7 1 Candia 1813

A name given in honour of *Richard Poctke*, a celebrated traveller in the Levant, to this plant, called also by Linnæus *Melilotus cretica*; the red flowers of which form a pleasant contrast with the blue and yellow-coloured Melilots.

PODOLEPIS *Lab.*	PODOLEPIS.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*	
gracilis *Grh.*	slender	Pk. 9–9	3	N. S. W.	1826
albo	*white*	W. 6–9	3		

A name of Greek derivation, *Pous*, a foot, and *lepis*, a scale, on account of the flower-stalks being covered with scales. This, the only species in general cultivation, is of recent introduction, and possesses much of the beauty and peculiarity of structure that many native species of the same country exhibit.

POLYCARPON *L.*	ALL-SEED.	*Paronychieæ.*	*Triandria*	*Trigynia.*	
tetraphyllum *L.*	four-leaved	W. 6–7	½	England	

From the Greek *polus*, many, *carpon*, fruit or seed, a name highly applicable to this curious little plant, which produces seeds in great abundance; it thrives remarkably well in dry sandy soil, and is particularly applicable for rock work.

POLYGONUM. *L.*	PERSICARIA.	*Polygoneæ.*	*Octandria*	*Trigynia.*	
1 emarginatum *Rth.*	notch-leaved	Pk. 6–7	2	China	1796
2 orientale *L.*	common	R. 7–10	4	E. Indies	1707
albo	*white*	W. 7–10	4	E. Indies	1781
3 Tartaricum *Lou.*	Tartarian	W.pk.7–9	2	Siberia	1729
4 tinctorium *Lou.*	dyers	R. 7–8	2	China	1816

Polygonum, a name of Greek derivation, being from *gonu*, a knee, and *polus*, many, or many joints. The common Persicaria, as it is improperly called, (that being the name of another species well-known as a common weed in wet or undrained lands,) is a well-known showy annual, of robust growth; and is also grown for its medicinal qualities, which have the same properties as those attributed to the common buck-wheat *P. Fagopyrum*. The seeds are also farinaceous, and can be used in the same manner as those of that well-known species; a field of which, when in full bloom, is perhaps the most beautiful object that the crops of the husbandman present. No. 4 has been extensively grown in China for a valuable indigo which it yields, and for which it has been cultivated for the last few years in France: and was introduced into Scotland, in spring last, by Messrs Lawson & Son, Edinburgh,

who have proved that it can be grown in this country; and may probably ere long be the subject of extensive culture.

PRISMATOCARPUS *Herit.* VENUS L.-GLASS. *Campan. Pentand. Monogynia.*						
1 hybridus *Herit.*	hybrid	P.	5–8	1	England	
2 pentagonus *Herit.*	five-angled	B.p.	5–8	1	Turkey	1686
3 speculum *D.*	common	P.	5–8	1	S. Europe	1596
albo	*white*	W.	5–8	1		
pallido	*pale*	Li.	5–8	1		
purpureo	*purple*	d.P.	5–8	1		

This genus is named, in allusion to the form of the fruit, from the words *Prisma*, a prism, and *carpos*, fruit, and chiefly consists of hardy annuals, formerly referred to Campanula; of these the most interesting is No. 3, which, with its varieties, are old and well-known inhabitants of the flower-garden—esteemed alike for their neat habits of growth and profusion of bloom. The name of Venus Looking-glass is supposed to have been applied to this species from the resemblance that its corolla bears to the ancient form of a mirror, which was round; whence the astrological sign of Venus was made to represent a round mirror with its handle. The whole succeed in light rich soil; and the seeds, which are small, should, when sown, be sparingly covered with earth.

RESEDA *L.* MIGNONETTE. *Resedaceæ. Dodecandria Trigynia.*						
odorata *L.*	sweet-scented	St.	6–10	1	Egypt	1752

Derivation of generic name from the Latin *Resedo*, to calm or appease, the plant having been considered as efficacious in removing external bruises. The Mignonette is a well-known universal favourite, and occupies a prominent place in every flower-garden, where it is especially useful for growing under or amongst *dahlias*, and other showy flowers, which are either devoid of, or have a disagreeable smell. "The luxury of the garden," says Mr Curtis, (conductor of the Botanical Magazine bearing his name,) "is greatly heightened by the delightful odour which this little plant diffuses; and, as it grows readily in pots, its fragrance can be conveyed to the house." Its per-

fume, though not so refreshing as the Sweet-briar, is not apt to offend the most delicate olfactories. The Mignonette is also universally esteemed for growing in boxes or flower-pots, particularly in town windows; and, although generally treated as an annual, yet, if protected from frost, and prevented from flowering too profusedly by pinching off about one-half of the flower-spikes, it will attain the size and habits of a shrub, and last for many years. Seeds may be sown in April, either in a hot-house to force it, or in the open border, where it will flower freely and ripen its seeds, by which it will perpetuate itself without further care than is necessary to clear the young plants from weeds.

RHODANTHE *Ld.* RHODANTHE. *Compositæ. Syngenesia Æqualis.*

Manglesii *Ld.*	Capt. Mangles	Ro.	6–9	1	Swan Riv.	1834

This genus, according to Dr. Hooker, seems to be nearly allied to Podolepis, but differs in the form of the involucrum; and has its name given in allusion to the beautiful rosy colour of its flowers. The only known species is a very handsome annual, possessing the brilliancy of the Cape Helichrysum, but without the stiffness and formality of that plant. It can be brought to flower in the green-house, at almost any season of the year, by sowing the seeds about two months previous. It also thrives out of doors; where, however, the delicacy of its form does not appear to such advantage as when grown under glass; it should be sparingly watered, have a free circulation of air, and be grown in moderately-sized pots, well drained, and supplied with rich light soil.

RICINUS *L.* PALMA CHRISTI. *Euphorbiaceæ. Monœcia Monadelphia.*

1 armatus *B. R.*	armed capsuled	G.	6–9	6	Malta	1807
2 communis *L.*	coromon	G.	6–9	6	E. Indies	1548
major	*greater*	G.	6–9	8		
minor	*less*	G.	6–9	4		
3 inermis *Je.*	unarmed capsuled	P.	6–8	6	India	1758
4 Tanarius	Tanarian	G.	6–9	4	E. Indies	1810
5 viridis *W.*	green	G.	6–8	6	E. Indies	1802

A Greek name of an insect of the beetle tribe, to which the beautifully-spotted and smooth shells of the seeds bear a very great resemblance. Although generally grown as annuals in this country, yet, in tropical climates, all the species exist for a series of years; and some attain to the height of small trees, so that ladders are often employed by the inhabitants to enable them to gather the seeds from which the Castor Oil, so celebrated in Materia-medica, is obtained by expression. If sown in a hot-bed early in the season, and transplanted to a warm situation when all danger from frost is past, R. communis *major*, will, in a rich soil, attain to the height of 8 or 10 feet; and forms, by the large size of its leaves and peculiarity of growth, one of the handsomest of half-hardy annuals.

RUDBECKIA *L.* RUDBECKIA. *Compositæ. Syngenesia Frustranea.*

amplexifolia *Je.*	stem-clasping	Y.	7–8	2	Louisiana	1793

The only cultivated species of this genus, which has been named in honour of *Olans Rudbeck*, professor of botany at Upsal, who died of grief at witnessing the burning of his laborious work called *Campi Elysii*. A somewhat handsome annual, deserving a situation in large flower-gardens.

ROMERIA. ROMER'S POPPY. *Papaveraceæ. Polyandria Monogynia.*

hybrida *Dc.*	hybrid	P.	5–6	1½	England	

Named in honour of *J. J. Romer*, professor of botany at Laudstault. An elegant plant, closely allied to Chelidonium, Glaucium, and Papaver; it is found growing wild in the southern parts of England.

