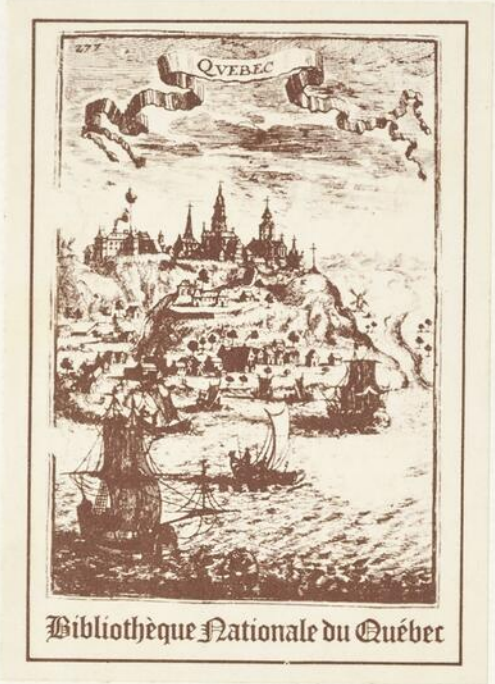
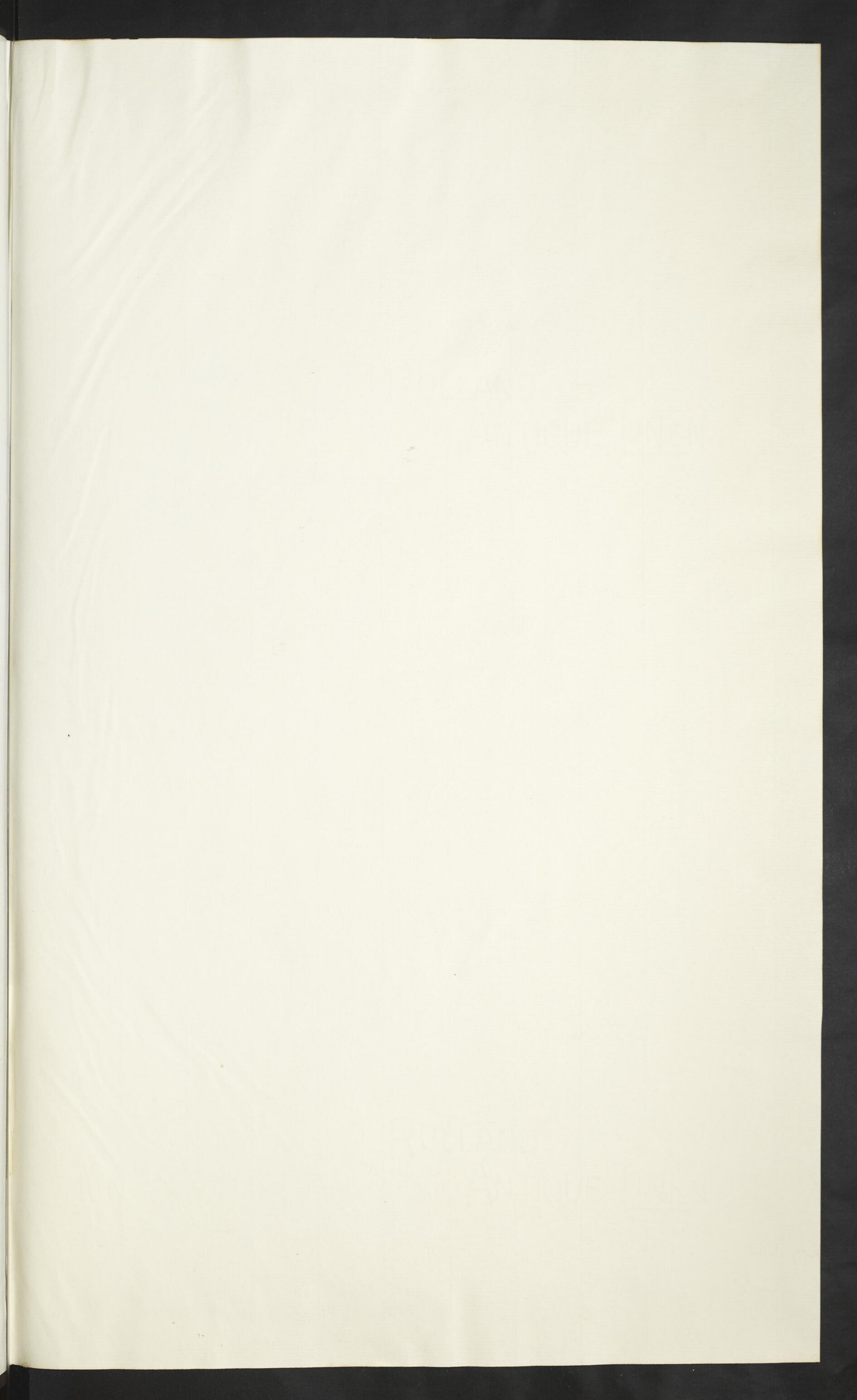


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THE
VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

O R,

The INTERNAL STRUCTURE

AND

The LIFE of PLANTS;

Their PARTS, and NOURISHMENT, Explained;

THEIR

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, and SPECIES,

Ascertain'd, and Describ'd;

In a METHOD altogether NEW:

COMPREHENDING

AN ARTIFICIAL INDEX,

AND

A NATURAL SYSTEM.

With FIGURES of all the PLANTS; Designed and Engraved by the AUTHOR.

The Whole from NATURE only.

By JOHN HILL, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY, &c. &c.

VOL. IX.

Containing a Third Series of the ONE-PETAL'D PLANTS.

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M.DCC.LXXIII.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
SAINT-SULPICE

THE
VEGETABLE SYSTEM
OR
THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE
AND
THE CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS;
AND
THEIR
CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, AND SPECIES,
ARRANGED
IN A METHOD
COMPREHENDING
AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX
AND
A SYNONYMICAL KEY
BY
WILLIAM VAUGHAN,
M.D.
F.R.S.
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY,
AND
OF THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS,
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

SAINT-SULPICE
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

RES
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H E R B S.

SERIES THE FOURTH.

CLASS THE SEVENTH.

Having perfect FLOWERS of one Petal, regularly divided.

T R I B E III.

F A M I L Y III.

R A N K II. O R D E R II.

With the FLOWER divided into five Parts at the Edge; and succeeded by a single Capsule, containing many Seeds.

WE are to pursue here, through another Volume, the Plants which have their Flower made of one Petal; by far the most extensive of the Classes. The instructed Mind will go through it at ease, perceiving the same unbroken thread followed throughout; and the young Botanist, led as it were by the hand, from step to step, of this immense gradation, while he sees the parts distinct, and can examine any one of them at pleasure, separate from the rest, will not perceive the amazing whole; which would at once astonish and confound him.

It is happy the progression is, in this place, so well marked, in a System which is merely artificial; but 'tis an happiness in which we claim little merit: Nature is but a secondary consideration here; where 'tis the purpose, by plain distinctions, however artificial, to give a first and certain knowledge of the objects.

In a succeeding part of this work, Nature, and Nature only, will be observed in the arrangements: for when we know all the Species justly, we shall know also what is the true place of each. Even here the discerning mind will see a thousand traces of that Course; which we are always happy to pursue, so long as this strict method will admit; and to set in the strongest light before the eye together.

THE gradations of the Gourds and Berry-bearers of this Volume afford a singular instance: the former, marked by most distinguished Characters; all Male and Female in separate Flowers, on the same Plant; all with connected filaments; and all with the Flower growing to the Cup; descend by the most gradual steps, in two regular lines, to the Berry-bearers; which have not one of all those Characters.

THESE large fruited Plants succeeding those which have Capsules of three Cells (but that is too remote a business here) we shall see before us, in the present Volume thus descending by equal steps, as is the course always in Nature, into those with the smaller Fruit or Berry.

IN the Hair Flower, Balsam, Gourd and Cucumber, represented in our Plates from 6 to 14, beside the three cells of the Fruit, appear invariably, the three before mentioned Characters, 1. the Flowers are of two Sexes, 2. they adhere to the Cups, 3. their Antheræ unite. The Nutwort, Plate 15, follows; in which the first and second Characters, hold perfectly; but the third begins to disappear; the Antheræ cohering not all the way, but only at their tops. In the Blackweed of our 16th Plate, where the Fruit is almost a fair round Berry, though of three parts within, the Antheræ stand separate entirely, and the distinction of Sex is wholly wanting: but still the Flower grows to the Cup, and marks, what I could wish there were scope here to explain at large; but what the truly philosophic eye cannot fail to discern in some degree; the first line of gradation. In our 18th and 19th Plate, the Bryonies, although the distinction of Sex remains, and the Cup continues to grow to the Flower, the filaments are perfectly distinct, and the Fruit is a genuine and fair Berry. The gradation here is perfected in the second line, and the whole multitude of Berry-bearers follow without a gap in Nature. What we can but allude to here by hints, concerning the natural method of Plants, will have its place to be explained entirely; and, as we hope, will be the easier for these prior and occasional notices.

VOL. IX.

B

GENUS

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is small, of one piece, cut deeply into five sharp, divergent Segments; the Flower is Bell-shaped: it is cut deeply into five parts, these are erect, broad, and niped; within stand ten filaments, five longer and five shorter*. The Seed-vessel is oblong with five ridges, and has five Cells; when ripe it bursts with a touch.

Plate 1. *a b c d e.*

1. LOW WOODSORREL.

Plate 1. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Acetosella.

The Leaves stand in threes, hearted and narrow at the base; the Stalk supports only one Flower.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our woods; a small but very delicate Plant, three or four inches high, flowering in April. The Leaves have red Footstalks, and are themselves of a fine pale green. The Flower is pale crimson; sometimes nearly white.

2. LONG-STALKED WOODSORREL.

Plate 1. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Flava.

The Leaves stand in threes, and each is oblong and split into two: the Stalk supports only one Flower.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ethiopia, a Plant of six inches high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale green; the Stalks are green; the Flowers are yellow.

3. FORKED WOODSORREL.

Plate 1. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Incarnata.

The Stalk splits, and one Flower crowns each point; the Leaves are deeply hearted.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa, a tender Plant of five inches high, flowering in May. The Leaves are of a fine green, the Stalks are pale, the Flowers are crimson; bulbs often grow in the fork of the Stalk after flowering.

4. GOAT-FOOTED WOODSORREL.

Plate 1. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Pes Capræ.

The Stalk carries an umbrel of upright Flowers. The Leaves are split almost to the bottom.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a strong green; the Stalk is green; the Flowers are yellow.

5. SENSITIVE WOODSORREL.

Plate 1. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Sensitiva.

The Leaves are winged.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the East Indies; a Plant of six inches high, flowering in June. The Leaves are pale, the Flowers are yellow.

THIS is the old, first known Sensitive Plant, the Herba viva of Clusius. Its Leaves close at the touch.

* In the method by filaments, this Plant and the Palm-weed, for that also has two sets of them, ought to constitute a new Class, to be called Pentadynamia; or else the Didynamia and Tetradynamia should be remanded back to their places, among the Tetrandria and Hexandria: but more of this work would be wanted than Reason could admit; especially where all is too obscure already. This is not said to blame the great and excellent Linnæus, (least great, least excellent in his method,) but, with other things, to justify the establishing a different System.

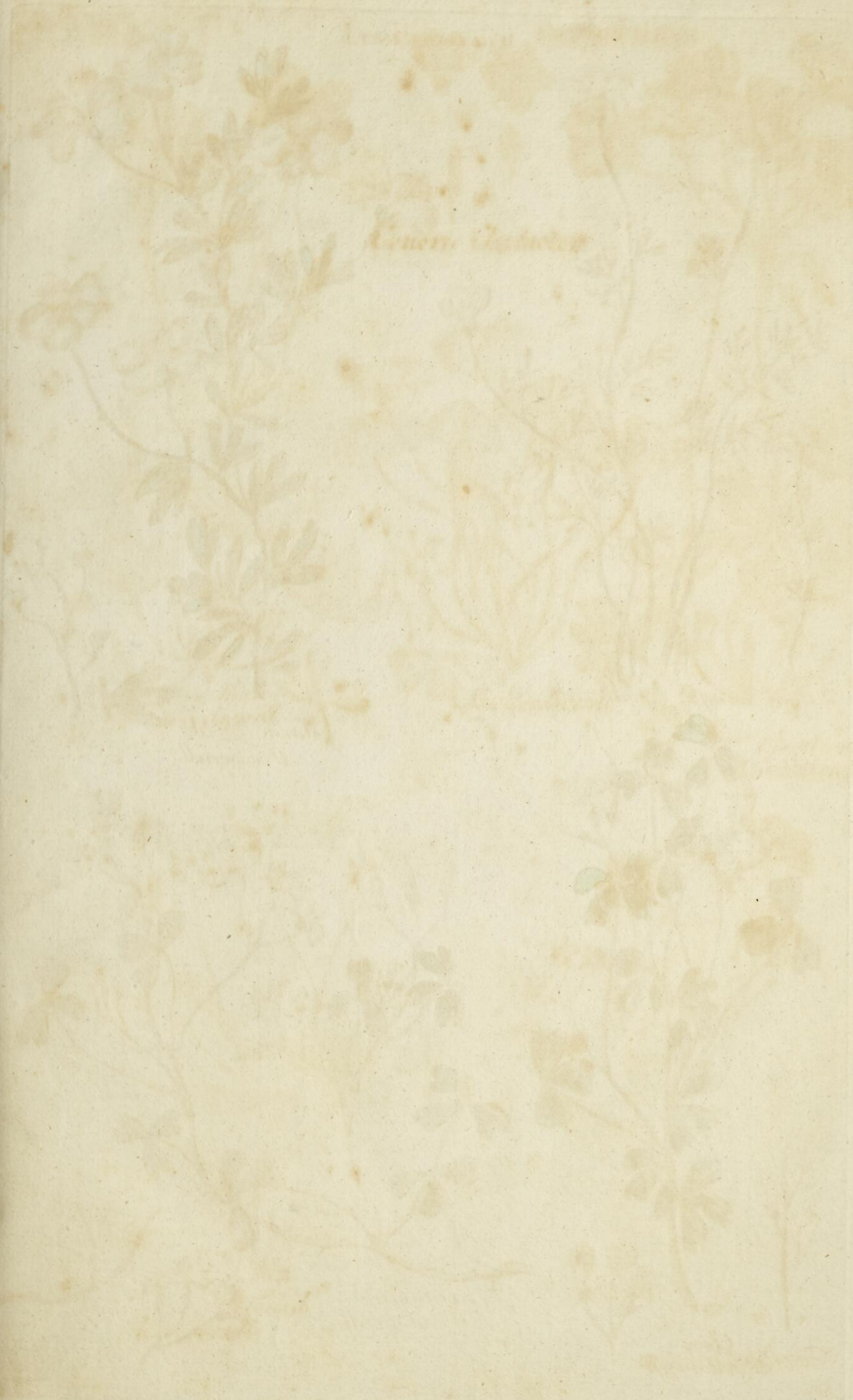
Generic Character





1850

Green



WOODSORRELL
-2

Pl. 2



Short winged Woodsorrell



Harsh leaved Woodsorrell



Close Woodsorrell



Scatterry Woodsorrell

Volg

6. SHORT-WINGED WOOD SORREL.

Plate 2. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Vericolor.

The Stalk supports one Flower ; it is leafy ; the Leaves are short-winged, and branched.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a very pretty Plant of six inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is green and tender ; the Leaves are of a pale, but fine green ; the Flowers are crimson ; but, as in our Wood Sorrel, this is deeper or paler as accidents determine, and sometimes the Flower is white embroidered with red veins, like the Roman Crane's-bill.

7. HARSH-LEAVED WOOD SORREL.

Plate 2. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Hirta.

The Stalk is branched ; the Leaves stand on it by threes, without Footstalks.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa ; a Plant of eight or ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is firm and brown ; the Leaves are of a good green, but hairy ; the Flowers are large, and of a strong crimson.

8. SCATTERY WOOD SORREL.

Plate 2. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Corniculata.

The Stalk is weak and branchy, the Flowers stand in small clusters.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy ; a Plant that scatters its weak Stalks to eight or ten inches in length upon the ground, and flowers in August. The Stalk is brown and knotty ; the Leaves are of a pale green ; the Flowers are of a beautiful pale yellow.

9. CLOSE WOOD SORREL.

Plate 2. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Stricta.

The Stalk is upright with close Branches ; the Flowers grow in little tufts.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Virginia ; a Plant of six inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown ; the young Branches are green ; the Leaves are of a bright green ; the Flowers are yellow.

THIS Plant resembles extremely the Italian kind last mentioned : the difference is like that between the American and European *Circæa*, *Polemonium*, and some others ; obvious to the eye, yet difficult to be characterised in terms. Not only the American, the Siberian Plants have also this apparent difference, with true resemblance ; the correct Botanist should attend carefully to these things : they will be best explained when we come to our natural method.

NATURE has often put the next of kin in the most distant countries, and this not in Plants only. The Tobacco-pipe earth of the Isle of Wight scarce differs from the medicinal Terra Chia, more than these two from one another.

10. THIN-STALKED WOOD SORREL.

Plate 3. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Violacea.

The Stalk is tender, but supports a tuft of Flowers; the Leaves are in threes, hearted and hardened at the ends.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a very delicate Plant of four or five inches high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale green; the Stalk is tender and pale; the Flowers are of a very delicate crimson.