SALPIGLOSSIS *R. & P.* SALPIGLOSSIS. *Solaneæ. Didynamia Angiosperma.*

1 integrifolia *H. R.*	entire-leaved	Ro.	6–7	1	Uraguay	1831
2 linearis *H. K.*	linear-leaved	Ro.	6–8	1	Uraguay	1831
3 sinuata *R. & P.*	scolloped	d.P.	7–8	1	Chili	1827
4 picta *Swt.*	painted	Va.	6–8	2	Chili	1820
5 atropurpurea *Gr.*	dark-purple	P.	7–8	2	Cordilier	1826
hybrida	*hybrid*	P.	7–8	2		
6 straminea *H. R.*	straw	R.w.	6–8	1½	Chili	1821

The derivation of the name of this highly-ornamental genus is from the Greek words *Salpigx*, a tube, and *glossa*, tongue, in allusion to the tongue-shaped extremity of the tubular style. Numerous hybrid varieties between the different species are easily produced: a very fine one is Salpiglossis picta *atropurpurea*,—the dark velvety puce colour of the upper part of which, contrasted with that of the exterior from the throat downwards, shining as though covered with gum, renders it highly interesting. All will thrive very well if treated as half-hardy annuals out of doors; but their being grown under glass in a green-house will enable the florist to have a longer enjoyment of their floral beauties.

SALVIA *L.*	SAGE.	*Labiatæ.*	*Decandria*		*Monogynia.*	
Horminum *L.*	Horminum Clary	P.	6–7	1½	S. Europe	1596
rubra	*red-topped*	R.	6–7	1½	S. Europe	1596
violacea	*purple-topped*	P.	6–7	1½	S. Europe	1596

From the Latin *Salvere*, to save—healing properties being ascribed to some members of the genus. The species are numerous, and exceedingly ornamental: this and its varieties are the most interesting of the annual ones, and are cultivated on account of the handsome appearance which the tops, formed of the beautiful large floral appendages, present. The English name is derived from the beneficial use of the glutinous juice for extracting dust from the eyes.

SANVITALIA *Cv.*	SANVITALIA.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*		
procumbens *Cv.*	trailing	Y.	7–8	1	Mexico	1798

This genus, like many others, has had a name given to it, to which no literal meaning can be applied. The only species in cultivation has pretty flowers, consisting of a yellow ray, with a dark purple disk, resembling some species of Rudbeckia.

SAPONARIA *L.*	SOAPWORT.	*Caryophylleæ.*	*Decandria*	*Digynia.*		
1 Calabria *Gus.*	Calabrian	R.	8–9	½	Calabria	1830
2 Vaccaria *L.*	cow-herb	Pk.	7–8	2	Germany	1596

Generic name given in allusion to the mucilaceous sap which the plants yield, being applicable in the place of *Sapo*, soap. A somewhat ornamental genus, deserving of cultivation for the sake of variety.

SCABIOSA *W.* SCABIOUS. *Dipsaceæ.*			*Tetrandria*		*Monogynia.*	
1 atropurpurea *L.*	dark purple	Br.	6–8	3	Doubtful	
carnea	*flesh-coloured*	Fl.	6–8	3	Garden variety	
rosea	*rose*	Ro.	6–8	3	Garden variety	
variegata	*variegated*	Va.	6–8	3	Garden variety	
alba	*white*	W.	6–8	3	Garden variety	
prolifera	*proliferous*	P.	6–8	3	Garden variety	
punctata	*mottled*	Sp.	6–8	3	Garden variety	
2 prolifera *L.*	proliferous	Y.	7–8	1	Egypt	1683
3 stellata *L.*	starry	B.	7–8	1½	Spain	1596

From *Scabies*, leprosy, some species having been anciently recommended for the cure of that disease. The species are all vigorous growers, of which the handsomest is No. 1, which, with its varieties, are considered and generally treated as biennials, but will in some seasons flower the first year, and should be grown in every flower-garden. This, which is commonly known by the name of Sweet Scabious, has been in cultivation so long that its native country is unknown, but it is generally considered to be originally from the East Indies.

SCHIZANTHUS *R. & R.* SCHIZANTHUS. *Scrophularinæ.*			*Decan.*		*Monogynia.*	
1 diffusus	spreading	P.w.	6–10	2		
2 elegans purpureus	elegant purple	P.	6–10	2	Chili	
3 Grahamii *H. K.*	Graham's	Va.	6–10	2	Chili	
4 Hookerii *Gel.*	Hooker's	Ro.li.	6–10	2	Chili	1828
5 obtusifolius	obtuse-leaved	P.w.	6–10	2	Chili	
6 pinnatus *R. & P.*	pinnate	W.p.	6–10	2	Chili	1822
humilis	*dwarf*	W.p.	6–10	1	Valpar.	1831
7 porrigens *H. R.*	spreading-stalked	W.p.	6–10	2	Chili	1822
8 Priestii	Priest's	W.	6–10	2	Chili	1834
9 retusus	blunt-petaled	Va.	6–10	2	Chili	1722

The name of this genus of elegant and profuse-flowering annuals is derived from the Greek *schizo*, to cut, and *anthos*, flower, both the flowers and foliage being considerably cut or indented, the former in a peculiar and somewhat irregular manner. The numerous-spotted and various-coloured flowers of all the species are supported on graceful and slender branches and footstalks, quite above or unmixed with the leaves; and compose, when well grown, one of the finest tribes for decorating the green-house in the summer months; or in early spring, when protected during winter, and forced with a moderate heat and a free circulation of air. They are also admirably adapted for growing in masses or beds in the flower-garden. Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 9, are the hardiest; and to insure a regular succession of the bloom, the seeds should be sown at different times, and these afford the finest braird in a rich free soil, rather dry than otherwise.

SCHIZOPETALON *Ss.*	RAGGED STOCK.	*Cruciferæ*		*Tetradynamia.*		
Walkerii *Ss.*	Walker's	W.	5–7	1	Chili	1822

This curious plant is furnished with pinnatifid petals, from which the name has been taken from the Greek word *scizo*, to divide. It is of difficult cultivation, requiring to be kept in a well-aired cool green-house; and is generally raised from seeds, which are but sparingly produced.

SCORPIURUS *L.*	CATERPILLAR.	*Leguminosæ.*		*Diadelphia*	*Decandria.*	
1 muricata *L.*	prickly	Y.	6–7	2	S. Europe	1640
2 vermiculata *L.*	common	Y.	6–7	2	S. Europe	1621

Name derived from the Greek words *Scorpios* and *ura*, or Scorpion's tail, the pods having been likened to the tail of a Scorpion; these are numerous, and, by their grotesque forms, resemble a colony of caterpillars preying upon the plant, for which appearance the plant obtains a situation in gardens of the curious. It is very hardy, and grows well in any common garden soil.

SENECIO *L.*	JACOBÆA.	*Compositæ.*		*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*	
elegans *L.*	elegant	P.	6–8	2	C. G. H.	1700
fl pleno albo	*double white*	W.	6–8	3		

SENECIO *L.* JACOBÆA.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*		*Superflua.*
fl pleno rubro	*double red*	R.	6–8	2
fl albo	*white*	W.	6–8	2
fl luteo	*yellow*	Y.	6–8	2
fl pallido	*pale*	l.P.	6–8	2

From *Senex*, an old man, some authors say in allusion to the premature old age which the common groundsel *(Senecio vulgaris)* and other species present at an early period of the season; others, seemingly with more propriety, consider the name as having been applied to it, in allusion to the hoary appearance which the pappus of the ripe seeds present. In this genus, which chiefly consists of gaudy yellow-flowered herbaceous plants, are included several of our common weeds; and the only species deserving cultivation as an annual is that here mentioned, which, with its varieties, particularly those with double flowers, are highly deserving the name. The latter may be perpetuated by cuttings, with protection during winter in a green-house. The whole grow well in common garden soil.

SICYOS *L.* ONE-SEEDED CUCUMBER. *Cucurbutaceæ. Monœ. Monadelphia.*						
angulatus *L.*	angular-leaved	Y.	7–9	3	N. Amer.	1710

One of the Greek names for the Cucumber, to which it is closely allied; but the fruit is much smaller, and furnished with only one seed in each capsule.

SILENE *L.* CATCHFLY.	*Caryophylleæ.*	*Decandria*		*Trigynia.*	
1 Armeria *L.*	Lobel's	Pk.	7–9	1½	England	
fl albo	*white*	W.	7–9	1½		
2 atocion *Mur.*	atocion	Pk.	5–7	¾	Levant	1781
3 colorata *Schs.*	coloured	P.	6–7	1	Morocco	1819
4 compacta *Fis.*	compact	Pk.	5–6	1½	Caucas	1826
5 grandiflora	great-flowered	Pk.	5–6	2		
6 noctiflora *L.*	night-flowering	Pk.	6–7	2	England	
7 pendula	pendulous	R.	5–7	1	Sicily	1731
8 picta *Per*	painted	Pk.	6–7	2		1822

SILENE *L.* CATCHFLY. *Caryophylleæ.*			*Decandria*		*Trigynia.*	
9 quinquevulnera *L.*	five-wounded	Bd.	6–8	1	England	
10 reticulata *Dsf.*	netted	Pk.	7–8	1	Barbary	1804
11 urbella *L.*	small red	Fl.	7–8	½	Portugal	1732
12 tridentata *Dsf.*	three-toothed	p.R.	5–6	½	Barbary	1823
13 vespertina *Ritz.*	evening	Br.	7–8	2	Barbary	1796

Silene is said by some authors to be named after the God *Silenus*, others from the Greek word *Sialon*, saliva, from the viscid frothy moisture with which the stalks are covered. A genus consisting of numerous pretty-growing, and some showy species, with others which are only interesting to the botanist. No. 1 is well-known and showy; and No. 9, named from five dark bloody spots in the corolla, is the prettiest, and is found wild on light and sandy soils in the south of England and the Channel Islands. The others, for variety, may be easily cultivated in a light dry rich soil.

SOLANUM *L.* NIGHT-SHADE. *Solaneæ.*			*Pentandria*		*Monogynia.*	
1 lycopersicum *L.*	love apple	G.	7–9	3	S. Amer.	1596
erythrocarpum	*red-fruited*	G.	7–7	3	S. Amer.	1596
chrysocarpum	*yellow-fruited*	G.	7–9	3	S. Amer.	1596
leucocarpum	*white-fruited*	G.	7–9	3	S. Amer.	1596
2 ovigerum *Dun.*	egg-plant	B.	6–7	2	Africa	1597
album	*white*	B.	6–7	2	Africa	1597
rubrum	*red*	B.	6–7	2	Africa	1597

Name of doubtful meaning, considered by some for *Solor*, to comfort, but in what way applied is difficult to discover. No. 1, now also called *Lycopersicum esculentum*, is extensively cultivated about Naples and Rome for the use, in soaps, &c., of its beautifully-coloured berries, for which purpose they are also grown in this country. The leaves and branches, however, are coarse, and emit a disagreeable smell, which renders it unsightly for the flower-border. The curious resemblance of the fruit of No. 2 to an egg, both in colour and shape, has long rendered it a plant of interest in the stove and green-house; but in the open air it will not come to perfection.

TAGETES *L.*	MARIGOLD.	*Compositæ.*		*Syngenesia*		*Superflua.*	
1 erecta *L.*	African		Y.	6–8	2	Mexico	1596
plena-crocea	*dble.-yellow*		Y.	6–8	2		
fistulosa	*quilled*		Y.	6–8	2		
grandis	*tall*		Y.	6–8	2		
humilis	*dwarf*		Y.	6–8	2		
sulphurea	*sulphur*		Su.	6–8	2		
2 patula *L.*	French		Y.o.	6–9	2	Mexico	1573
pleno formosa	*dble. unique*		Y.	6–9	2		
grandis	*tall*		Y.o.	6–9	2		
humilis	*dwarf*		Y.o.	6–9	2		
striata	*striped*		St.	6–7	2		

Generic name taken from *Tages*, a Tuscan divinity, and the grandson of Jupiter. A family of splendid plants, chiefly natives of the warmer districts of the new world. The two species here named, with the varieties, are well-known and deservedly highly-prized half-hardy annuals, particularly No. 2; some of the finer variegated, bright yellow, and dark-coloured double-varieties of which surpass, in fineness of pencilling, even the Carnation and Tulip. The finer varieties of both are, however, very ephemeral—being only perpetuated by seeds, and therefore require the greatest care in sowing to prevent hybridization from any of the less worthy sorts. Both will grow and flower late in autumn, by being sown in the open border in April; but, in order to insure an early display and lengthened continuance of their bloom, they should be sown early in spring on a moderate hot-bed, and planted out early in May, when about three inches high, where intended to flower: some, however, recommend potting off the young plants in small-sized pots, where they are allowed to stand until they show flower, when they are turned out into the open border,—selecting of course only the finer or double sorts.

TALINUM *Adn.*	TALINUM.	*Portulaceæ.*		*Dodecandria*		*Monogynia.*	
ciliatum *R. & P.*	ciliatum		P.	6–7	1	Chili	1823

A name without meaning, applied by Adamson, a French botanist, to a genus of succulent plants chiefly composed of tender Perennials. The one

here named is an exception. It is an annual of no remarkable beauty, and grows freely in dry warm gravelly situations when once introduced.

TOLPIS *Gær.*	TOLPIS.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Æqualis.*		
barbata *Gær.*	purple	P.	6–8	1½	France	1620
fl albo	*white*	W.	6–8	1½		

A fanciful name, without meaning, and applicable to a small genus of handsome annuals, of which this, known also by the name of *Crepis barbata*, is the only one in general cultivation. The white variety is particularly handsome.

TRACHYMENE *Rd.*	TRACHYMENE.	*Umbelliferæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Digynia.*		
cœrulea	blue	B.	6–8	1		

From the Greek *Trachys*, descriptive of the rough membraneous texture of the involucrum. This one is a pretty plant, interesting on account of its colour being unusual amongst plants of the natural order to which it belongs. It requires a dry sunny situation, and a rich soil.

TROPÆOLUM *L.*	INDIAN-CRESS.	*Tropæoleæ.*	*Octandria.*	*Monogynia.*		
1 majus *L.*	greater	O.y.	6–9	6	Peru	1596
atrosanguineum	*dark*	d.R.	6–9	6		
variegatum	*striped*	Str.	6–9	6		
venustum	*beautiful*	O.y.	6–9	6		
2 minus *L.*	less	O.y.	6–9	2		

From the Latin *Tropæum*, in allusion to the buckler and helmet forms of the species. These two are old, common, and highly-ornamental plants; the latter is also useful for culinary purposes, the flowers being eaten in salads, as well as employed in garnishing, and the seeds are substituted for, and preferred by some, to capers. Double varieties of both are in cultivation: these are perpetuated by cuttings, and preserved in the green-house during winter; by which means several of the finer varieties of No. 1, as the *sweet-scented*, *variegated*, and *dark-flowered*, may also be preserved with more certainty than when grown from seeds.

URTICA *L.* NETTLE. *Urticeæ.* *Monœcia* *Tetrandria.*

pilulifera *L.*	Roman	G.	6–8	1½	England

From the Latin *Uro*, to burn, in reference to the stinging properties of most of the genus. Plants of little beauty; but this one is sometimes grown on account of its curious globular heads or fruit. Like the common nettle and others, it yields a fine flax-like fibre by maceration, and by separating from the more woody parts of the stem.

VERONICA *L.* SPEEDWELL. *Schrophularineæ.* *Decandria Monogynia.*

filiformis *Sm.*	filiform	B.	6–9	½	Levant	1780

A name of doubtful origin and obscure meaning. This beautiful genus, so much esteemed in perennial herbaceous collections, has little attraction amongst its annual species, these being in general trailing weeds, or weed-like plants, with inconspicuous flowers; of these the one here mentioned is admissible in collections as much for the sake of variety as for any real beauty.

VICIA *L.* VETCH. *Leguminosæ.* *Diadelphia* *Decandria.*

1 atropurpurea *Desf.*	dark purple	d.P.	6–8	3	Algiers	1815
2 grandiflora *Sco.*	large-flowered	Y.	6–8	2	S. Europe	1818
3 tricolor *Seb.*	three-coloured	P.y.	6–8	3	Italy	1818
4 villosa *W.*	villose	d.P.	6–8	10	Germany	1815

Reputed derivation of the generic name uncertain, or at least unsatisfactory—some authors take it from the Celtic *vincio.* A highly-interesting as well as useful tribe of Papillionaceous climbers; many, such as the common tare *Vicia sativa*, are used, and others have been recommended to be grown as food for cattle, horses, &c., for which purpose No. 4 seems to be eminently suited, from the unusual length of the culm, which often attains to upwards of 12 feet in height, and yields a profusion of bluish-purple flowers. No. 3 is a pretty, and from the singularity of its green, black, and yellowish coloured flowers, a very desirable plant; the others are also well deserving a place in the flower garden.