11. LEAFY-STALKED WOOD SORREL.

Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Longiflora.

The Stalk has a crown of Leaves towards its top, from the midst of which rises one Flower.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is dusky and filmy; the Leaves are deep green; the Flowers are yellow. There is a strange resemblance of construction in this Plant, and our Wood Anemone. It is the custom to suppose such mongrels; but here that would imply an absurdity. It will be best explained where we may, more strictly, follow Nature.

12. GREAT-FLOWERED WOOD SORREL.

Plate 3. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Purpurea.

The Stalk supports one Flower; the Leaves are in threes, broad and scarce hearted at the end.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of three inches high, flowering in August. The Stalks are brown; the Leaves of a fine green; the Flowers crimson.

13. UNEQUAL WOOD SORREL.

Plate 3. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Frutescens.

The Stalk is woody and branched; the Leaves are in threes, the middle one has a Footstalk.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of South America; it flowers in June. The Stem is hard and brown; the Leaves are yellowish green; the Flowers are yellow.

14. CLUSTERY WOOD SORREL.

Plate 3. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Barrelieri.

The Stalk is branched; the Flowers stand in tufts upon forked Foot-stalks.

Fig. 5. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; a Plant of five inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a strong green; the Flowers pale crimson.

15. DELICATE WOOD SORREL.

Plate 3. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species.

Oxalis Nutans.

The Leaves are in threes, and hearted; the Stalk is naked, the Flowers are tufted; they droop, and have very long tubes.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape; a very beautiful Plant of eight inches high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pale green*; the Stalk is pale; the Flowers are of a delicate Lemon colour. Our gardeners have confounded this with the *Pes Capræ*, when they had a right to call it a new Plant.

* The Leaves close at evening as in the others; and while the Plant is young, at a rough touch. The sleep of Plants is the sensitive quality in a less degree: and all sleepers are somewhat sensitive.

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WOODSORRELL

Pages

3



Thin-stalked Woodsorrell

Clusters Woodsorrell

Great-flowered Woodsorrell

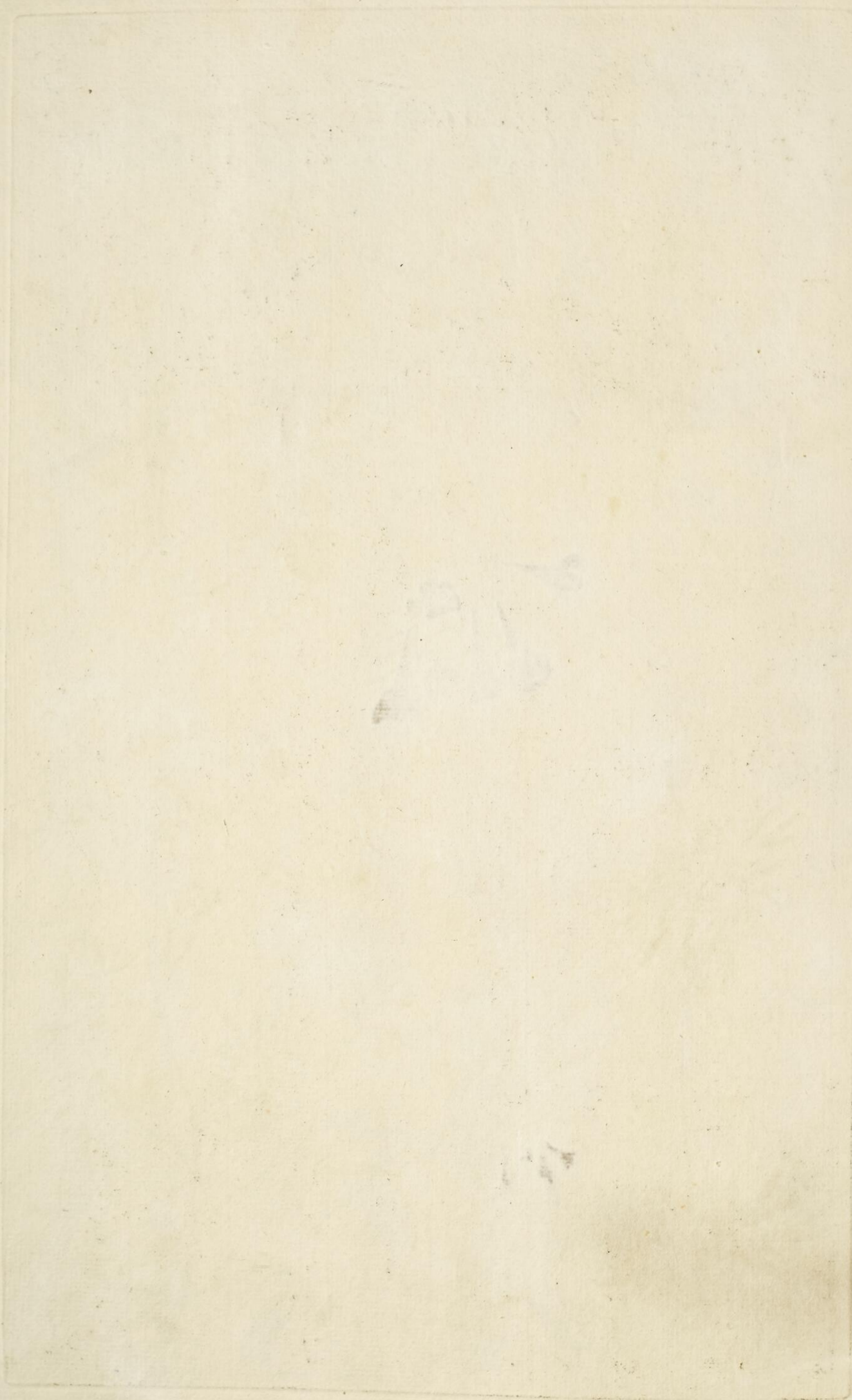


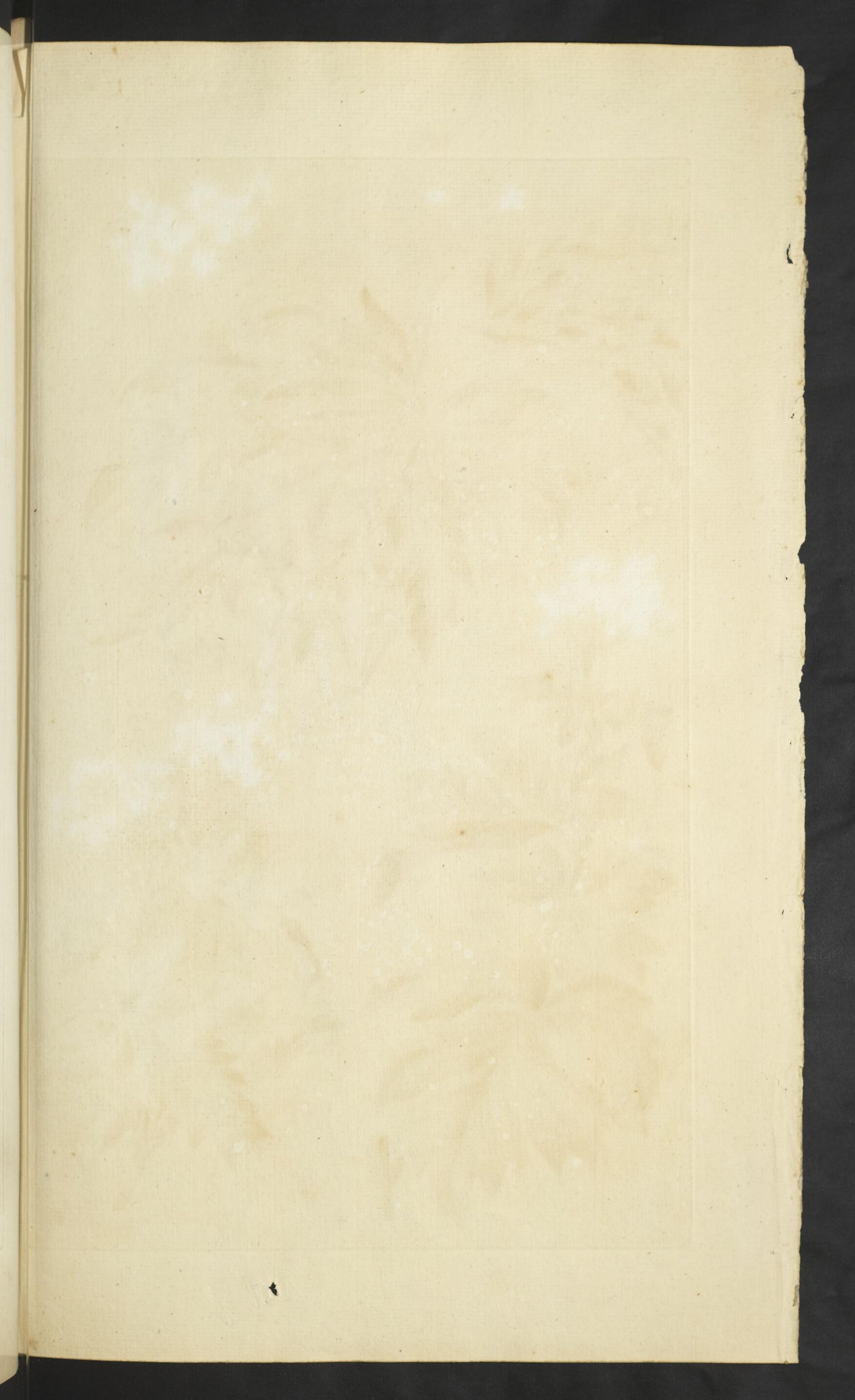
Leafy-stalked Woodsorrell

Delicate Woodsorrell

Unequal-leaved Woodsorrell

Vol 2





PALMWEED
Generic Character



Multifid Palmweed



Hearted Palmweed



Stinging Palmweed

G E N U S XXXII.

P A L M W E E D.

J A T R O P H A.

Plate 4.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is a small crown, with five dents; the Flower has a very short tube; the verge is cut into five obtuse expanded segments; the Seed-vessel is oval with three cells, and in each is one oval Seed.

The Plant has in the same cluster, male and female Flowers, but they differ little. In the male, the segments are narrower, and the Fruit is wanting; as are the filaments in the female Flower.*

I. M U L T I F I D P A L M W E E D.

Plate 4. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Jatropha Multifida.

The Leaves are smooth and divided into many parts, and in their bosoms are branched films.

Fig. 1. a b.

This is a Perennial, native of South America; a Plant of five feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is thick and green; the Leaves are of a pale, but pleasing green; the Flowers are white.

2. S T I N G I N G P A L M W E E D.

Plate 4. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Jatropha Urens.

The Leaves are palmated with five dented parts, and have thorns which sting like nettles.

Fig. 2. a b.

This is a Perennial, native of the Braúls; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a yellowish green; the Flowers are white.

3. H E A R T E D P A L M W E E D.

Plate 4. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Jatropha Curcas.

The Leaves are hearted, and divided into many angulated parts.

Fig. 3. a b.

This is a Perennial, native of South America; a Plant of five feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is greenish, the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are of a greenish white.

* The Plants of this Genus are evidently connected by Nature; but Art has enough to do to keep them together. They will be of infinite use in the arrangements of a natural method; having that separate sex in the Flower, and the threefold division in the Fruit, which are two of the great characters of the Gourds and Cucumbers; though wanting the connected filaments and the growth of the Flower to its Cup. They are so placed here as to lead in that great arrangement of Plants, which Nutwort, Blackweed and Bryony, deliver out among the Berry-bearers. How great, how wonderful, and how connected are thy works, O Nature! and as we advance in knowing them, how do we rise toward the conception of it!

4. ESCULENT PALMWEED.

Plate 5. Fig. 1.

Jatropha Manihot.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are fingered : their lobes are lanced, smooth, and undivided.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America ; a Plant of six foot high, flowering in August. The Stem is pale, and covered with wartlike protuberances ; the Leaves are of a fine green on the upper side, and white underneath ; the Flowers are white.

The Cassada of the Indies, used as bread, is made from the Root of this Plant ; first carefully pressing out the juice, which is poisonous.

5. THREE-LOBED PALMWEED.

Plate 5. Fig. 2.

Jatropha Herbacea.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is thorny ; the Leaves are composed of three lanced obtuse lobes.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Vera Cruz ; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in July. The Stalk is blueish ; the Leaves are of a deep, but somewhat blueish green ; the Flowers are white.

6. CRIMSON PALMWEED.

Plate 5. Fig. 3.

Jatropha Gossypifolia.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are fingered, with five oval undivided lobes, and there are branched films at their base.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica ; a Plant of a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is lightly tinged with red ; the Leaves are of a dead green ; the Flowers are crimson.

7. NURLED PALMWEED.

Plate 5. Fig. 4.

Jatropha Moluccana.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are fingered with five oval nurled segments.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon and the Molucca Islands ; a Plant of four feet high ; flowering in June. The Stalk is tinged with brown ; the Leaves are of a yellowish green ; the Flowers are white.