VIOLA *Tft.*	VIOLET.	*Violaceæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*	
tricolor *L.*	three-coloured	Y.p.	4–8	½	Britain

Generic name of obscure derivation. The species here mentioned, the only one of the numerous highly-interesting and ornamental genus worthy of cultivation as an annual, and notwithstanding its just claims to beauty and diversity of colour, is so inferior in these respects to the infinite variety now cultivated of more permanent sorts, that it is hardly admissible in the select parterre, but may be successfully employed in being sown amongst grass, on dry banks, lawns, &c., for their embellishment.

XERANTHEMUM *L.*	EVERLASTING.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Superflua.*		
1 annuum *L.*	annual	P.	6–7	1½	S. Europe	1570
fl pleno	*double*	P.	6–7	1½		
2 inapertum *W.*	unopened	P.	6–8	1½	S. Europe	1620
3 orientale *W.*	white	W.	6–8	1½	Levant	1813
fl pleno	*double*	W.	6–8	1½		

From the Greek *Xeros* and *Anthemon*, signifying a dry flower, in reference to the dry persistant coloured ray or flower-like scales of the involucrum. All the species are beautiful, and highly-desirable plants for decorating rooms, &c. in winter. They succeed best in unretentive rich soils, where they can enjoy plenty of sunshine and air.

ZINNIA *L.*	ZINNIA.	*Compositæ.*		*Syngenesia*		*Superflua.*
1 angustifolia *Hum.*	narrow-leaved	R.	6–8	2	Mexico	1824
2 aurea	golden	Y.	6–8	2	Mexico	1789
3 elegans *Jc.*	elegant	S.	6–8	2	Mexico	1789
4 hybrida *B. M.*	hybrid	S.	6–8	3	S. Amer.	1818
5 multiflora *L.*	many-flowered	R.	6–8	2	N. Amer.	1770
6 revoluta *Cv.*	revolute	S.	6–8	2	Mexico	1817
7 tenuifolia *Jc.*	slender	S.	6–8	2	Mexico	1799
8 verticillata *And.*	whorl-leaved	R.	6–8	2	Mexico	1789

This peculiar and splendid genus is named in compliment to *John Godfrey Zinn*, who, in 1757, published a catalogue of the plants in the botanic gardens of Gottingen. Being all natives of warmer climates, the species and varieties succeed best if raised under glass, and afterwards transplanted; which treatment is amply repaid by the brilliant display of the flowers, particularly of those of the scarlet or red varieties. A light rich soil is essential to their growth: and from their varying considerably in height, great care is requisite in appropriating the different sorts to their proper situations in the flower-border.

ZŒOEA *L.* ZŒOEA. *Compositæ.* *Syngenesia* *Frustranea.*
Leptaurea *L.* Leptaurea O. 6..9 ½ Levant 1779

Name after *Dr Zœga*, author of the Flora Islandica, published in 1773. A small but curious centaury-like plant of little beauty.

TENDER PERENNIALS,

Which require the protection of the green-house during winter, but will flower freely when planted out in the open border during summer.

ALONSOA *R. & P.*	ALONSOA.	*Solaneæ.*	*Didynamia*		*Angiosperma.*	
1 elegans	elegant	Sc.	5–8	2	Peru	
2 linearis *H. R.*	linear-leaved	Sc.	5–8	3	Peru	1890
3 splendens	splendid	Sc.	5–8	2	Peru	
ALSTRŒMERIA *L.*	ALSTRŒMERIA.	*Amarylideæ.*	*Hexandria*		*Monogynia.*	
1 aurea *Grh.*	golden	Go.	6–7	1½	Chili	1831
2 psitticina *Lh.*	parrot	C.p.	9–10	2	Mexico	1829
ANTHOLYZA *L.*	ANTHOLYZA.	*Irideæ.*	*Triandria*		*Monogynia.*	
Cunonia *Th.*	Cunon's	Sc.	5–6	2	C. G. H.	1756
2 Æthiopica *L.*	Æthiopian	Sc.g.	5–6	2	C. G. H.	1759
3 splendens *Swt.*	splendens	Sc.	5–6	1½	C. G. H.	1825
ASCLEPIAS *L.*	SWALLOW-WORT.	*Asclepiadeæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Digynia.*	
tuberosa *L.*	tuberous-rooted	O.	7–9	2	N. Amer.	1680
ASTRANTIA *L.*	MASTER-WORT.	*Umbelliferæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Trigynia.*	
maxima *B. M.*	greatest	Pk.	6–7	2	Caucas	1804

BOUVARDIA *H. K.*	BOUVARDIA. *Rubiaceæ. Tetrandria Monogynia.*					
tryphylla *H. K.*	three-leaved	Sc.	5–7	2	Mexico	1794
BRACHYSEMA *R. Br.*	BRACHYSEMA. *Leguminosæ. Didyn. Angiospcrma.*					
latifolia *R. Br.*	broad-leaved	C.	4–7	3	N. Hol.	1803
BRUGMANSIA *Prs.*	BRUGMANSIA. *Solaneæ. Pentandria Monogynia.*					
1 bicolor	two-flowered	O.sc.	6–8	10		
2 suaveollens *W.*	white trumpet	W.	6–8	10	Peru	1733
CALCEOLARIA *L.*	SLIPPERWORT. *Scrophularineæ. Diandria Monogynia.*					
1 arachnoidea *Grh.*	cobweb-like	P.	6–9	1	Chili	1827
2 bicolor *Grh.*	two-coloured	Y.w.	5–9	2	Peru	1829
3 corymbosa *Cv.*	corymbose	Y.	5–6	1	Chili	1822
4 Fothergilli *H. K.*	Fothergill's	O.	5–7	½	Falk. I.	1777
5 integrifolia *L.*	entire-leaved	Y.	7–9	2	Chili	1823
6 plantaginea *Sm.*	plantain-leaved	Y.	6–7	1	Chili	1827
7 purpurea *Grh.*	purple	P.	7–9	2	Chili	1827
8 rugosa *Fl. per.*	wringled	Y.	7–7	2	Chili	1822

12 splendid Hybrid varieties:

Burton's Flora—Cedo Nulli—Coccinea Splendens—Countess of Campcrdown—Duchcss of Buccleugh—Earl of Dalhousie—Fergusonii—Mrs Harvey—Mr M'Nab—Portia—Robert Burns—Shankliana.

CLEMATIS *L.*	VIRGIN'S BOWER. *Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia.*					
1 bicolor	two-coloured	W.y.	6–9	6		
2 campanulæflora *Bcrt.*	bell-flowered	P.	6–9	6	Spain	1800
3 florida *Th.*	florid	W.y.	4–9	10	Japan	1776
pleno	*double*	W.y.	4–9	10		
4 azurea *grandiflora*	laige blue-flord.	B.	5–9	10		
CYPELLA *Her.*	CYPELLA *Iridcæ. Monadelphia Pentandria.*					
Herbertii	Herbert's	Ver.	6–8	1	B. Ayres	1823

CLIANTHUS *Sol.*	CLIANTHUS.	*Leguminosæ.*	*Diadelphia*	*Decandria.*		
puniceus *Sol.*	crim. corollaed	C.	6–6	3	New Zeal.	1832
COBŒA. *Cv.*	COBŒA.	*Cobæaceæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*		
scandens *Cv.*	climbing	P.	5–10	20	Mexican	1792
DEUTZIA *Th.*	DEUTZIA.	*Philadelpheæ.*	*Decandria*	*Trigynia.*		
scabra *Th.*	rough-leaved	W.	5–6	6	Japan	1833
FUCHSIA *L.*	FUCHSIA.	*Onagrariæ.*	*Octandria*	*Monogynia.*		
1 coccinea *L.*	scarlet	Sc.p.	5–9	6	Chili	1788
Varieties: *Pendula—Pulchella—Recurvata—Reflexa—Mutabilis—Thomsoniana, &c.*						
2 conica *B. M.*	conic	Sc.p.	6–10	4	Chili	1825
Varieties; *Atkinsonia—Brewsteria—elegans—globosa—globosa elegans—globosa major—globosa grandiflora—Riccartonia—speciosa—splendens, &c.*						
3 bicolor *Ld.*	two-coloured	R.p.	6–8	4	Falk. I.	1830
4 gracilis *Ld.*	slender	Sc.p.	5–9	8	Chili	1823
Varieties: *longiflora—multiflora, &c.*						
5 fulgens	shining	Sc.p.	6–9	6		
6 macrophylla *Kth.*	small-leaved	Sc.p.	5–9	6	Mexico	1828
major	*greater*	Sc.p.	5–9	6		
GAILARDIA *Lin.*	GAILLARDIA.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Frustranea.*		
1 bicolor *Lin.*	two-coloured	C.	7–10	2	Carol.	1717
2 picta *D. D.*	painted	Car.y.	7–8	2	Louisiana	1833
3 Richardsoni *Py.*	Richardson's	O.	5–8	1½	N. Amer.	1829
GAZANIA *Gær.*	GAZANIA.	*Compositæ.*	*Syngenesia*	*Frustranea.*		
1 heterophylla *W.*	variable-leaved	O.	6–7	½	C. G. H.	1802
2 pavonia *R. Br.*	peacock	Y.	6–7	1½	C. G. H.	1804