Pl. 5

Page 6

PALMWEED

2



Succulent Palmweed



Three lobed Palmweed

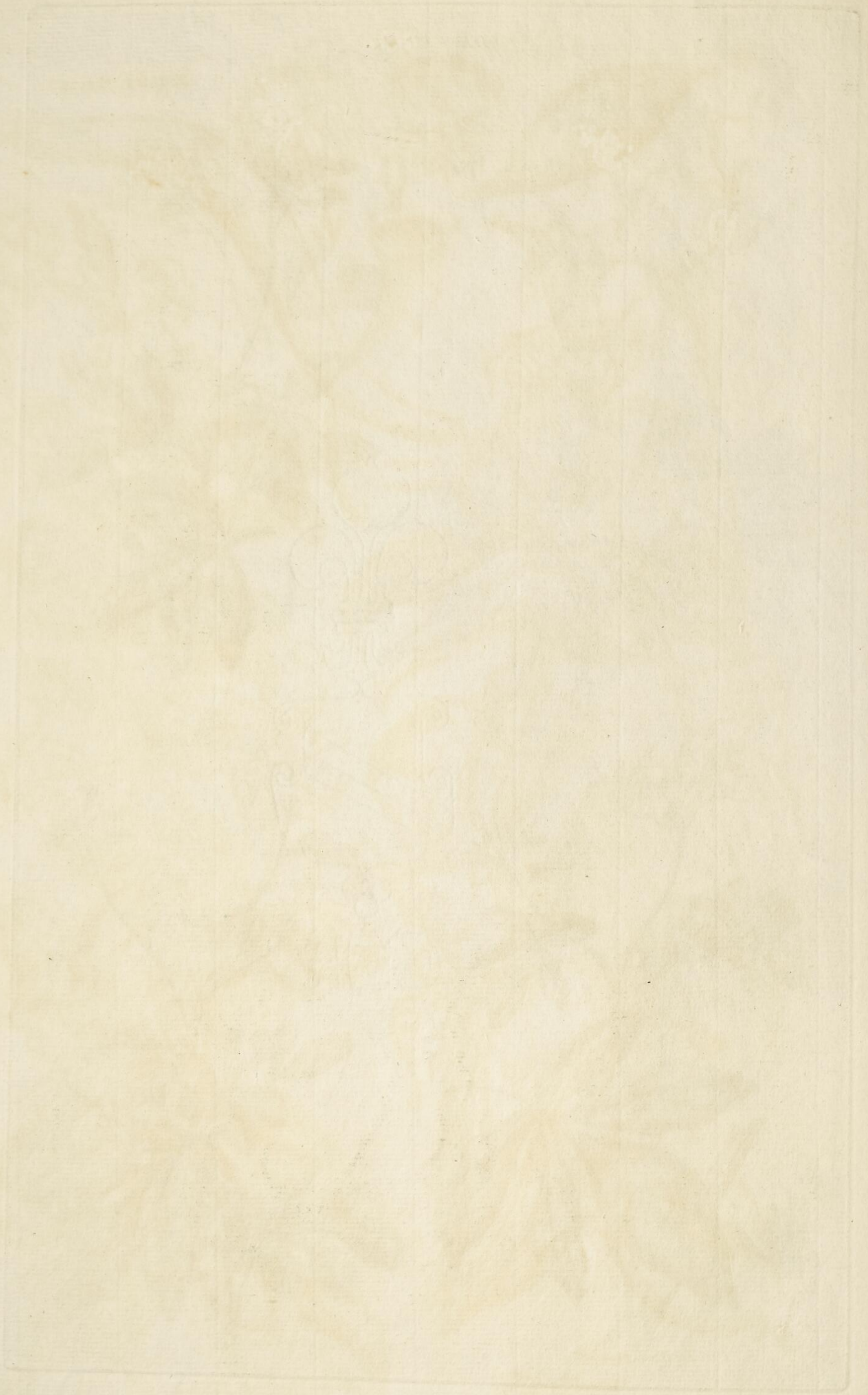


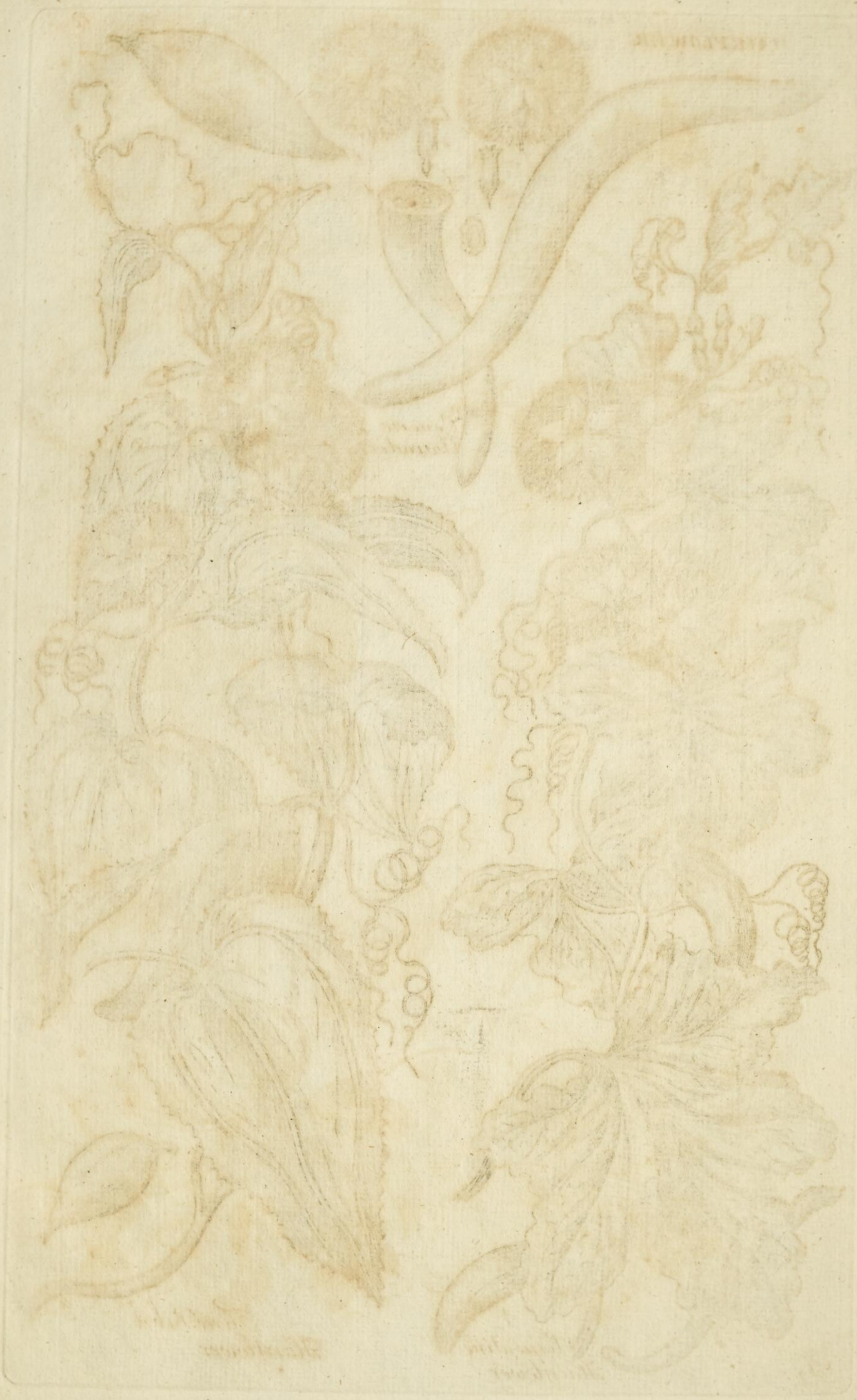
Crimson Palmweed



Nardid Palmweed

Vol. 9.







Generic Character

Serpentine Hairflower

Three Rib'd Hairflower

O R D E R III.

F A M I L Y I.

Plants whose five cut Flower is followed by a large and juicy Fruit.

These have all distinct male and female Flowers on the same Plant; the male want the rudiment of Fruit, the female the Antheræ; but the structure of the body of the Flower is the same in both.

G E N U S I.

H A I R F L O W E R.

T R I C H O S A N T H E S.

Plate 6.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is long, smooth and hollow, and is cut into five slight segments, which turn back; the Flower grows to the Cup, and is cut into five oval segments which are edged with long branchy hairs. The Fruit is very long; it has three distinct cells, in each of which are several flat, obtuse, coated Seeds.

Plate 6. *a b c d e.*

1. S E R P E N T I N E H A I R F L O W E R.

Plate 6. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted, with five broad lobes; the Fruit is long, cylindrical and curled.

Trichosanthes Anguina.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of China; a Plant that crawls along the ground to the length of our Melons; flowering in August, and ripening its strange fruit soon after. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a coarse green; the Flowers are very beautiful, and perfectly white; the Fruit is green.

2. T H R E E - R I B B E D H A I R F L O W E R.

Plate 6. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are simple, hearted and dented, and have three ribs; the Fruit is oval and sharp pointed.

Trichosanthes Nervifolia.

Fig 2. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a rambling Plant of six or eight feet long, flowering in July, and ripening its fruit in August. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are white: the Fruit is green; but like others of this kind, grows yellow in decay.

3. E G G E D

3. EGGED HAIR FLOWER.

Plate 7. Fig. 1. A

Character of the Species.

Trichofanthes Cucumerina.

The Leaves are hearted, and have five corners; the Fruit is Egg-shaped.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a creeping Plant of many Feet in length; its Flowers open in August, and its Fruit ripens a month after. The Stalk is whitish, curled and branchy; the Leaves are of a faint and somewhat yellowish green; the Flowers are whitish: the Fruit is white at first, and has in that state much the appearance of an Egg; but in ripening it grows of the colour of a Seville Orange.

4. BITTER HAIR FLOWER.

Plate 7. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Trichofanthes Amara.

The Leaves are hearted, angulate and wavy; the Fruit is turbinated.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of St. Domingo; a Plant that runs to a vast length, flowering in June, and ripening its bitter Fruit soon after. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green; the Flowers are white; and the Fruit is of a whitish green.

5. DOTTED HAIR FLOWER.

Plate 7. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Trichofanthes Punctata.

The Leaves have five great, wavy lobes, and are dotted with hard lumps below.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a Plant that crawls about to twenty foot in length, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a bluish green dotted with brown glands underneath; the Flowers are white.

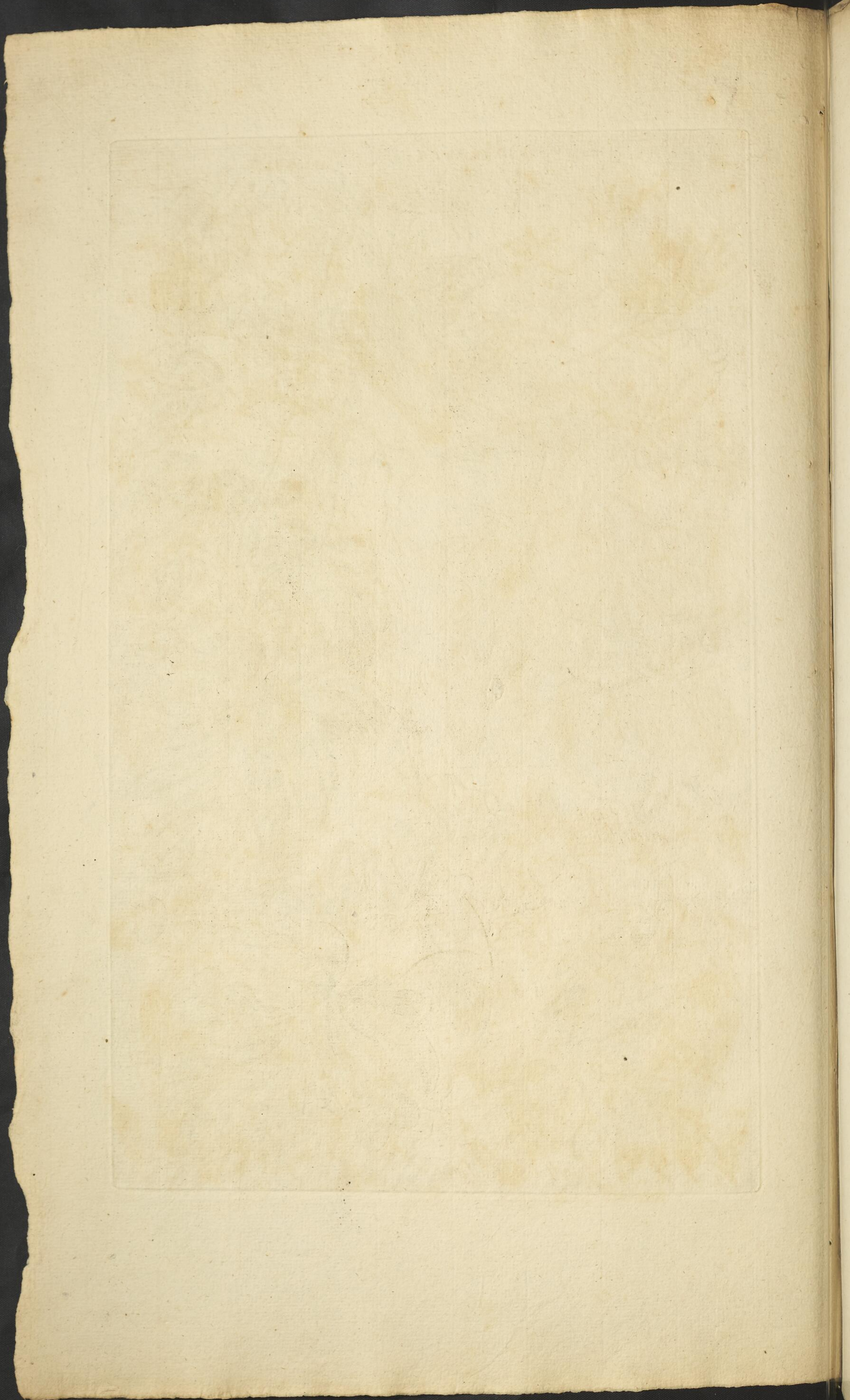
G E N U S



*Eggid
Hairflower*

*Bitter
Hairflower*

Dotted Hairflower







Expanded Balsam

Golden Balsam



Hooded Balsam

Long Balsam

GENUS II.

BALSAM.

MOMORDICA

Plate 8.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is hollow, and has five lanced expanded segments: the Flower grows to the Cup, and is cut into five great, rugged, and flat segments. The Fruit is oblong; with three cells, and many flattened Seeds. When ripe it bursts violently open.

Plate 8. a b c d e.

1. EXPANDED BALSAM.

Plate 8. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Momordica Balsamina.

The Leaves are handed with five broad, cut, segments. The Fruit is ridged and knotty.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a straggling Plant of six or eight feet long; flowering in July, and fruiting soon after. The Stalk is greyish; the Leaves are of a bluish green; the Flowers are pale yellow, and so is the Fruit.

2. GOLDEN BALSAM.

Plate 8. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Momordica Charantia.

The Leaves are fingered and extended in length; the Fruit is ridged and knotty.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a straggling Plant of eight or ten feet long, flowering in July, and ripening its glorious Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a yellowish green; the Flowers are of a faint yellow: the Fruit is of a deep orange colour on the outside, and of a fine crimson within.

3. HOODED BALSAM.

Plate 8. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Momordica Operculata.

The Leaves have five broad lobes, the Fruit is ridged and knotty; and hooded at the point.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of America; a Plant that clambers upon hedges, to the length of ten or twelve feet, and Flowers in July, ripening its Fruit soon after. The Stalk is of a faint green, the Leaves are faint dead green; the Flowers are white; and the Fruit is green with white warts and ridges. The point falls from it like a hood in ripening.

4. LONG BALSAM.

Plate 8. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Momordica Luffa.

The Leaves are handed and sharp cut; the Fruit is long with interwoven furrows.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Ceylon; a Plant which climbs about in thickets, and spreads its rude arms to many yards in extent. It flowers in June, and the ripe Fruit soon follows. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a dull and dirty green; the Flowers are yellow; the Fruit is green, and its ridges are white.

5. NETTED BALSAM.

Plate 9. Fig. 1.

Momordica Cylindrica.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are handed with five distant lobes; the Fruit is cylindric and very long.

Fig. 1. *ab*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Ceylon; a running Plant of twenty feet in length, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a yellowish unpleasing green; the Flowers are large and of good yellow; the Fruit is green, but grows of a brownish yellow in ripening.

6. TRIFOLIATE BALSAM.

Plate 9. Fig. 2.

Momordica Trifoliata.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves stand by threes, and are serrated. The Fruit is oval and thorny.

Fig. 2. *abc*.

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a rambling Plant of six or eight feet long; flowering in August, and ripening its coarse Fruit soon after. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a bright fresh green; the Flowers are yellow; and the Fruit is of a blue green, with whitish thorns.

7. STREAKY BALSAM.

Plate 9. Fig. 3.

Momordica Pedata.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are footed of five lanced lobes, and serrated; the Fruit is striated.

Fig. 3. *ab*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Peru; a spreading Plant of five or six feet long, which flowers in June, and ripens its pale Fruit in July. The Stalk is long and of a dusky green; the Leaves are of a dull dead green; the Flowers are yellow; and the Fruit is of a pale green.

8. ELATERIAN BALSAM.

Plate 9. Fig. 4.

Momordica Elaterium.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are spear-shaped, the Plant has no tendrills; the Fruit is hairy.

Fig. 4. *abc*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain; a weak and spreading Plant of three or four feet long, flowering in August; and fruiting soon after. The Stalk is whitish; the Leaves are of a pale and somewhat greyish green; the Flowers are yellow, and the Fruit is green.

GENUS



1
Nettle Balsam



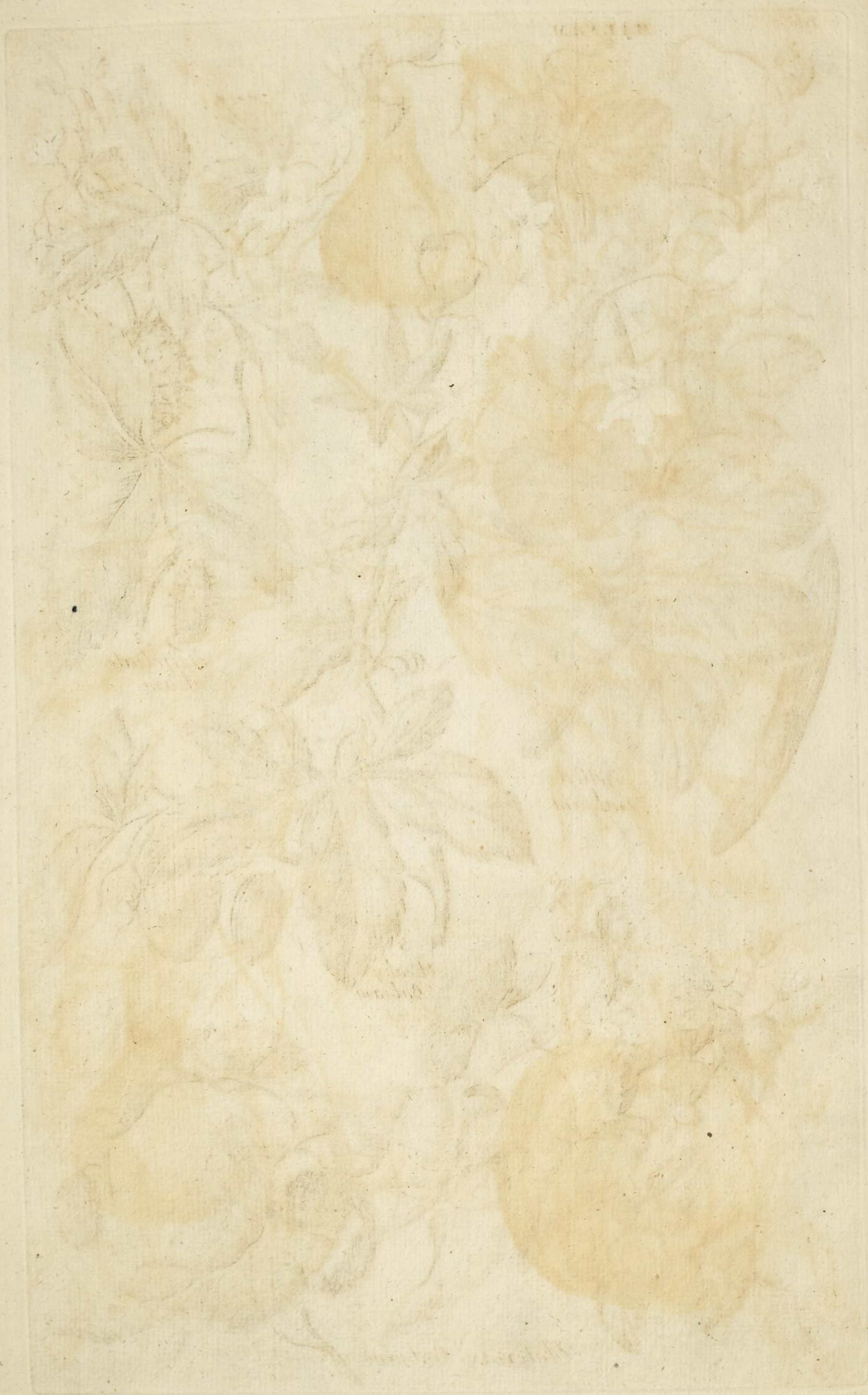
2
Trifoliate Balsam



3
Sticky Balsam



4
Claterian Balsam





Handwritten text, likely a label or description, possibly including the name of the specimen.

GOURD



Generic Character

Bottle Gourd 1

Pumpkin Gourd 2

G E N U S III.

G O U R D.

C U C U R B I T A.

Plate 10.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-shaped, edged with five slender points. The Flower is Bell-shaped and grows to the Cup; it is divided into five broad and waved segments, and has a hollow triangular gland in its center. The Fruit has three cells; in each of which are several flattened swollen obtuse Seeds placed in a double range. The male Flowers and the female are alike, only in the male are three filaments, and in the female a conic trifold Style and trifold Stigma.

Plate 10. *abcd.*

1. B O T T L E G O U R D.

Plate 10. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cucurbita Lagenaria.

The Leaves are heart-shaped and dented, and have two glands at the base.

The Fruit has a narrow neck and a swollen body. Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Jamaica; a wonderfully rambling Plant of fifteen feet in length, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August and September. The Stalk is whitish; the Leaves are pale and downy; the Flowers are very large and white; the Fruit is at first green, but as it ripens yellows.

2. P O M P I O N G O U R D.

Plate 10. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cucurbita Pepo.

The Leaves have five pinnatifid lobes. The Fruit is furrowed and smooth.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia; a vast and wonderfully spreading Plant of twenty feet in length, and flowers in August, ripening its Fruit in September. The Stalk is green and harsh; the Leaves are of a strong green; the Flowers are yellow, and the Fruit is of a mixt green and yellow.

3. W A R T Y

3. WARTY GOURD.

Plate 11. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cucurbita Verrucosa.

The Leaves are deeply cut into five, or seven serrated lobes; the Fruit is warty. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia; a Plant that spreads its thick Stalk on the ground to ten or twelve feet long, and flowers in July; ripening its rugged and large Fruit in August and September. The Stalks are green, and have wide branches; the Leaves are large and of a pleasant green; the Flowers are of an ochreous yellow; the Fruit is green till ripe, then more or less yellow.

4. SHIELDED GOURD.

Plate 11. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cucurbita Melopepo.

The Leaves are cut in five lobes, which are serrated and sharp. The Fruit is depress'd and furrowed, and carries some resemblance of a shield. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia; a Plant that covers many feet of ground with its thick branches; flowering in August, and ripening its broad Fruit in September. The Stalks are greenish, the Leaves are of a dull green; the Flowers are Lemon coloured; and the Fruit is mottled, usually, with green and yellow.

5. CITRULL GOURD.

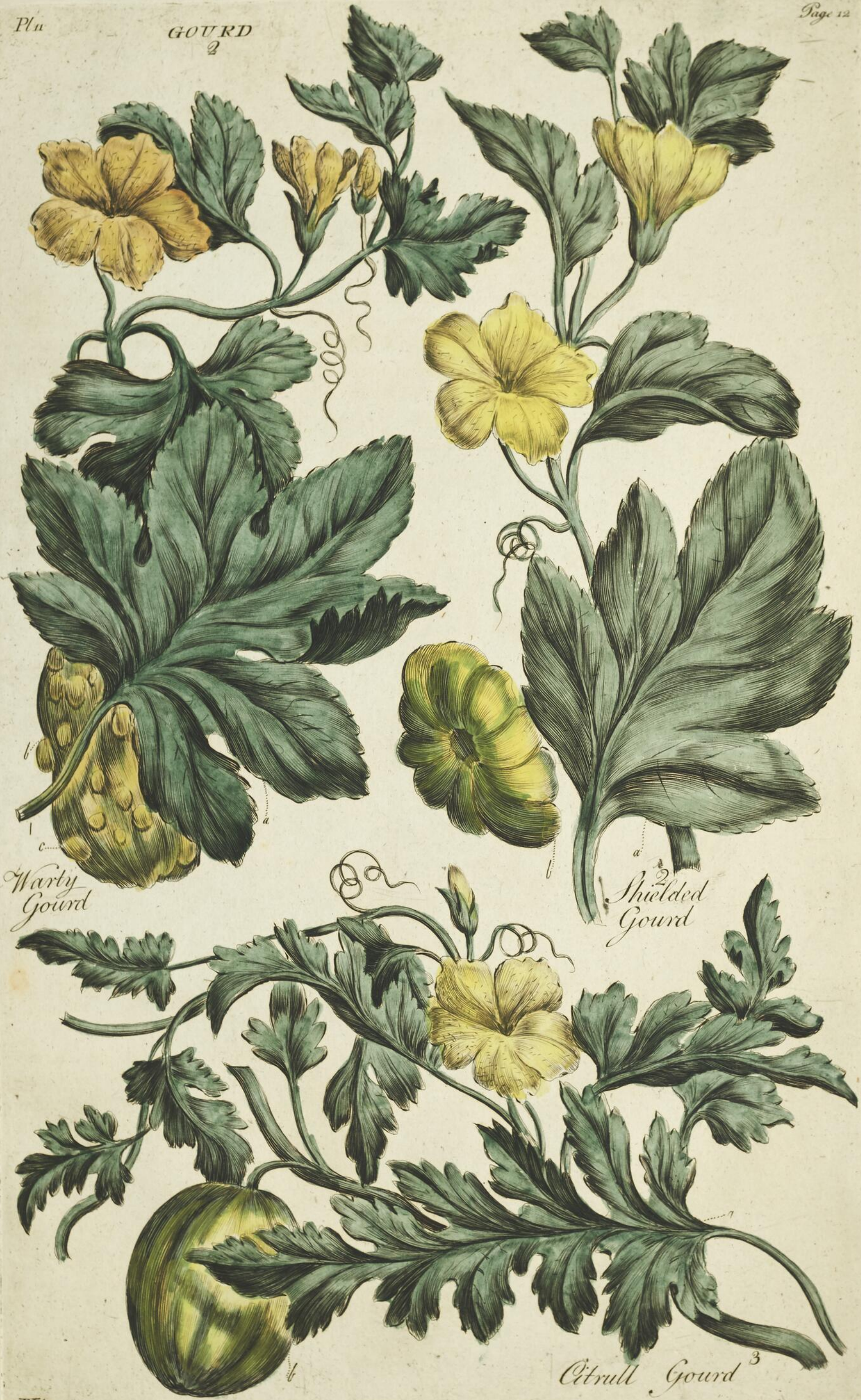
Plate 11. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cucurbita Citrullus.

The Leaves are divided into a great many pinnatifid lobes. Fig. 3. a b.

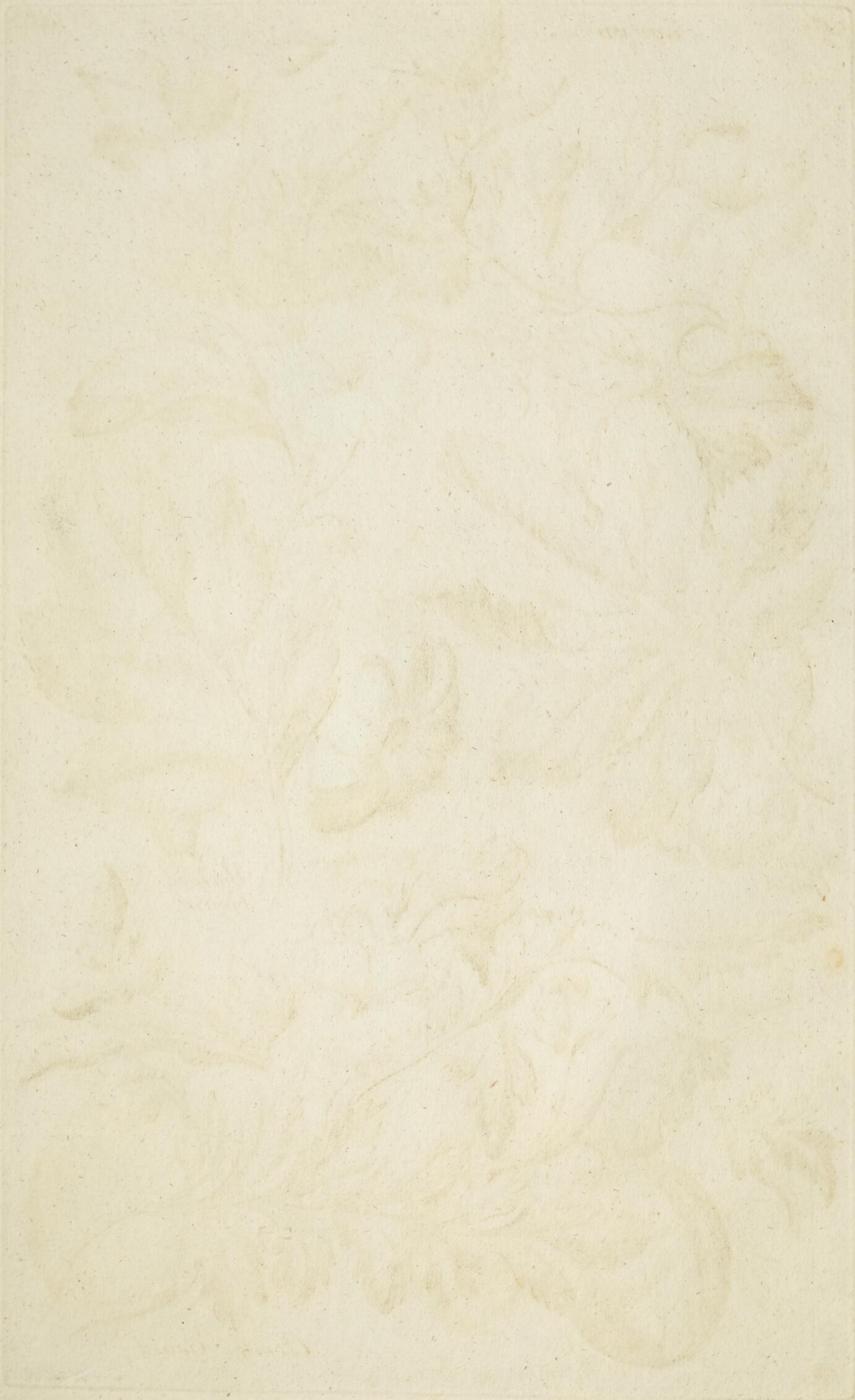
THIS is an Annual, native of Italy; a Plant which scrambles over a great deal of ground, with juicy, but firm Stalks: it flowers in June, and ripens its Fruit in August. The Stalk is green and smooth; the Leaves are of a pleasant green; the Flowers are of a dull yellow; and the Fruit is green, but like the rest grows yellowish in ripening.

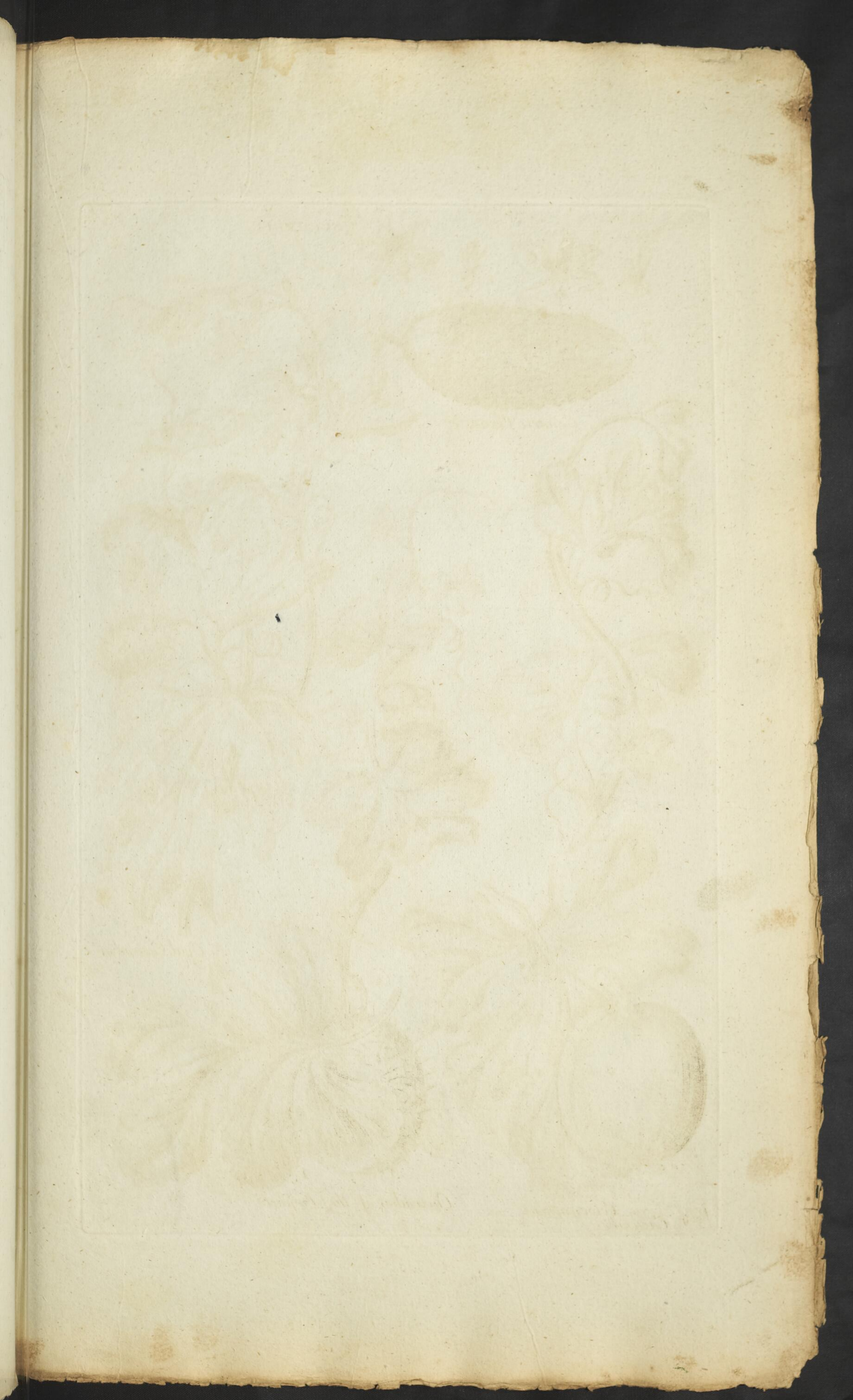


Warty Gourd

Shielded Gourd

Citrull Gourd³





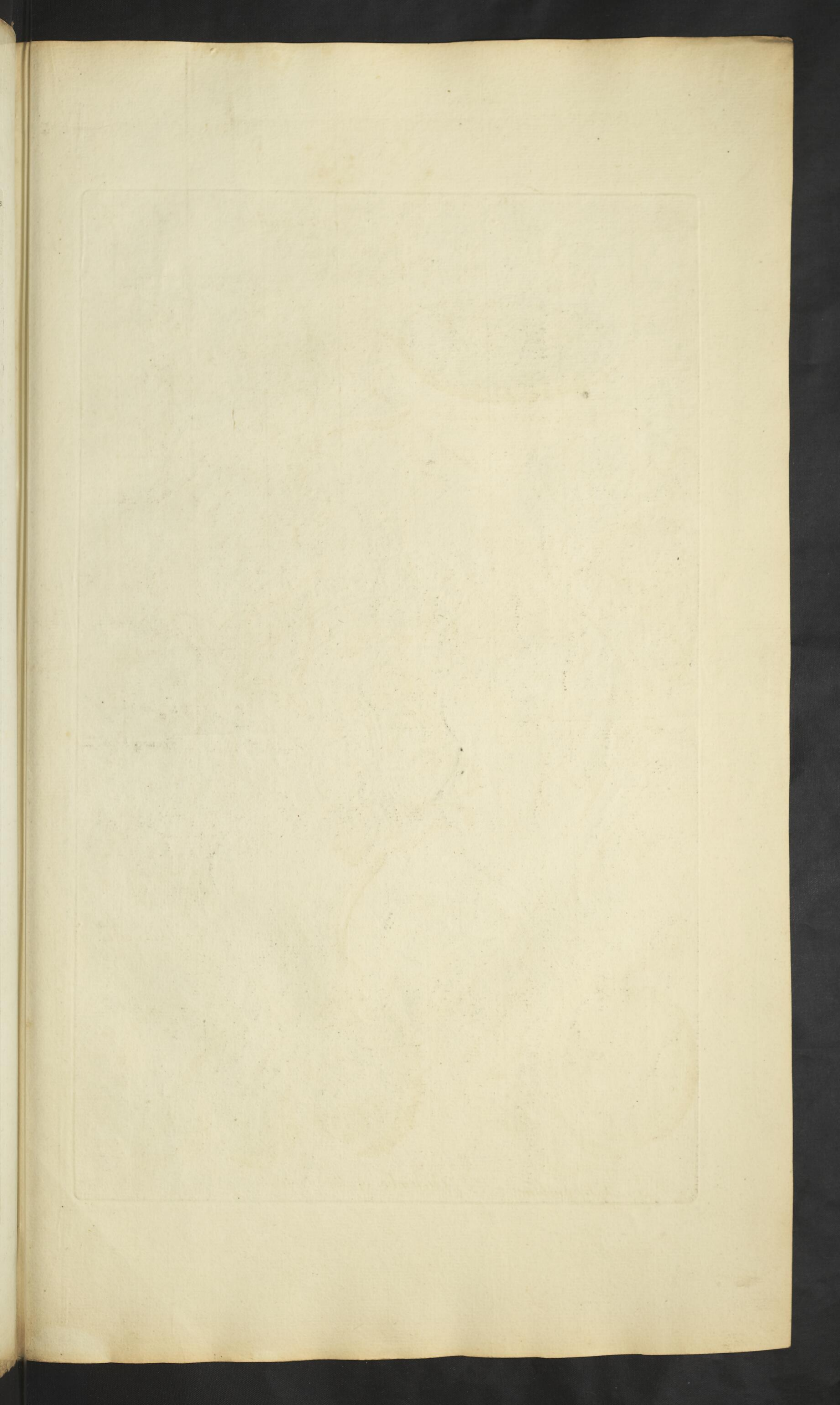


Generic Character

Oval Cucumber

Colocynthis
Vol. 9 Cucumber

Cucumber of the Prophets



CUCUMBER

Fl. 12



Generic Character

Oval Cucumber

Volg Cucumber Colocynthis

Cucumber of the Prophets

G E N U S IV.