ISOTOMA *Ld.*	ISOTOMA.	*Lobeliaceæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*			
axillaris	axilla-leaved	B.	7–8	1	N. Hol.	1824	
JASMINUM *L.*	JASMINE.	*Jasmineæ.*	*Diandria*	*Monogynia.*			
1 heterophyllum *Rox.*	variable-leaved	W.	6–7	14	Nepal	1820	
2 Wallachianum *Ld.*	down-bearing	Y.	4–10	10	Nepal	1827	
LANTANA *L.*	LANTANA.	*Verbenaceæ.*	*Didynamia*	*Angiosperma.*			
Sellowii	Sellow's	B.	6–8	1	Brazil		
LOASA *Adn.*	LOASA.	*Loasaceæ.*	*Polyadelphia*	*Polyandria.*			
aurantica	red-flowered	Pk.	6–8	10	S. Amer.	1836	
LOBELIA *L.*	LOBELIA.	*Lobeliaceæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*			
1 begonifolia *Wal.*	begonia-leaved	pa.B.	6–7	½	Nepal	1827	
2 cardinalis *L.*	cardinal	Sc.	5–8	2	Virginia	1629	
3 fulgens *H. & B.*	fulgent	Sc.	5–7	2	Mexico	1809	
4 formosa	beautiful	Va.	6–8	2			
5 lutea *L.*	yellow	Y.	6–7	½	C. G. H.	1774	
6 speciosa *Hort.*	showy	P.	6–8	2			
7 violacea	violet	P.	9–10	8			

With various other species.

MIMULUS *L.*	MIMULUS.	*Scrophularineæ.*	*Didynamia*	*Angiosperma.*		
1 cardinalis	cardinal	Sc.	7–8	4	California	1834
2 roseus *L.*	rosy-flowered	R.	7–8	1	California	1831
3 rivularis	monkey-flower	Y.	7–8	2		

Very fine hybrid varieties of Mimulus;

Earl of Dalhousie—Hopeana—Smithii—insignis—rosea—Countess of Dalhousie—Wheeleri—variegatus.

NIEREMBERGIA.	NIEREMBERGIA.	*Solaneæ.*	*Pentandria*	*Monogynia.*		
1 filicaulis *Ld.*	thread-like stmd.	Li.	5–6	1	Mexico	1833
2 intermedia *Grl.*	intermediate	P.	5–8	2	B. Ayres	1822

NUTTALLIA *Dick.* NUTTALLIA. *Malvaceæ.* *Monadelphia Polyandria.*						
1 digitata *Dick.*	finger-leaved	P.	6–7	2	N. Amer.	1824
2 grandiflora	large-flowered	P.	6–7	2		
3 pictata *Dick.*	pictate	P.	6–7	2	N. Amer	1824

OXALIS *L.* OXALIS. *Oxalideæ.* *Decandria* *Pentagynia.*						
1 Bowii *Ait.*	Bowie's	C.	9–11	½	G. G. H.	1823
2 floribunda *B. M.*	bundle-flowered	Ro.	5–6	½	Chili	1826
3 rosacea *Jc.*	rose	Ro.	9–11	½	C. G. H.	1795
4 versicolor *L.*	various coloured	C.	1–4	½	G. G. H.	1774

PENSTEMON *W.* PENSTEMON. *Scrophularineæ.* *Didyn. Angiosperma.*						
1 cobœa *Nt.*	Cobæa	W.b.	7–8	2½	Texas	1805
2 gentionoides	Gentian-like	d.P.	7–8	2½	America	1836
3 Murryanus *H. R.*	Murray's	R.	7–8	3	Texas	1835
4 speciosus *Dg.*	showy	B.	7–9	3	N. Amer.	1827

PELARGONIUM *Herit.* STORK'S-BILL. *Germaniaceæ.* *Monad. Heptandria.*						
1 inquinans *Ait.*	dyed-flowered	Sc.	5–9	2	C. G. H.	1714
2 lateripes *Hcrit.*	ivy-leaved	P.	6–9	2	C. G. H.	1787
3 zonale *W.*	girdle	Sc.	6–9	2	C. G. H.	1710

For a full account of this most beautiful and very extensive genus the reader is referred to Sweet's Geraniaceæ. The following are 24 select hybrid varieties:

Amabile splendens—Brightoniensis—Commander—Dennis perfection—Diomede—Duchess of Gloucester—Gain's pulcherinum—gem—grandissimum—Hill's champion—Lady Scott Douglass Laringtoniensis—macranthon—Mary Queen of Scots—Mr Walter—ne plus ultra—pavonium maximum—pulcherinum—Rob Roy—Russellianum—Sir John Broughton—Solomon—tinctum—vulneratum.

RHODOCHITON *D. D.* RHODOCHITON. *Scrophularineæ.* *Didy. Angioperm.*						
volubile *D. D.*	climbing	d.P.	6–9	10	Mexico	1834

SALVIA *L.* SAGE.	*Labiatæ.*	*Diandria*		*Monogynia.*	
1 fulgens *Cv.*	fulgent	Sc.	5–6	5	Mexico 1829
2 Grahamii *Benth.*	Graham's	R.	7–9	4	Mexico 1829
3 splendens	splendid	Sc.	9–11	4	Mexico 1822

SOLLYA *Ld.* SOLLYA.	*Pittosporeæ.*	*Pentandria*		*Monogynia.*	
1 angustifolia *Ld.*	narrow-leaved	B.	6–7	8	V. D. L. 1823
2 heterophylla *Ld.*	various-leaved	B.	6–7	5	N. Holl. 1830

THUNBERGIA *L.* THUNBERGIA.	*Acanthaceæ.*	*Didynamia*		*Angiosperma.*	
alata *Lod.*	winged	Y.	5–8	4	E. Indies 1823
alba H. K.	*white*	W.	3–8	4	

TROPÆOLUM. INDIAN-CRESS.	*Tropæoleæ.*	*Octandria.*		*Monogynia.*	
1 Brachyceras	short-sighted	Y.	6–8	5	B. Ayres 1820
2 peutaphyllum *Lou.*	five-leaved	O.	6–7	5	M. Video 1824
3 tricolorum *Swt.*	three-coloured	O.p.	6–8	12	Valpa. 1828
4 majus *fl pleno*	tall double	O.R.	6–8	9	

VERBENA *L.* VERBAIN.	*Verbenaceæ.*	*Didynia*		*Angiosperma.*	
1 aubletia *Jc.*	aublets	P.	6–7	1½	N. Amer. 1775
Drummondi Ld	*Drummond's*	Li.	6–7	1½	Texas
2 incisa	cut-leaved	Sc.	6–7	1½	
3 Lambertiana *B. M.*	Lambert's	P.	6–7	1½	S. Amer.
rosea D. D.	*rose*	P.R.	6–7	1½	Carolina
4 pulchella	beautiful	Sc.	6–9	1	
alba	*white*	W.	6–9	1	
5 melindris *Gil.*	germander-leaved	Vc.	6–8	1	B. Ayres 1837
major	*greater*	Sc.	6–9	1	
latifolia	*broad-leaved*	Sc.	6–9	1	
6 prostrata *R. Br.*	prostrate	B.	6–7	½	N. Amer. 1796
7 pulchella *Swt*	neat	P.	6–9	1	B. Ayres 1827
8 Tweediana *H. R.*	Tweedie's	Sc.	8–9	1½	Brazil 1834
latifolia	*broad-leaved*	Sc.	8–9	1½	
grandiflora	*large-flowered*	Sc.	8–9	1½	
9 Teucroides	Teucroides	W.r.	8–7	1½	
10 venosa *H. K.*	showy-veined	Ro.	5–7	2½	B. Ayres 1830

A COPIOUS LIST OF THE MORE BEAUTIFUL

EUROPEAN ALPINE PLANTS.