C U C U M B E R.

C U C U M I S.

Plate 12.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-shaped and edged at the rim with slender and awly points. The Flower is Bell-shaped, fastened to the Cup, and cut into five large oval rugged and veiny segments. In the male Flowers are three filaments, in the female three headless threads, and within a short Style with a trifid head. The Fruit has three cells, and in each several oval Seeds, sharp at each end, and flattened.

Plate 12. *a b c d.*

1. COLOCYNTHINE CUCUMBER.

Plate 12. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Colocynthis.

The Leaves are cut into many obtuse lobes; the Fruit is round and smooth.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia; a Plant which clambers to the length of seven feet, and flowers in July, ripening its bitter Fruit in August. The Stalks are pale and hairy; the Leaves are of a fair green, and also hairy; the Flowers are Straw-coloured; the Fruit is also of a pale yellow.

2. CUCUMBER of the PROPHEETS.

Plate 12. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Prophetarum.

The Leaves are hearted, and cut into five obtuse lobes, which are dented; the Fruit is roundish and thorny.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Arabia; a scrambling Plant, whose Stalks will grow to eight feet in length, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is of a blueish green; the Leaves are of a pale, but dull green; the Flowers are Lemon-coloured, and the Fruit is of a mottled green and yellow.

3. OVAL CUCUMBER.

Plate 12. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Anguria.

The Leaves are fingered with wavy lobes; the Fruit is roundish and thorny.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Jamaica; a Plant that spreads itself to a great extent upon the ground, and flowers in July, ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale and coarse; the Leaves are of a faint, but not unpleasing green; the Flowers are small, and of a dingy yellow; the Fruit is small, white and eatable.

4. EDGY CUCUMBER.

Plate 13. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Acutangulus.

The Leaves are broad-hearted, and niped along the edges ; the Fruit is oblong, with sharp ends and high ridges. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of China ; a Plant that scrambles among bushes, to the length of ten feet, and flowers in June ; the Fruit ripens in August. The Stalk is pale ; the Leaves are of a faint green ; the Flowers are small and of a Lemon yellow ; the Fruit is of a mixt green and yellow.

5. THE MELON.

Plate 13. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Melo.

The Leaves are angulated with obtuse points ; the Fruit is deeply furrowed. Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia ; a Plant which runs upon the ground with branchy Stalks of six feet long, flowering in July, and ripening its delicious Fruit in August. The Stalk is dark green and hairy ; the Leaves are of a full and not unpleasing green ; the Flowers are of a good yellow ; the Fruit is green, but grows yellowish in ripening, or if not, in decay.

6. ORANGE CUCUMBER.

Plate 13. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Dudaim.

The Leaves are niped about the edges ; the Fruit is round, and flatted at the end. Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the East ; a Plant which lays its branches on the ground, extending them to many feet ; it flowers in July, and ripens its fragrant, but insipid Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale ; the Leaves are of a pale but somewhat greyish green ; the Flowers are of a pale yellow, and the Fruit is also yellow.

7. DOWNY CUCUMBER.

Plate 13. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Chate.

The Leaves are broad with small angles ; the Fruit is long, small at each end, and hairy. Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Egypt and Arabia ; a Plant which crawls upon the ground with Stalks of seven feet long, and flowers in July ; the Fruit ripens in August. The Stalk is pale, ridged and hairy ; the Leaves are of a dead and pale green ; the Flowers yellow ; and the Fruit, which is originally pale, grows yellow as it ripens.

8. THE

CUCUMBER
2

Page 11



Edney
Cucumber

The Melon

600



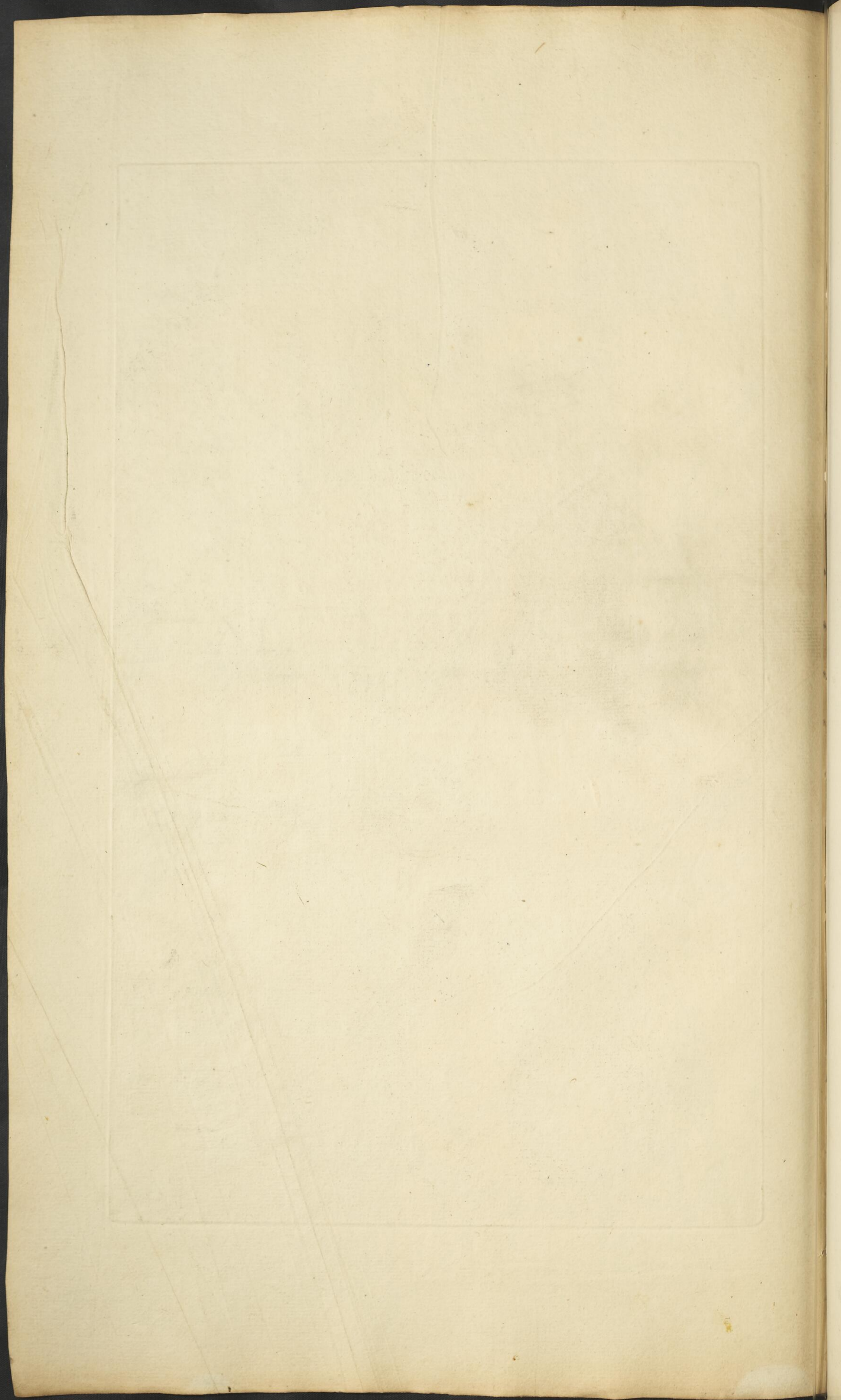
Vol 9 Orange
Cucumber

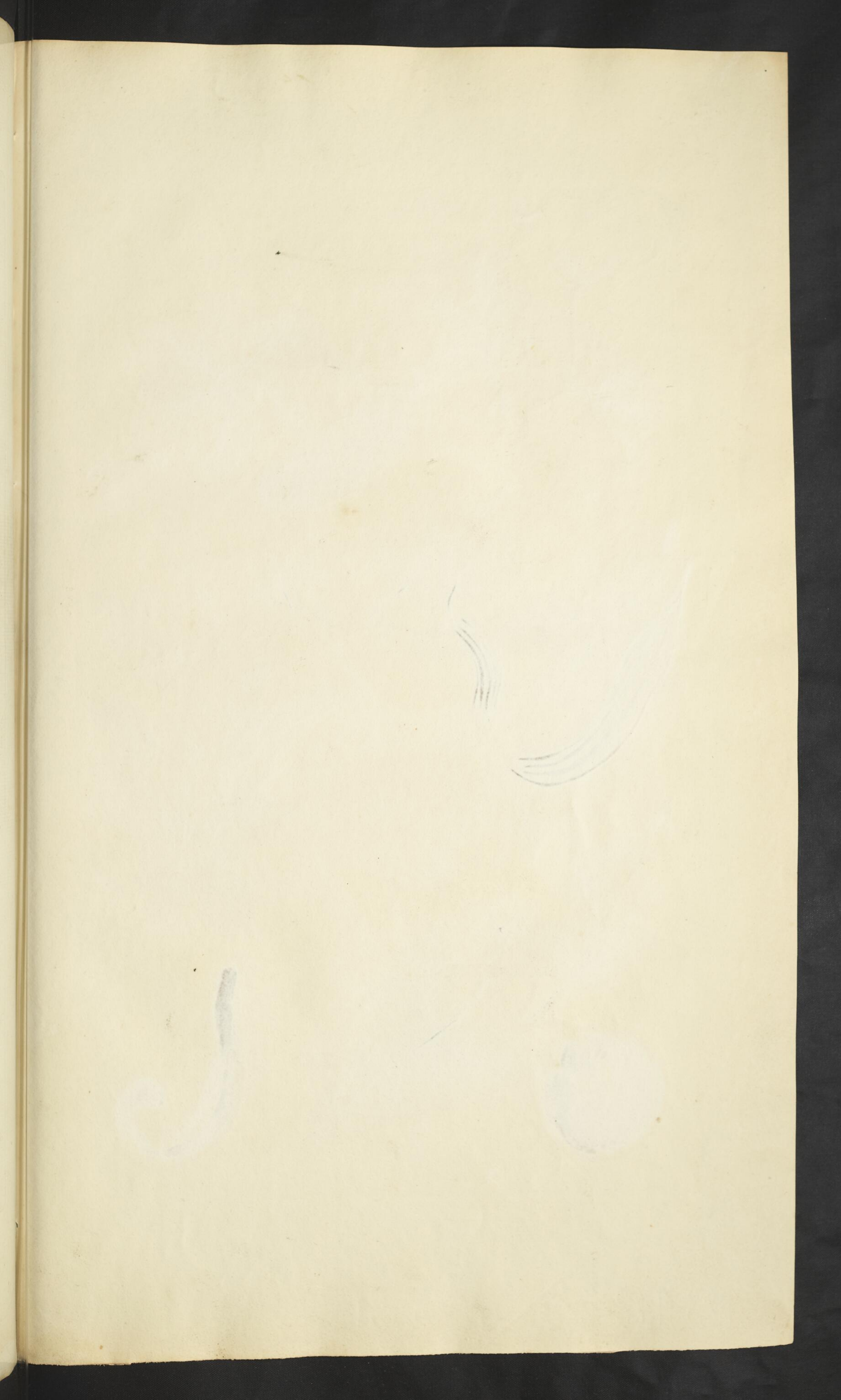
3



Downy Cucumber

4







8. THE COMMON CUCUMBER.

Plate 14. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Sativus.

The Leaves have five lobes, which stand out straight; the Fruit is oval, oblong and rugged.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia; a Plant which spreads its rough boughs on the ground to four or five feet in length, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit soon after, during the succession of other Flowers. The Stalks are pale; the Leaves are of a dead green; the Flowers are yellow; the Fruit is green, marbled with white; but it grows yellow in decay.

9. THE CROOKED CUCUMBER.

Plate 14. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Flexuosus.

The Leaves have five angulated lobes with deep dents; the Fruit is cylindrical, furrowed and bent.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a Plant which crawls upon the ground, extending its straggling branches to five or six feet in length every way; it flowers in July, and the Fruit is ripe in August. The Stalk is of a pale green; the Leaves also are of a faint and faded green; the Flowers are of a dull and dead straw colour; the Fruit is of a mixt green and yellow.

10. CURLY CUCUMBER.

Plate 14. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Anguinus.

The Leaves have five deep divided lobes; the Fruit is long and smooth, and twisted.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a Plant that clambers among shrubs and thickets, to the height of five or six feet, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a yellowish green; the Flowers are pale yellow; and the Fruit, when ripe, is also yellow.

11. ARROWED CUCUMBER.

Plate 14. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Cucumis Maderaspatanus.

The Leaves are arrowed and lightly dented; the Fruit is smooth and round.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a Plant that straggles wildly over the ground to six or eight feet long, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is greyish; the Leaves are of a pale sea green; the Flowers are of a dull faint yellow; and the Fruit, when ripe, is also yellow.

GENUS

GENUS V.

NUTWORT.

SICYOS.

Plate 15.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-shaped, with five sharp and slender segments. The Flower grows to the Cup, and is Bell-shaped, with five large oval segments; the Fruit is an oval Berry set with thorns, and in it one oval Seed.

This Plant has male and female Flowers on the same Stalk, but they differ little, except that the male Flowers have three filaments, the female a single style.

Plate 15. *o a b c d e.*

1. ANGULATED NUTWORT.

Plate 15. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted, with five obtuse angles.

*Sicyos Angulata.*Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Mexico, and of some parts of North America; a Plant which climbs to four or five feet high, and flowers in May, ripening its singular Fruit in July. The Stalks are tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a deep strong green; the Flowers are yellow, and the Fruit is pale brown. It is fleshy and juicy at first, but drying, it hardens to a kind of nut, whence I suppose the name.

2. JAGGED NUTWORT.

Plate 15. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into five broad lobes, and these are deeply jagged.

*Sicyos Laciniata.*Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Mexico; a Plant which climbs to the tops of trees, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is green and tender; the Leaves are of a fresh, but somewhat blueish green; the Flowers are of a greenish yellow, and the Fruit is straw-coloured.

NUTWORT



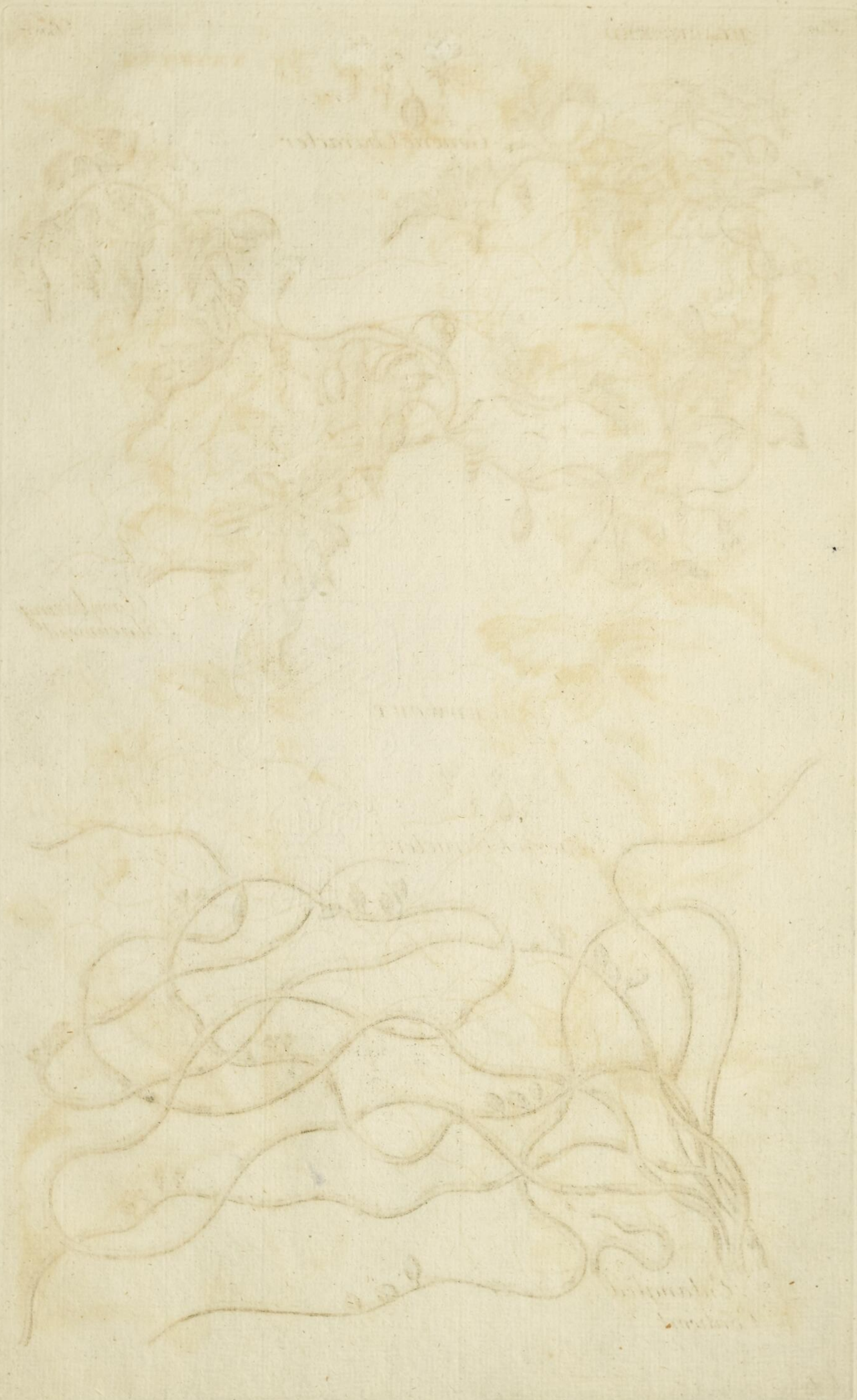
Generic Character



1 Angulated Nutwort

2 Jagged Nutwort







CORDWORT



O R D E R III.