Suited for growing in small gardens.

ACHILLEA *L.*	*Milfoil*
atrata *L.*	black-capped
Clavennæ *L.*	silvery-leaved
Clusiana	Cluse's
macrophylla *L.*	large-leaved
moschata *Tsch.*	musk-scented
nana *L.*	dwarf
nobilis *L.*	showy
tanacetifolia *All.*	tansy-leaved
tomentosa *L.*	wooly
ACONITUM *Tft.*	*Monk's-hood*
cernuum *Wul.*	drooping
Lycoctonum *L.*	great yellow
Napellus *L. compact.*	common
Anthora *L.*	wholesome
paniculatum *Lon.*	panicled
ÆTHIONEMA *R. Br.*	*Æthionema*
saxatile *R. Br.*	rock
AJUGA *L.*	*Bugle-flower*
alpina *L.*	alpine
genevensis *L.*	Geneva
ALCHEMILLA *L.*	*Ladies' mantle*
alpina *L.*	alpine
fissa *Schl.*	cleft-leaved
pentaphylla *L.*	five-leaved
ALYSSUM *L.*	*Mad-wort*
montanum *L.*	mountain
ANDROMEDA *L.*	*Bog-heath*
polifolia *L.*	poliam-leaved
angustifolia	*narrow-leav.*
latifolia	*broad-leaved*
ANDROSACE *L.*	*Androsace*
alpina *Lou.*	alpine
carnea *L.*	flesh-coloured
chamæjasme *Wul.*	bastard-jasmine
lactea *L.*	milk-white
obtusifolia *All.*	blunt-leaved
villosa *L.*	villous
ANEMONE *L.*	*Anemone*
alpina *L.*	alpine
sulphurea	*sulphur*
baldensis *L.*	Mount Baldo
Halleri *All.*	Haller's
hepatica *L.*	single-blue
narcissiflora	narcissus fld.
Pulsatilla *L.*	common
ranunculoides *L.*	yellow
sylvestris *L.*	wood
vernalis *L.*	spring
ANTHERICUM *L.*	*Anthericum*
Liliago *L.*	grass-leaved
ramosum *L.*	branching
ANTHYLLIS *L.*	*Kidney-vetch*
montana *L.*	mountain

ANTIRRHINUM *L.*	*Snap-dragon*
Orontium *L.*	Orontium
AQUILEGIA *L.*	*Columbine*
alpina *L.*	alpine
vulgaris *atrata*	common *black*
ARABIS *L.*	*Wall-cress*
alpina *L.*	alpine
bellidifolia *L.*	daisy-leaved
arenosa *Sc.*	sand
cærulea *Wul.*	blue
ARBUTUS *L.*	*Arbutus*
alpina *L.*	alpine
uva-ursi *L.*	bear's grape
ARENARIA *L.*	*Sandwort*
biflora *L.*	2-flowered
ciliata *L.*	ciliated
grandiflora *L.*	large-flowered
liniflora *Sc.*	lint-flowered
mucronata	sharp-pointed
polygonoides *Wul.*	knot grass-like
ARETIA *L.*	*Aretia*
helvetica *L.*	Swiss
pennina *Thm.*	heathery
Vitaliana *L.*	Vital's
ARNICA *L.*	*Arnica*
Doronicum *Jc.*	Leopard's bane
montana *L.*	mountain
Scorpioides *L.*	Scorpion-like
ARTEMISIA *L.*	*Wormwood*
pontica *L.*	pontic
rupestris *L.*	creeping
spicata *Jc.*	spiked
ASTER *L.*	*Aster*
alpinus *L.*	alpine
albus	*white*
Amellus *L.*	Amellus
ASTRAGALUS *L.*	*Milk-vetch*
aristatus *Herit.*	awned
depressus *L.*	depressed
exscapus *L.*	podded
Onobrychis *L.*	purple-spiked
ASTRANTIA *L.*	*Masterwort*
carniolica *Jc.*	carniolan
minor *L.*	small
ATRAGENE *L.*	*Atragene*
alpina *L.*	alpine
AZALEA *L.*	*Azalea*
procumbens *L.*	trailing
BARTSIA *L.*	*Bartsia*
alpina *L.*	alpine
BELLIDIASTRUM *Mx.*	*Bellidiastrum*
Michelii *Cass.*	Michel's
BISCUTELLA *L.*	*Buckler mustard*
lævigata *L.*	smooth
BUPHTHALMUM *L.*	*Ox-eye*
salicifolium *L.*	willow-leaved
BUPLEURUM *L.*	*Hare's-ear*
ranunculoides *L.*	crowfoot-like
stellatum *L.*	starred
CACALIA *L.*	*Cacalia*
alpina *L.*	alpine
leucophylla *W.*	white-leaved
CALLA *L.*	*Calla*
palustris *L.*	marsh
CAMPANULA *L.*	*Bell-flower*
Allionii *Vil.*	Allion's
barbata *L.*	bearded
cæspitosa *Sc.*	tufted
cenisia *All.*	Mount Cenis
Cervicaria *L.*	throat-wort
excisa *Schl.*	cut-leaved
graminifolia *L.*	grass-leaved
Hostii *Baum.*	Host's
linifolia *L*	flax-leaved
pusilla *Hæm.*	dwarf
rhomboidea *L.*	rhomboid
thyrsoidea *L.*	thyrsoid
CARDAMINE *L.*	*Lady's smock*
trifoliata *L.*	3-leaved
CARDUUS *L.*	*Thistle*
defloratus *L.*	deflorated
CAUCALIS *Hoffm.*	*Bur parsley*
grandiflora *L.*	great-flowered
CENTAUREA *L.*	*Centaurea*
montana *L.*	mountain
phrygica *L.*	Phrygian

CERASTIUM *L.*	*Mouse ear*
alpinum *L.*	alpine
glaciale *Gau.*	icy
CERINTHE *L.*	*Honeywort*
glabra *Mi.*	smooth
CHEIRANTHUS *L.*	*Wallflower*
helveticus *Jc.*	Swiss
CHIMOPHILA *Ph.*	*Chimophila*
umbellata *Nt.*	umbelled
CHRYSANTHEMUM *L.*	*Chrysanthemum*
alpinum *L.*	alpine
corymbosum *L.*	corymbose
Halleri *Swt.*	Haller's
CINERARIA *L.*	*Cineraria*
aurantiaca *W.*	orange
cordifolia *L.*	heart-leaved
palustris *L.*	marsh
tenuifolia *Gau.*	fine-leaved
COCHLEARIA *Tft.*	*Scurvy-grass*
saxatilis *Lm.*	rock
COLCHICUM *L.*	*Meadow saffron*
alpinum *Dc.*	alpine
montanum *L.*	mountain
CONVALLARIA *L.*	*Lily of the Val.*
bifolia *L.*	2-leaved [ley
CORONILLA *L.*	*Coronilla*
minima	least
CORTUSA *L.*	*Bear's-ear San.*
Matthioli *L.*	Matthioli's
CORYDALIS *Dc.*	*Corydalis*
bulbosa *Dc.*	bulbous
CUCUBALUS *L.*	*Campion*
baccifer *L.*	berry-bearing
CYCLAMEN *L.*	*Cyclamen*
Europæum *L.*	European
CYPRIPEDIUM *L.*	*Ladies Slipper*
Calceolus *L.*	common
DAPHNE *L.*	*Daphne*
alpina *L.*	alpine
Cneorum *L.*	garland flower
DENTARIA *L.*	*Dentaria*
digitata *Lm.*	digitate
DIGITALIS *L.*	*Fox-glove*
grandiflora *Lm.*	large flowered
lutea *L.*	yellow
DIANTHUS *L.*	*Pink*
atrorubens *All.*	dark red
cæsius *Lm.*	grey blue
glacialis *Hæn.*	icy
superbus *L.*	superb
sylvestris *Jc.*	wild
DORONICUM *L.*	*Leopard's bane*
Pardalianches *L.*	large
DORYCNIUM *Tft.*	*Dorycnium*
suffruticosum *Vel.*	sub-shrubby
DRABA *L.*	*Draba*
aizoides *L.*	aizoon like
tomentosa *Wahl.*	woolly
DRACOCEPHALUM *L.*	*Dragon's head*
Ruyschianum *L.*	Ruysch's
DRYAS *L.*	*Dryas*
octopetala *L.*	8-petaled
EMPETRUM	*Crowberry*
nigrum *L.*	black-berried
EPILOBIUM *L.*	*Willow herb*
alpestre *Jc.*	alpine
rosmarinifolium *Ph.*	rosemary-leaved
EPIMEDIUM *L.*	*Barren-wort*
alpinum *L.*	alpine
EPIPACTIS *Rich.*	*Epipactis*
pallens *Sm.*	pale
palustris *Swz.*	marsh
rubra *Swz.*	red
ERANTHIS *Sal.*	*Winter Aconite*
hyemalis *Sal.*	common
ERIGERON *L.*	*Erigeron*
alpinus *L.*	alpine
glabratus *Hop.*	smoothish
uniflorus *L.*	one-flowered
ERINUS *L.*	*Erinus*
alpinus *L.*	alpine
ERYSIMUM *L.*	*Hedge mustard*
ochroleucum *Dc.*	yellowish
ERYTRICHIUM	*Erytrichium*
nanum	dwarf

ERYTHRONIUM *L.*	*Dogs-tooth Vio.*
americanum *Ker.*	yellow American
dens-canis *L.*	common
alba	*white-flowered*
EUPHORBIA *L.*	*Spurge*
Gerardiana *Jc*	Gerards
palustris *L.*	marsh
verrucosa *L.*	warty
EUPHRASIA *L.*	*Eyebright*
alpina *Lm.*	alpine
lutea *L.*	yellow
GLOBULARIA *L.*	*Globularia*
cordifolia *L.*	heart-leaved
nudicaulis *L.*	naked-stalked
vulgaris *L.*	common
GAGEA *Sal.*	*Gagea*
pusilla *Rchb.*	dwarf
stenopetala *Rchb.*	narrow-petaled
GENISTA *L.*	*Genista*
germanica *L.*	German
sagittalis *L.*	arrow-jointed
GERANIUM *Herit.*	*Crane's bill*
macrorrhizon *L.*	long-rooted
palustre *L.*	marsh
GENTIANA *L.*	*Gentian*
acaulis *L.*	stemless
alpina	*alpine*
asclepiadea *L.*	swal.-wort like
brachyphylla *Vil.*	short-leaved
ciliata *L.*	ciliated
glacialis *Vil.*	icy
cruciata *L.*	crossed
lutea *L.*	yellow
nivalis *L.*	showy
obtusifolia *W.*	obtuse-leaved
Pneumonanthe *L.*	wind-flower
punctata *L.*	spotted-flowered
purpurea *L.*	purple
utriculosa *L.*	bladdery
verna *L.*	spring
GEUM *L.*	*Avens*
montanum *L.*	mountain
reptans *L.*	creeping
GNAPHALIUM *L.*	*Everlasting*
alpinum *Light.*	alpine
carpathicum *Wahl.*	carpathie
Leontopodium *L.*	Lion's-foot
GRATIOLA *L.*	*Hedge-hyssop*
officinalis *L.*	officinal
GYPSOPHILA *L.*	*Gypsophila*
repens *L.*	creeping
Saxifraga *L.*	saxifrage
HEDYSARUM *L.*	*Hedysarum*
obscurum *L.*	obscure
HELIANTHEMUM *Tft.*	*Sun-rose*
alpinum *Rchb.*	alpine
appenninum *Dc.*	apennine
Fumana *Ml.*	Fumana
grandiflorum *Dc.*	large-flowered
octandrum *Dc.*	octandrous
HERMINIUM *R, Br.*	*Herminium*
monorchis *R. Br.*	one-bulbed
HIERACIUM *L.*	*Hawk-weed*
albidum *Vil.*	whitish
alpinum *L.*	alpine
angustifolium *Hop.*	narrow-leaved
aurantiacum *L.*	orange
aureum *Vil.*	golden
chondrilloides *L.*	chondrilla-li ke
glaucum *All.*	glaucous
Jacquini *Vil.*	Jacquin's
lanatum *Vil.*	woolly
grandiflorum *All.*	large-flowered
porrifolium *L.*	leek-leaved
prunellæfolium *Vil.*	prunella-leaved
staticefolium *All.*	thrift-leaved
valdepilosum *Vil.*	very hairy
HIPPOCREPIS *L.*	*Horseshoe Vetch*
comosa *L.*	tufted
HOMOGYNE	*Homogyne*
alpina *L.*	alpine
HORMINUM *Prs.*	*Horminum*
pyrenaicum *Prs.*	pyrenean
HUTCHINSIA *R. Br.*	*Hutchinsia*
alpina *R. Br.*	alpine
petræa *R. Br.*	rock
rotundifolia *R. Br.*	round-leaved
HYPERICUM *L.*	*St. John's-wort*
Coris *L.*	Coris-leaved
IBERIS *L*	*Candytuft*
saxatilis *L.*	rock

INULA *L.*	*Inula*
ensifolia *L.*	sword-leaved
salicina *L.*	willow-leaved
Vaillantii *Vil.*	Vaillant's
IRIS *L.*	*Iris*
Siberica *L.*	Siberian
ISOPYRUM *L.*	*Isopyrum*
thalictroides *L.*	thalictrum-like
LATHYRUS *L.*	*Lathyrus*
palustris *L.*	marsh
LEUCOJUM *L.*	*Snow-flake*
vernum *L.*	spring
LIMODORUM *Hall.*	*Limodorum*
abortivum *L.*	abortive
LINNÆA *Gro.*	*Linnæa*
borealis *Gro.*	northern
LINARIA *Tft.*	*Toad-flax*
alpina *Mil.*	alpine
Bauhini *Gau.*	Bauhin's
LIPARIS *Rich.*	*Liparis*
Lœselii *Rich.*	Lœsel's
LOTUS *L.*	*Bird's-ft. trefoil*
siliquosus *L.*	siliquose
LYCHNIS *L.*	*Lychnis*
alpina *L.*	alpine
MALAXIS *Swz.*	*Malaxis*
monophylios *Swz.*	one-leaved
MATTHIOLA *R. Br.*	*Stock*
varia *Dc.*	various
MUSCARI *Dsf.*	*Grape Hyacinth*
botryoides *W.*	botry's-like
MYOSOTIS *L.*	*Scorpion Grass*
alpestris *Hop.*	alpine
suaveolens *W. & K.*	sweet-scented
NEOTTIA *Swz.*	*Neottia*
spiralis *H. K.*	spiral
NIGRITELLA *Rich.*	*Nigritella*
angustifolia *Rich.*	narrow-leaved
ONOBRYCHIS *Tft.*	*Saintfoin*
montana *Dc.*	mountain
ONONIS *L.*	*Rest-harrow*
Natrix *Dc.*	goat-root
rotundifolia *L.*	round-leaved
ORNITHOGALUM *L.*	*Star of Bethleh*
luteum *L.*	yellow (em
minimum *L.*	least
OROBUS *Tft.*	*Bitter-vetch*
luteus *L.*	yellow
vernus *L.*	spring
OXYTROPIS *Dc.*	*Oxytropis*
campestris *Dc.*	field
cyanea *Bieb.*	azure
montana *Dc.*	mountain
Uralensis *Dc.*	Uralian
PAPAVER *Tft.*	*Poppy*
alpinum *L.*	alpine
Pyrenaicum *Dc.*	Pyrenean
PEDICULARIS *L.*	*Louse-wort*
atrorubens *Dc.*	dark-red
adscendens *Schl.*	ascending
acaulis *Wul.*	stalkless
comosa *L.*	tufted
fasciculata *Bel.*	bundled
foliosa *L.*	leafy
gyroflexa *Vil.*	circular
flammea *W.*	flame
incarnata *Jc.*	flesh-coloured
sudetica *L.*	sudetic
rosea *Jc.*	rose
sceptrum *L.*	Charle's sceptre
recutita *L.*	circumcised
rostrata *W.*	rostrate
tuberosa *L.*	tuberose
verticillata *L.*	whorled
PETROCALLIS *R. Br.*	*Petrocallis*
Pyrenaica *R.Br.*	Pyrenean
PHACA *L.*	*Bastard-vetch*
alpina *Jc.*	alpine
astragalina *Dc.*	astragalus
australis *L.*	southern
frigida *L.*	cold
PHYTEUMA *L.*	*Rampion*
betonicæfolium *Vil.*	betony-leaved
comosum *Wul.*	tufted
globulariæ-folium	globularia-leav'd
Halleri *All.*	Haller's
hemisphericum *L.*	hemispherical
humile *Schl.*	humble
pauciflorum *L.*	few-flowered
spicatum *L.*	spiked