F A M I L Y II.

Plants whose five cut Flower is followed by a Berry.

G E N U S I.

B L A C K W E E D.

M E L O T H R I A.

Plate 16.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-shaped and bellied; edged with five narrow points. The Flower has a cylindric tube which grows to the Cup, and equals it in length; the verge is cut into five very broad obtuse segments, which lie flat. The Fruit is a Berry of an oval Form, divided into three parts, in each of which are several oblong flattened Seeds. Plate 16. *o a b c d e.*

1. CLAMBERING BLACK WEED.

Plate 16. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are arrowed and deeply indented.

Melothria Pendula.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Jamaica; a Plant that clambers upon shrubs to eight or ten feet long, and dangles from their Branches often in a very whimsical manner. It flowers in July, and ripens its black Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a faint dead green: the Flowers are yellow, and the Berries when ripe are of a shining black.

G E N U S II.

C O R D W O R T.

C A S S I T H A.

Plate 16.—2.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is oval, and has three small points at its verge. The Flower has a cylindric tube of the length of the Cup; its verge is cut into five obtuse segments, of which sometimes one and often two are wanting, but the abortion always may be seen; and within are nine glandular threads, beside the proper filaments, which are only three. The Fruit is an oval Berry, containing a single Seed. Plate 16.—2. *o a b c d.*

1. ENTANGLED CORDWORT.

Plate 16. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Stalks are like cords, and are naked, except for a few films. Fig. 2. *a b.*

Cassitha Filiformis.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a Plant which in its straggling way grows to two or three feet high; flowering in May, and ripening its Berries in August. The Stalks are naturally crimson, though with us they seldom get that colour perfectly. The Films are pale; the Flowers also are of a faint and dull red; the Berries are of a deep purple, nearly black.

G E N U S III.

D O D D E R*.

C U S C U T A.

Plate 17.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is short, spreading at the mouth, and edged with five points, of which one often is wanting; and it has a fleshy base. The Flower has a short tube, and is cut at the verge naturally into five parts, but one is often also wanting; these are expanded and obtuse: the Fruit is a round fleshy Berry, with two Cells, in each of which there are two small Seeds.

Plate 17. *a b c d e.*

I. CLUSTERED DODDER.

Plate 17. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cuscuta Europæa.

The Flowers stand close upon the Stalks in thick clusters without footstalks.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of our own country; a strange and singular weed, which plagues the flax grounds, and sometimes other crops; and even wild Plants; growing first from a root fixed in the earth, then in the substance of another Plant, about which it will twist its wiry Stalks in a most strange entangled manner to the length of two feet, with only here and there a small abortive scale. It has no Leaves; the Stalks are crimson, and the Flowers are pale red: the Berries also are red.

I, this year 1765, found the Dodder growing upon MOTHER of THYME in great abundance in the Dutchess of Portland's Court at Bulstrode, just before the house; small, and a true Epithymum.

2. OPEN DODDER.

Plate 17. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cuscuta Americana.

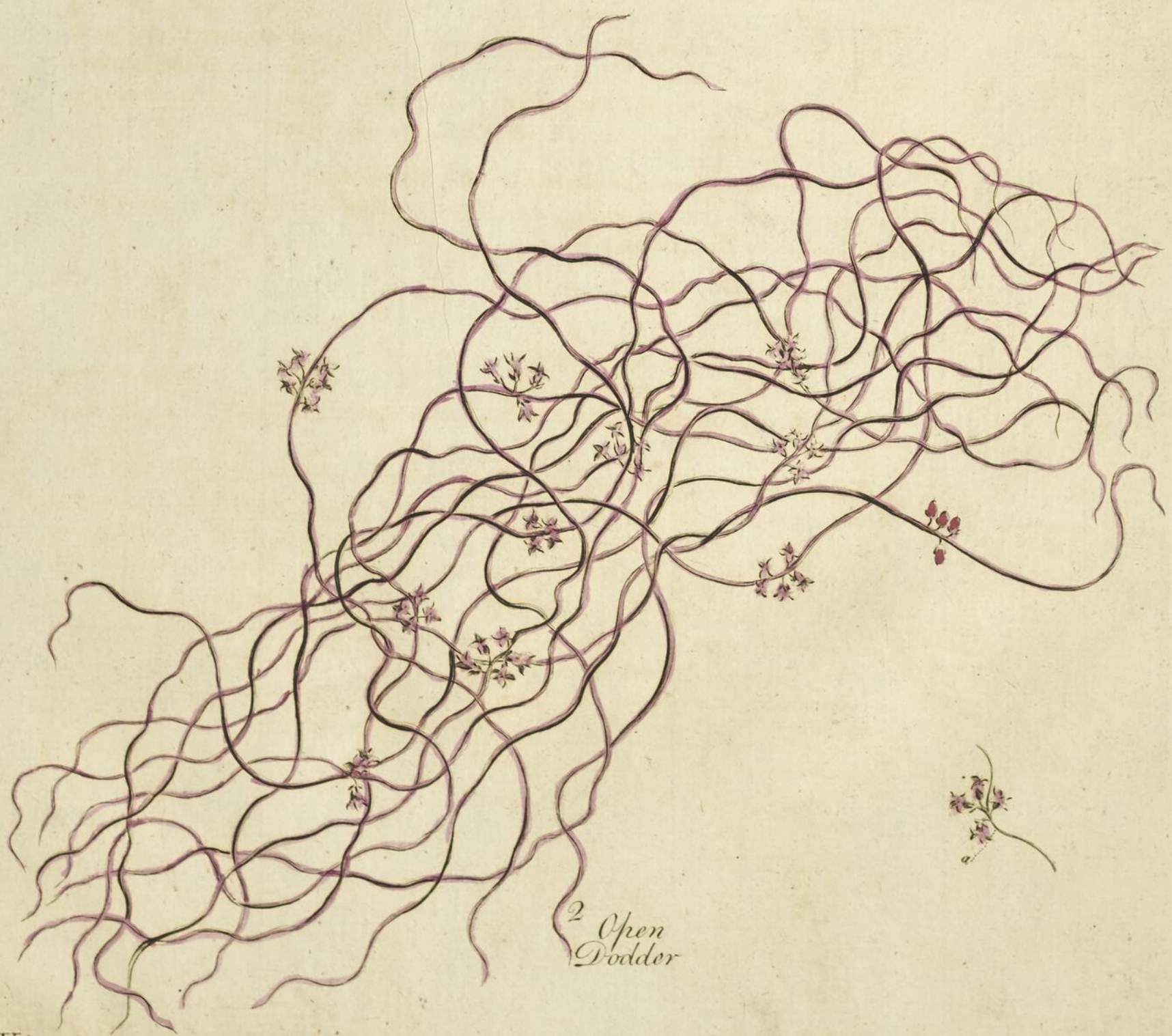
The Flowers stand upon footstalks, in open clusters.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Jamaica, and other parts of South America; a Plant which grows on herbs and trees, not rooted in the ground, and spreads its entangled branches to the length of ten or fifteen feet, with an extreme slenderness. There are no Leaves on it; scarce indeed a film. The Stalks are crimson; the Flowers are pale red, and the Berries also are of a faint crimson.

* The Plantula Seminalis, so often thought to have been seen where it was not, is very evident and distinct in the Seed of this singular Plant. It is a spiral body, almost as naked as in those mountain mosses, where we see the Plantula uncovered, and in the place of a Seed.

b
 a c
 e d
 Generic Character





Generic Character



White Bryony

Fingered Bryony

Card Bryony



G E N U S IV.

B R Y O N Y.

B R Y O N I A.

Plate 18.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-fashioned, with five thin and sharp segments. The Flower grows to the Cup; it has five deep oval segments. The Berry is smooth and oval; with a few oval Seeds.

This Plant has male and female Flowers on the same Stalk, but they scarce differ, only that the female Flowers have no filaments, the male no style.

Plate 18. *abcde.*

1. WHITE BRYONY*.

Plate 18. Fig. 1.

WHITE BRYONY.

Character of the Species.

Bryonia Alba.

The Leaves are handed, with short segments, and are rugged above and below.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial; a Weed that climbs to twelve feet height among our hedges; flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of a greenish white; the Berries red.

2. FINGERED BRYONY.

Plate 18. Fig. 2.

Bryonia Palmata.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are smooth, and fingered, with five oval, slightly dented lobes.

Fig. 2. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; a Plant that climbs to eight or ten feet high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green; the Flowers are whitish, tinged with green; the Berries red.

3. EARED BRYONY.

Plate 18. Fig. 3.

Bryonia Cordifolia.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted, oblong, pentangular, dented, rugged, and eared at the base.

Fig. 3. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; the Indian vine of Rumphnis; a Plant which climbs to twenty feet in height, and flowers in July; ripening the Fruit in August. The Stalk is hard, and tinged with brown; the Leaves are rugged, and of a deep green; the Flowers are greenish, and the Berry black.

* We trifle with the Root of this Plant in distilled waters against Hysterical complaints: Its juice cures madness. Two drams may be given for a dose.

4. RUGGED

4. RUGGED BRYONY.

Plate 19. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Bryonia Laciniata.

The Leaves are rugged and handed, with lanced and gashed segments.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; a Plant that climbs to thirty feet in height, and flowers in June, ripening its few large Berries in September. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a faint coarse green; their Footstalks have a white tooth on each side near the Leaf; the Flowers are yellow; and the Berries red.

5. PINNATIFID BRYONY.

Plate 19. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Bryonia Africana.

The Leaves are smooth, handed, with five lobes, and these cut deeply.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant which climbs to almost any height; flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a blueish green above, and whitish underneath; the Flowers are sulphur-coloured, and the Berries yellow and streaked. The Leaves are sometimes harsh below, but always smooth above.

6. WARTED BRYONY.

Plate 19. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Bryonia Cretica.

The Leaves are handed, with five oval lobes, and covered with low swellings.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Crete; a Plant which climbs to six or eight feet high, and flowers in August, ripening its Berries quickly after. The Stalk is hard and brownish; the Leaves are of a whitish or yellowish green; the Flowers are of a pale yellow; and the Berries red.

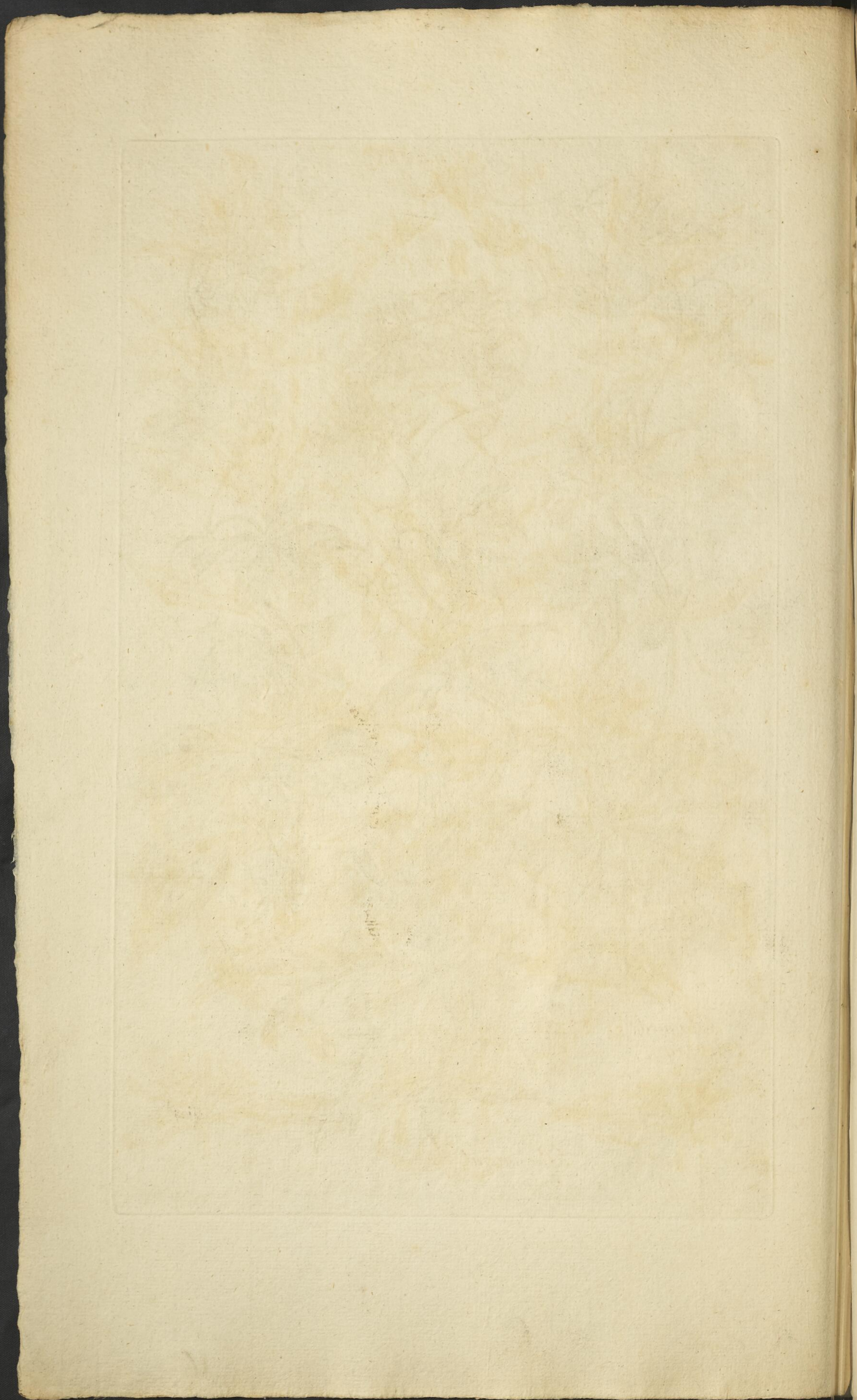
2



Rugged
Bryony

Pinnatifid
Bryony

3
Warted
Bryony







Perfoliate. Fever-wort

*Lancid
Fever-wort*

G E N U S V.

F E V E R W O R T.

T R I O S T E U M.

Plate 20.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is of five distinct lanced Leaves, expanded, and of the length of the Flower; the Flower has a cylindric tube, longer than its verge. This is cut into five rounded segments, two of which are shorter than the rest; the Fruit is an oval Berry, with three obsolete angles; it has three cells, in each of which is one hard, oval, furrowed Seed.

Plate 20. *a b c d e.*

1. P E R F O L I A T E F E V E R W O R T.

Plate 20. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Trioiteum Perfoliatum.

The Stalk runs through the Leaf; the Flowers stand in clusters round the Stalk; and have no Footstalks.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; native of America, particularly of Virginia; a very singular Plant of two or three feet high, rough but pleasing in its aspect; it flowers in July, and ripens the Fruit in August. The Stalk is of a brownish green; the Leaves are of a dull and yellowish green; the Flowers are of an Orange scarlet; but not a bright or glowing colour. The Berries are of a yellowish red.

2. L A N C E D F E V E R W O R T.

Plate 20. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Trioiteum Angustifolium.

The Leaves are lanced and stand in distinct pairs; the Flowers grow two at a joint, and have Footstalks.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August, and ripening its Fruit in September. The Stalk is reddish; the Leaves are of a very pleasing green; the Flowers are yellow, and the Fruit is of a brownish red.

GENUS. VI.

WHORT.

ARBUTUS.

Plate 21.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is small, hollow, cut into five short obtuse segments, and placed under the rudiment of the Fruit. The Flower is shaped like an urn; flattened at the base, bellied, contracted at the neck, and cut into five notches at the rim, which turn back. The Fruit is a round juicy Berry: the Seeds are small and hard.

Plate 21. *abcd.*

1. STRAWBERRY WHORT.

Plate 21. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Arbutus Unedo.

The Stem is large and woody; the Leaves are smooth and elegantly serrated; the Fruit has many Seeds.

Fig. 1. *ab.*

THIS is a Tree, native of the West of Ireland, an ever-green; flowering in July, and ripening its Berries in Winter; its stature ranks it with the Trees, but the correspondence of its Characters call for it also here. The Bark is pale; the Leaves are of a most elegant green; the Flowers are greenish, and the Berries red.