PINGUICULA *L.*	*Butter-wort*
alpina *L.*	alpine
flavescens *Rchb.*	yellowish
PLANTAGO *L.*	*Plantain*
alpina *L.*	alpine
atrata	black
holosericea *Gau.*	velvety
montana *L.*	mountain
POLYGALA *Tft.*	*Milk-wort*
chamæbuxus *L.*	bastard-box
POLYGONUM *L.*	*Polygonum*
alpinum *L.*	alpine
POTENTILLA *L.*	*Cinquefoil*
aurea *L.*	golden
canescens *Bes.*	canescent
caulescens *L.*	caulescent
grandiflora *L.*	great-flowered
Halleri *Scr.*	Haller's
minima *L.*	little
opaca *L.*	Scotch
rupestris *L.*	rock
PRIMULA *W.*	*Primrose*
Auricula *L.*	Auricula
Candolleana *Rchb.*	Candolle's
Carniolica *Jc.*	Carniolian
ciliata *Mort.*	ciliated
crenata *Lm.*	crenate
farinosa *L.*	mealy
glutinosa *L.*	glutinous
hirsuta *Vil.*	hairy
integrifolia *L.*	entire-leaved
longiflora *All.*	long-flowered
minima *L.*	least
pedemontana *Thom.*	Piedmont
pubescens	hairy
truncata *Lh.*	truncated
villosa *Jc.*	villous-leaved
viscosa *All.*	clammy
Scotica *H. R.*	Scotch
PRUNELLA *L.*	*Self-heal*
grandiflora *Jc.*	large-flowered
PULSATILLA *Bh.*	*Pulsatilla*
Hænkii *Schl.*	Hænke
pratensis *Mil.*	meadow
PYRETHRUM *Sm.*	*Fever-few*
alpinum *W.*	alpine

RANUNCULUS *Bauh*	*Crowfoot*
aconitifolius *L.*	aconite-leaved
alpestris *W.*	alpine
falcatus *L.*	falcated
glacialis *L.*	icy
lanuginosus *L.*	wooly
montanus *W.*	mountain
parnassifolius *L.*	parnassa-leaved
plantagineus *All.*	plaintain-leaved
platanifolius *L.*	plain tree-leaved
Pyrenæus *L.*	Pyrenean
rutæfolius *L.*	rue-leaved
Thora *L.*	Thora
RHODIOLA *L.*	*Rose-root*
rosea *L.*	sweet
RHODODENDRON *L.*	*Rhodo.*
ferrugineum *L.*	nuty-leaved
hirsutum *L.*	hairy-leaved
SALVIA *L.*	*Sage*
glutinosa *L.*	glutinous
SAPONARIA *L.*	*Soapwort*
lutea *L.*	yellow
ocymoides *L.*	basil-like
SAUSSUREA *Dc.*	*Saussurea*
alpina *L.*	alpine
SAXIFRAGA *L.*	*Saxifrage*
aizoides *L.*	aizoide-like
Aizoon *Mur.*	Aizoon
androsacea *L.*	androsace-leaved
oppositifolia *L.*	purple-flowered
aspera *L.*	rough
biflora *L.*	two-flowered
bulbosa *L.*	bulbous
Burseriana	Burser's
cæspitosa *Gau.*	early
cæsia *L.*	grey
controversa *Sternb.*	controversed
crocea *Gau.*	yellow
cuneifolia *L.*	wedge-leaved
decipiens *Chrh.*	decipient
exarata *Vil.*	engraved
Hirculus *L.*	Hirculus
muscoides *Wul.*	moss-like
mutata *L.*	changed
planifolia	plain-leaved
retusa *Gau.*	retuse
rotundifolia *L.*	round-leaved

Segueri *Spr.*	Seguer's
stellaris *L.*	starred
stenopetala *Gau.*	narrow-petaled
Vandellii *Hern.*	Vandell's
SCUTELLARIA *L.*	*Skull-cap*
alpina *L.*	alpine
SEDUM	*Stonecrop*
atratum *L.*	dark
hispanicum *L.*	Spanish
reflexum *L.*	reflexed
saxatile *W.*	rock
SEMPERVIVUM *L.*	*House-leek*
arachnoideum *L.*	cobwebed
hirtum *L.*	hairy
montanum *L.*	mountain
Wulfenii *Hop.*	Wulfen's
SENECIO *L.*	*Groundsel*
abrotanifolius *L.*	south.-wood lvd.
cordifol. Rchb.	*least-leaved*
alpinus *Sc.*	alpine
carniolicus *W.*	carniolian
Doronicum *L.*	Leopard's bane
incarnus *L.*	hoary
uniflorus *All.*	one-flowered
SIBBALDIA *L.*	*Sibbaldia*
procumbens *L.*	procumbent
SIDERITIS *L.*	*Ironwort*
hyssopifolia *L.*	hyssop-leaved
SILENE *L.*	*Catchfly*
acaulis *L.*	stemless
quadridentata *Dc.*	four-toothed
rupestris *L.*	rock
Vallesia *L.*	Vallesian
SOLDANELLA *L.*	*Soldanella*
alpina *L.*	alpina
Clusii *B. R.*	Cluse's
pusilla *Baum.*	weak
STACHYS *L.*	*Hedge-nettle*
alpina *L.*	alpine
Germanica *L.*	German
STATICE *L.*	*Sea Lavender*
pubescens *Dc.*	pubescent
alpina *L.*	alpine
SWERTIA *L.*	*Felwort*
perennis *L.*	perennial
TEUCRIUM *L.*	*Germander*
Botrys *L.*	Botrys
Chamædrys *L.*	Chamædra-like
montanum *L.*	mountain
THALICTRUM *L.*	*Meadow-rice*
aquilegifolium *L.*	Columbine
fœtidum *Dc.*	fetid
galioides *Nes.*	galium-like
nigricans *Jc.*	blackish
THLASPI *Dil.*	*Shepherd's-pur.*
montanum *L.*	mountain
perfoliatum *L.*	perfoliate
TOFIELDIA *Hud.*	*Tofieldia*
glacialis *Gaud.*	icy
TOZZIA	*Tozzia*
alpina *L.*	alpine
TRIENTALIS *L.*	*Winter-green*
europea *L.*	european
TRIFOLIUM *Tft.*	*Trefoil*
alpestre *L.*	alpine
alpinum *L.*	alpine
badium *Schr.*	brown
flexuosum *Jc.*	waved
montanum *L.*	mountain
ochroleucum *L.*	yellowish-white
saxatile *All.*	rock
spadiceum *L.*	scarlet
TROLLIUS	*Trollius*
europeus *L.*	european
TULIPA *L.*	*Tulip*
sylvestris *L.*	wild
TUSSILAGO *L.*	*Colts-foot*
alba *L.*	white
VALERIANA *L.*	*Valerian*
angustifolia *Mol.*	narrow-leaved
celtica *L.*	celtic
montana *L.*	mountain
saliunca *All.*	lavender
saxatalis *L.*	rock
supina *L.*	supine
tripteris *L.*	three-winged
VERATRUM *L.*	*Veratrum*
album *L.*	white

VERONICA *L.*	*Speedwell*
alpina *L.*	alpine
aphylla *L.*	leafless
bellidioides *L.*	daisy-like
fruticulosa *L*	shrub-like
prostrata *L.*	trailing
saxatalis *L.*	rock
spicata *L.*	spicata
Teucrium *L.*	Germand.-leav'd
urticæfolia *Jc.*	nettle-leaved
VIOLA *Tft.*	*Violet*
biflora *L.*	two-flowered
calcarata *L.*	spurred
cenisia *All.*	Mount Cenis
lactea *Sm.*	milk-white
mirabilis *W.*	wonderful
pinnata *L.*	winged
sudetica *W.*	sudetic
XERANTHEMUM *L.*	*Everlasting*
inapertum *W.*	unopened

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