2. OVAL WHORT.

Plate 21. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Arbutus Acadiensis.

The Stem is woody, and leans upon the ground; the Leaves are oval and lightly serrated; the Flowers stand singly, and the Berries have many Seeds.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; it grows to a foot and half long, with a woody stem, and twiggly branches; flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Bark is greyish and rugged: the Leaves are of a pale green; the Flowers are whitish, and the Berries red.

3. RUGGED WHORT.

Plate 21. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Arbutus Alpina.

The Stem leans; the Leaves are rugged and serrated; the Flowers stand in clusters.

Fig. 3. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our damp mountain tops and elsewhere throughout Europe; a Plant that scrambles to two or three feet in length, with a pale Bark, whitish green Leaves, and yellowish green Flowers; which blow in August.

4. LANCED WHORT.

Plate 21. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Arbutus Andrachne.

The Stem is woody, the Leaves are smooth and undivided; the Berries have many Seeds.

Fig. 4. *ab.*

THIS is a woody Plant, native of the East, where it grows to many feet in length; flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are greenish, and the Berries red.

5. BEARBERRY* WHORT.

Plate 21. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Arbutus Uva Ursi.

The Stalk leans; the Leaves are obversely oval and undivided; the Flowers grow in tufts.

Fig. 5. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Scotland, and of all the North of Europe and America; a Plant with a woody but weak Stem of a foot or more in height; flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in October. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a very fine green; the Flowers are greenish, tipped with purple; the Berries red.

* This is the Plant so highly praised of late for its virtues against the Gravel; in which it is excellent, though not so wonderful as has been pretended. It has been long in our gardens, under a very different name, for it seldom flowers there. This figure is from a Plant which flowered last year in her Royal Highness's Garden, and shewed men what it was, and how much it had been mistaken.

Pl. 216

WHORT

Page 22

Generic Character



2
Oval
Whort

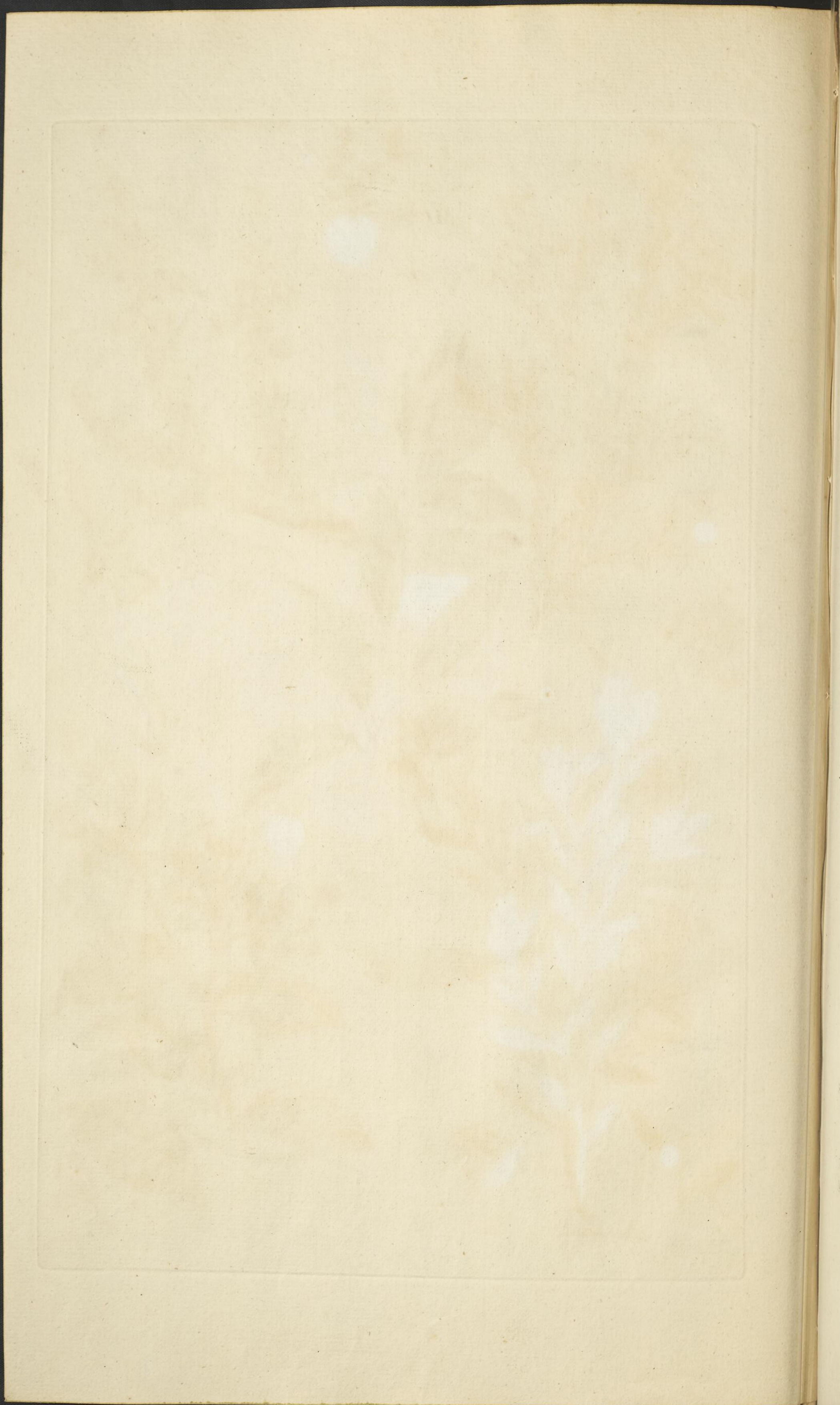
3
Rugged
Whort

1
Strawberry
Whort

4
Lined
Whort

5
Bearberry
Whort

Vol. 9







G E N U S VII.
H E A T H W E E D.
A N D R O M E D A.

Plate 22.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is very small, tinged, and cut into five sharp narrow segments; the Flower is of the shape of an Egg, but cut at the mouth into five parts, which turn back. The Fruit is naturally a roundish Berry, with very little flesh, and has five cells, with many little Seeds in each: but in some Species it is quite dry, and then it rises in five ridges.

Plate 22. *o a b c d.*

1. S C A L Y H E A T H W E E D.

Plate 22. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Andromeda Tetragona.

The Leaves stand close and turn back in a scaly manner, giving a square figure to the shoots: the Flowers are bell-shaped, and stand scattered on single Footstalks.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Lapland mountains; a Plant that leans, but grows to six or eight inches long; flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalks are covered perfectly with Leaves of a fine green; the Flowers are of a pale whitish green; the Fruit is tinged with red.

2. L I N E A R H E A T H W E E D.

Plate 22. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Andromeda Cærulea.

The Leaves are linear and obtuse, the Flowers stand in close clusters, and have narrow mouths.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Lapland and Hudson's Bay Coast; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in August, and ripening its Fruit soon after. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are nearly white.

3. O V A L H E A T H W E E D.

Plate 22. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Andromeda Mariana.

The Leaves are oval and undivided; the Flowers grow in clusters on Footstalks, and are nearly cylindric.

Fig. 3.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a woody Plant of four foot high, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stem is pale; the Leaves are of a very fine green; the Flowers are of a yellowish green, fringed with brown.

4. R O S E M A R Y H E A T H W E E D, called THEA ACADIENSIS and INDIAN TEA*.

Plate 22. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Andromeda Polifolia.

The Leaves are narrow, lanced, alternate, and turn back; the Flowers stand in clusters, and have long Footstalks

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our boggy heaths, and of like grounds over the greater part of Europe; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a good green on the upper side, but dusky and brown underneath; the Flowers are of a pale yellowish green.

5. M O S S Y

* Concerning the virtues of this Plant, I have been favoured by my Lord Bute with the following letter; the Author of which is a person of great credit. I think it therefore a duty to lay it before the public.

"There are great quantities of the Thea Acadiensis, vulgarly called Indian Tea, growing on the Island of Newfoundland; the qualities which have been ascribed to it of curing inveterate Rheumatic complaints, are not without foundation: I should have known nothing of it, had it not been for the following accident.

Soon after we left Plymouth, about the middle of last May, bound to Newfoundland, Thomas Drudge and John Griffiths, two Seamen belonging to the Antelope, were taken ill with violent Rheumatic pains in all their limbs; and notwithstanding every medicine that could be given them, they continued lame and confined to their hammocks, without any relief for three weeks. On their being first taken ill, I could not take any blood from them, by reason of

a low

5. MOSSY HEATHWEED.

Plate 23. Fig. 1.

Andromeda Hypnoides.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are awly, and stand clustered, the Flowers are bellied, and stand on long single Footstalks. Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Lapland mountains; a Plant that creeps like moss upon the ground, with branches five inches long, and flowers in August. The Leaves are of a fresh green, and hide the Stalks; the Flowers are greenish, with a crimson tinge.

6. FEATHERY HEATHWEED.

Plate 23. Fig. 2.

Andromeda Paniculata.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oblong, dented, and alternate. The Flowers hang on one side of long feathery Stems. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant that rises with a woody Stem to four feet high. The Bark is greenish; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of a green so very faint that it is nearly whitish; it flowers in August.

7. FILMY HEATHWEED.

Plate 23. Fig. 3.

Andromeda Racemosa.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oblong and deep ferrated: the Flowers stand on one side of long spikes, with films behind. Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Pennsylvania; a bushy Plant of three feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is brown; the Leaves and young Shoots are of a deep green; the Flowers are of a greenish white, tinged with purple.

8. WOODY HEATHWEED.

Plate 23. Fig. 4.

Andromeda Arborea.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers stand in short spikes on one side, without films. The Leaves are oval. Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a native of Carolina; a Tree like the first among the Whorts, unseparable for its Characters, and therefore in our method to be named, both here and with the Trees hereafter. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a brownish green; the Flowers are of a yellowish green, tinged with red; they blow in July.

9. TOUGH-LEAVED HEATHWEED.

Plate 23. Fig. 5.

Andromeda Calyculata.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are lanced, obtuse, and dotted; the Flowers stand on leafy spikes all on one side. Fig. 5. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a scrambling Plant of four feet high, flowering in June. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a dull green; the Flowers are greenish white.

GENUS VIII.

HOOKWORT.
GUALTIERA.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is double, the outer is formed of two short, oval, obtuse, hollow Leaves; the inner is of one leaf, Bell-shaped, and cut into five oval segments; the Flower is Egg-shaped, with five reflex points; the Fruit is a Berry of five cells, the fleshy part made of the inner Cup. Plate 24. a b c d e.

1. OVAL HOOKWORT.

Plate 24. Fig. 1.

Gualtieria Procumbens.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval; the Stalk is woody, and leans. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a woody Plant, that leans upon the ground, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are greenish, they stand upon hooked Footstalks, whence the name; the Berries are red.

GENUS

a low pulse, without any fever or thirst, and weak constitutions, their strength seemingly much exhausted, having both been many years to Sea, without intermission. Among several other medicines given them for relief, I tried the



1
Mossy
Heathweed



2
Feathery
Heathweed



3
Filmy
Heathweed



5
Toughleaved
Heathweed

HOOKWORT



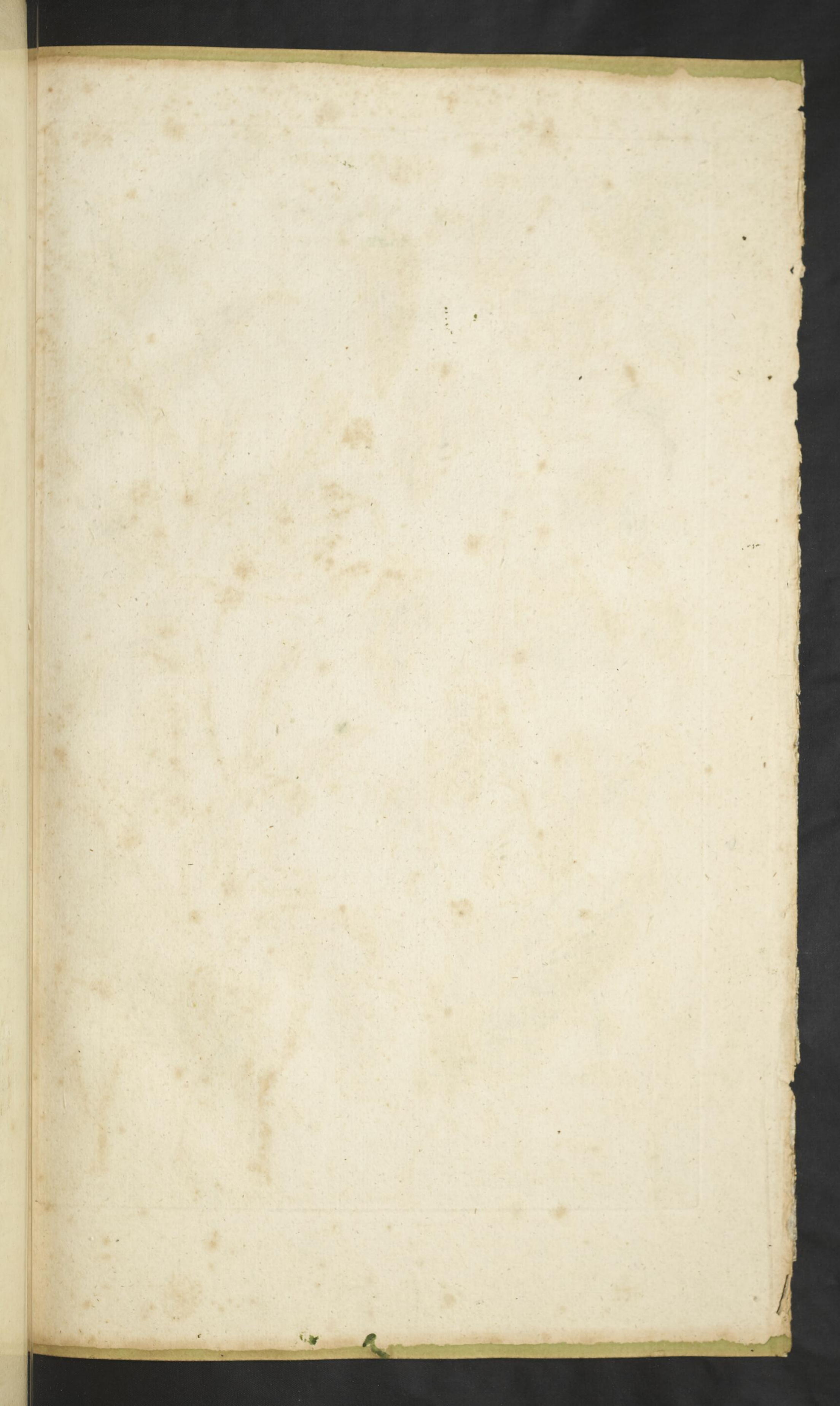
4
Woody
Heath
weed

Oval
Hookwort



Generic
Character







Generic Character

Tender Guinea Pepper

Woody Guinea Pepper

Vol. 9

G E N U S IX.

G U I N E A P E P P E R.

C A P S I C U M.

Plate 25.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-shaped, cut into five segments, which are narrow and stand upright. The Flower has a very short tube; the verge is cut into five large, expanded, folded segments, broad, with sharp points; the Fruit is a Berry without pulp, oval or oblong, with two cells; and in each many flattened Seeds.

Plate 25. *a b c d e.*

1. T E N D E R G U I N E A P E P P E R.

Plate 25. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Capsicum Annuum.

The Stalk is tender; the Leaves are oval, and the Footstalks of the Flowers rise single.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia, and of South America; a Plant of two feet high, which flowers in July, and ripens its coral Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a fresh fine green; the Flowers are white; the Fruit is of a glossy polished red. It varies wonderfully in size and form on the same Species from different accidents, as does that of the other Species; but there is nothing else in nature like them in construction: This kind of Berry is a Fruit given alone to Capsicum.

2. W O O D Y G U I N E A P E P P E R.

Plate 25. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Capsicum Frutescens.

The Stem is woody, and the Leaves are lanced; the Footstalks of the Flowers rise two together

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East and West Indies; a woody Plant of three or four feet high, which flowers in July, and ripens its Fruit in September. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a dull and dusky green; the Flowers are white; and the Berries are of an Orange Scarlet. Sometimes they are nearly as large as those of the former in their best state; but they are often less, and sometimes not so big as Cherries: This is all accident; the Fruit in that state is called Bird Pepper: Both are sold with us under the Name of CAYENNE PEPPER. Cures are attributed to Turtle; but they are owing to this ingredient in the sauce. It is warm, attenuating, and powerfully diuretic; but Cooks often give it in too large a dose. Lady T***** is lately cured of a Dropsy by this Cayenne Pepper taken frequently, for a time, in the sauce of that fashionable dish.

G E N U S

the Volatile Tincture of Guajac. but without success. At last a gentleman in the ship, to whom I had been telling the distress and deplorable case of my patients, who had neither of them set foot upon deck, nor so much as able to raise themselves from their beds to take food, without help, for more than three weeks, begged I would try a small quantity of the Indian Tea, which was then in his custody, for he had known it to have been often taken by the people in Newfoundland, in the like cases, with good success. As I had already employed all my art without the desired effect, I thought there could be no harm in trying a thing so simple, which I accordingly did; I put about an ounce of the Leaves (of which I here send you) in a clean tea pot, and poured something more than a pint of boiling water upon it. I let it draw about fifteen minutes, and then poured off a half pint basin to each; about seven o'clock in the morning they sipped it very hot, and then were covered up as warm as possible: in half an hour after a gentle Diaphoresis came on, which lasted almost till twelve o'clock at noon, when I ordered them a little portable broth with toasted biscuit, which they eat very greedily, being the first time they shewed any inclination to food of any sort since they were at first taken ill. The same evening at half an hour after seven I repeated the Tea, in which I gave to each thirty drops of the Tincture Guajac. Vol. about an hour and an half after they had each a little Sagoe dressed, to which was added a spoonful of Lisbon wine, a little grated nutmeg, and some fine sugar. This night they rested well, sweated profusely, and in the morning were so much better as to be able to hold the basin with one hand and support themselves on the other elbow, until they drank up their Tea. About two o'clock in the afternoon they had a little fresh mutton, with some broth, sent them from the Captain's table, which was very comfortable, and which they thought gave them new strength.

The same evening the Tea was repeated, with the Tincture Guajac. as before. The next morning, being the third since their beginning with the Tea, when I went to see how they had been the preceding night, they told me they thought themselves strong enough to be permitted to get up and have their cloaths put on. The next day about noon, as it was fine moderate weather, we got them out of their hammocks and put their cloaths on,

GENUS X.

WINTER CHERRY.

PHYSALIS.

Plate 26.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is bellied, with five angles, and is cut into five segments at the edge, the Flower has a very short tube; the verge is cut into five large expanded, folded, and sharp-pointed segments. The Fruit is a round Berry, contained in a kind of large coloured bladder, which has been the Cup of the Flower. The Berry has two cells, and many kidney-shaped Seeds in each.

Plate 26. *o a b c d e.*

1. SCARLET WINTER CHERRY*.

Plate 26. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Physalis Alkekengi.

The Leaves are in pairs, oval, and undivided; the Stalk is tender, and branches from the bottom.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, as also of Asia, and the southernmost parts of Europe; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July, and ripening its gaudy Fruit in September. The Stalk is brownish; the Leaves are of a good green; the Flowers are of a yellowish white; the Fruit is scarlet. Both the Bladder and the Berry have this colour.

2. SLEEPY WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 26. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Physalis Somnifera.

The Flowers stand in close clusters; the Stem is woody, and the Branches stand up.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands, and also of the South of Europe and South America; it grows to three feet high, and flowers in August. The Stem is pale; the Leaves are of a whitish green; the Flowers are white; and the Fruit is small and of a brownish red.

3. TWISTED WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 26. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Physalis Flexuosa.

The Flowers grow in clusters, and have Footstalks; the Stem is woody and twisted.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a Plant which grows to eight or ten feet long, and flowers in August, ripening its Fruit in September. The Stem is of a pale brown; the Leaves are of a deep, and fine green; the Flowers are of a greenish white; the Fruit is crimson.

after airing them well at the fire. The one had very nigh fainted away, before he was up half an hour; the other continued up above two hours before he had any inclination to lie down again. From this time, by continuing the use of the Tea, they mended in a most surprising manner, and were soon able to return to their duty.

N. B. The above Tea I have often used since, with great success, in every case where a Diaphoresis was to be promoted.

They have both been on board here ever since, which is now almost twelve months, and although they have endured hardships and cold by bad weather, in two tedious winter passages from Newfoundland to Cadiz, and from Cadiz to England, they are still in perfect health, and now as strong as ever.

Signed

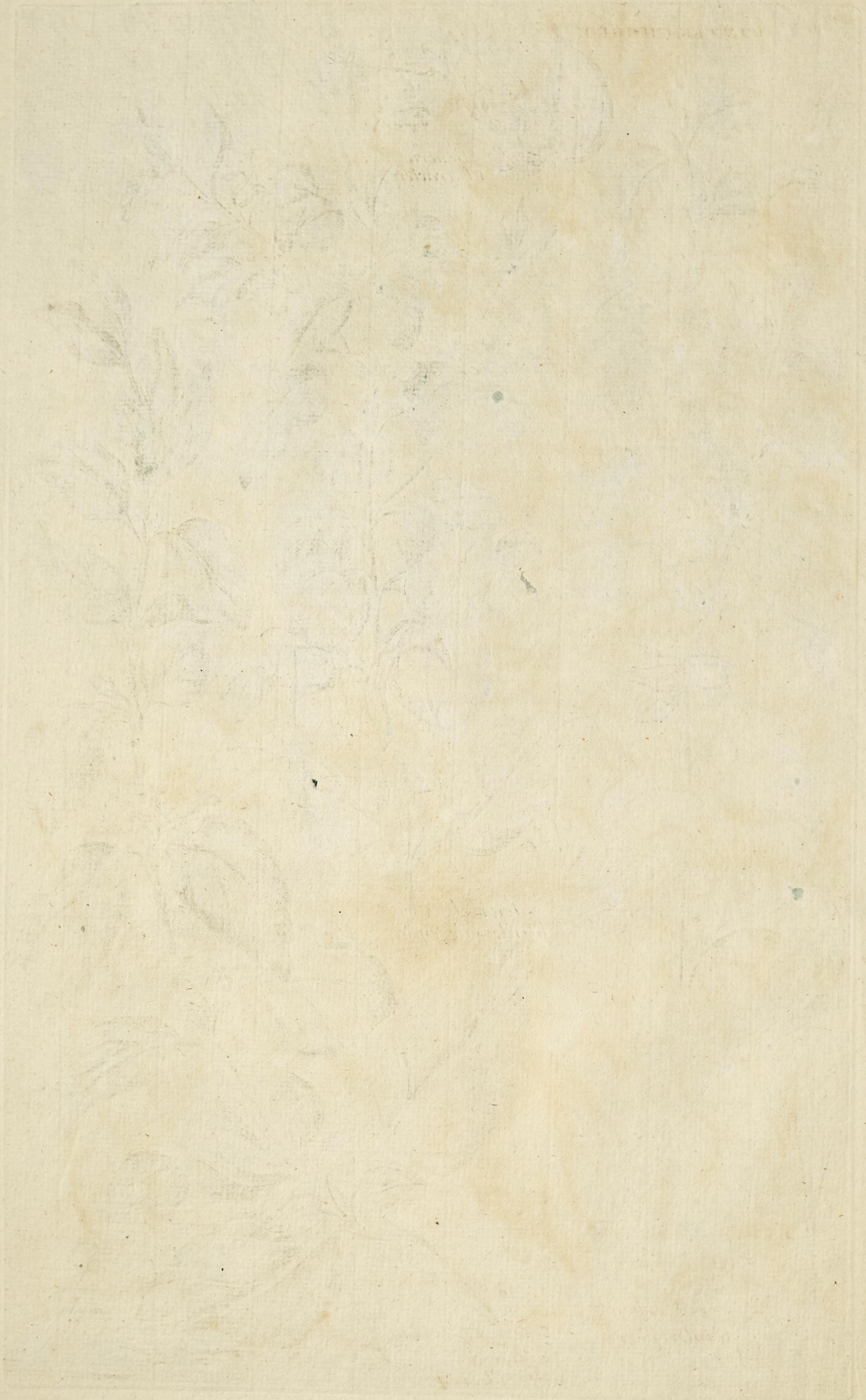
DAVID OGILVIE.

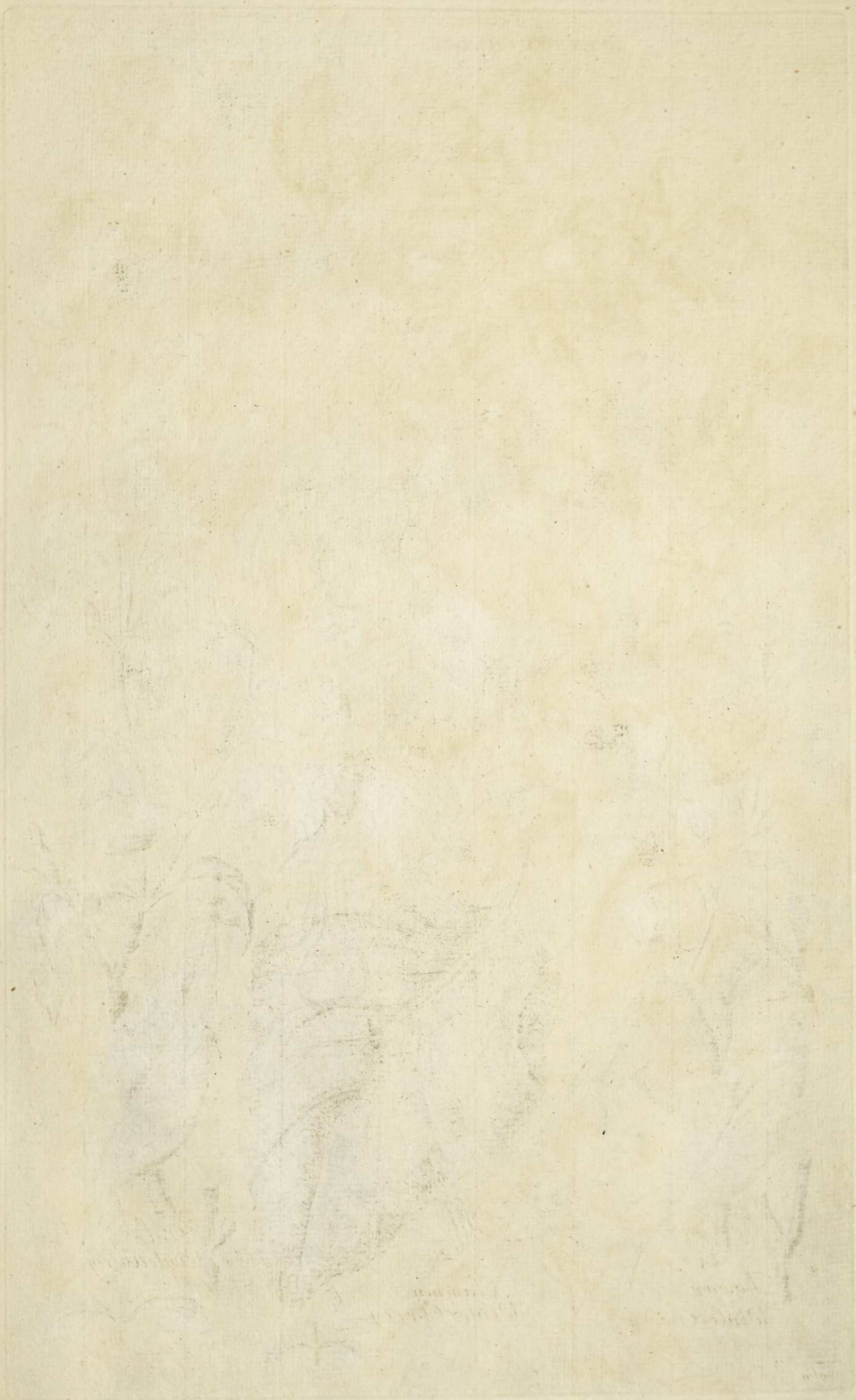
* The Berries of this Plant are excellent against the Gravel, and are a very pleasant remedy; they may be eaten when fully ripe, and are not disagreeable: Preserved with Sugar they are very well tasted.

4. DOWNY



Völg







Downy Winter Cherry

Clammy Winter Cherry

Pale Winter Cherry

4. DOWNY WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 27. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Curaffavica.

The Leaves are oval and downy ; the Stem is woody.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Curaffo ; a Plant of two feet and a half in heighth, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in Auguft. The Stem is pale ; the Leaves are of a whitifh green ; the Flowers are of a greenifh white, with a flicht tinge of crimfon in the middle ; the Fruit is yellow.

5. CLAMMY WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 27. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Vifcofa.

The Leaves are in pairs, oval, waved, rugged, clammy, and hairy underneath ; the Stalk is tender, and branches towards the top.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America ; a Plant of two feet and a half in heighth, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in Auguft. The Stem is of a pale green ; the Leaves are of a dead faint green ; the Flowers are of a yellowifh white, but with a tinge of deeper yellow in the centre ; the fhell of the Berry is yellow, but the Berry itfelf is red.

6. PALE WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 27. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Campechienfis.

The Leaves are broad, lanced, undivided, and in pairs ; the Stem is woody.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America ; a Plant of three feet high, which flowers in June, and ripens its pale Fruit in Auguft ; the Stem is brown ; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green ; the Flowers are of a greenifh white, and the Fruit is whitifh.

7. RIDGEY

7. RIDGEY WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 28. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Angulata.

The Leaves are smooth, oval, and deep dented; the Stalk is ridged and very branchy.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the East and West Indies; a Plant of three feet high, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is greyish; the Leaves are of a dull and dead green; the Flowers a yellowish white, and the Fruit is also whitish.

8. HAIRY WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 28. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Pubescens.

The Stalk is branchy; the Leaves are oval with a broad base, deep dented, and covered with long hairs.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Virginia; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August, and ripening its hairy Fruit in October. The Stalk is whitish; the Leaves are of a pale yellowish green, covered with white hairs; the Flowers are of a pale yellow, with a deeper tinge in the middle; the Fruit is of a yellowish brown, and hairy.

9. LONG-STALKED WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 28. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Minima.

The Leaves are soft; the Footstalks of the Flowers are longer than the Leaves.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the East Indies; a Plant of seven or eight inches high; flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stem is pale; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of a dull and pale yellow.

10. BEARDED WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 28. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

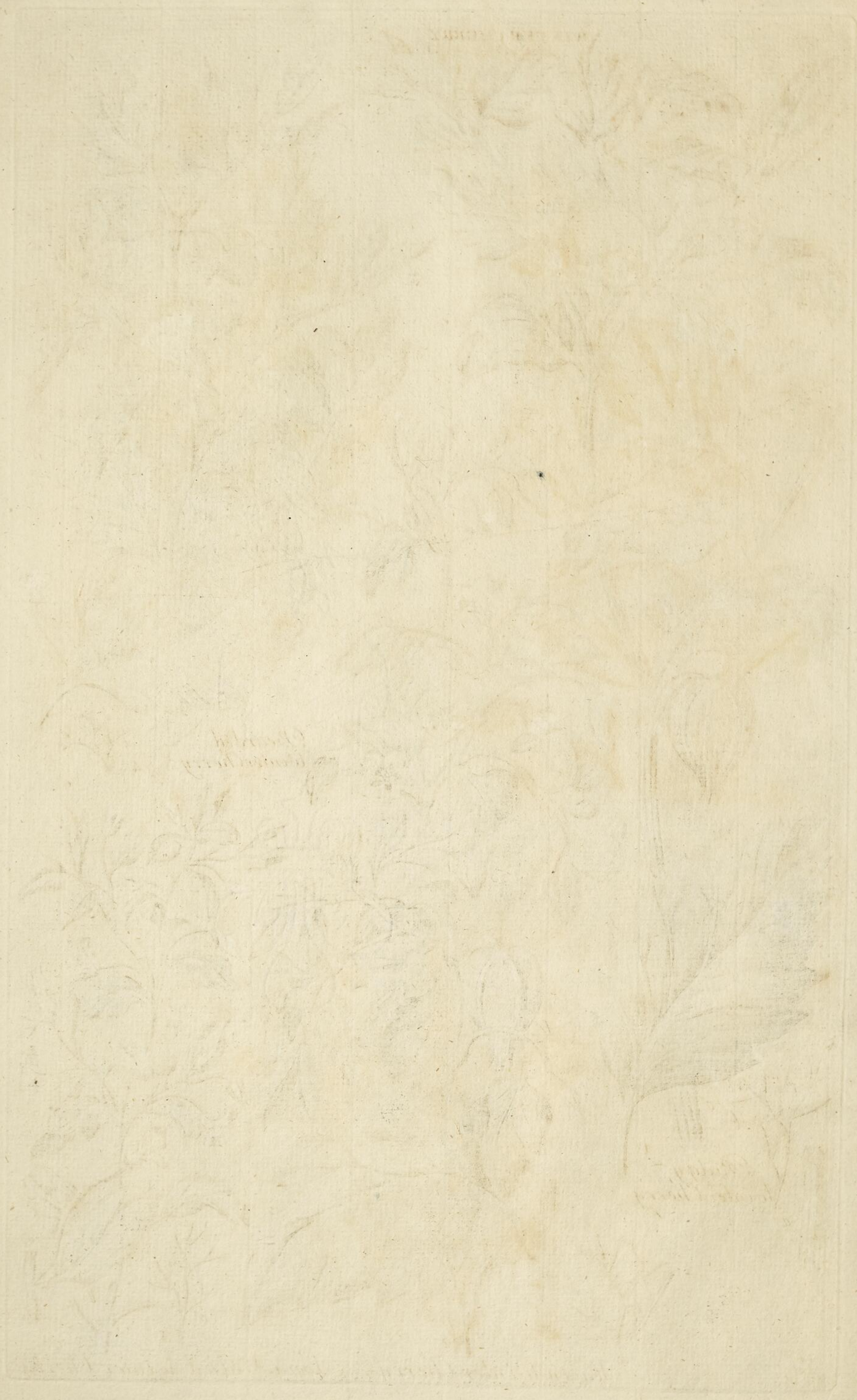
Phyfalís Pruinosa.

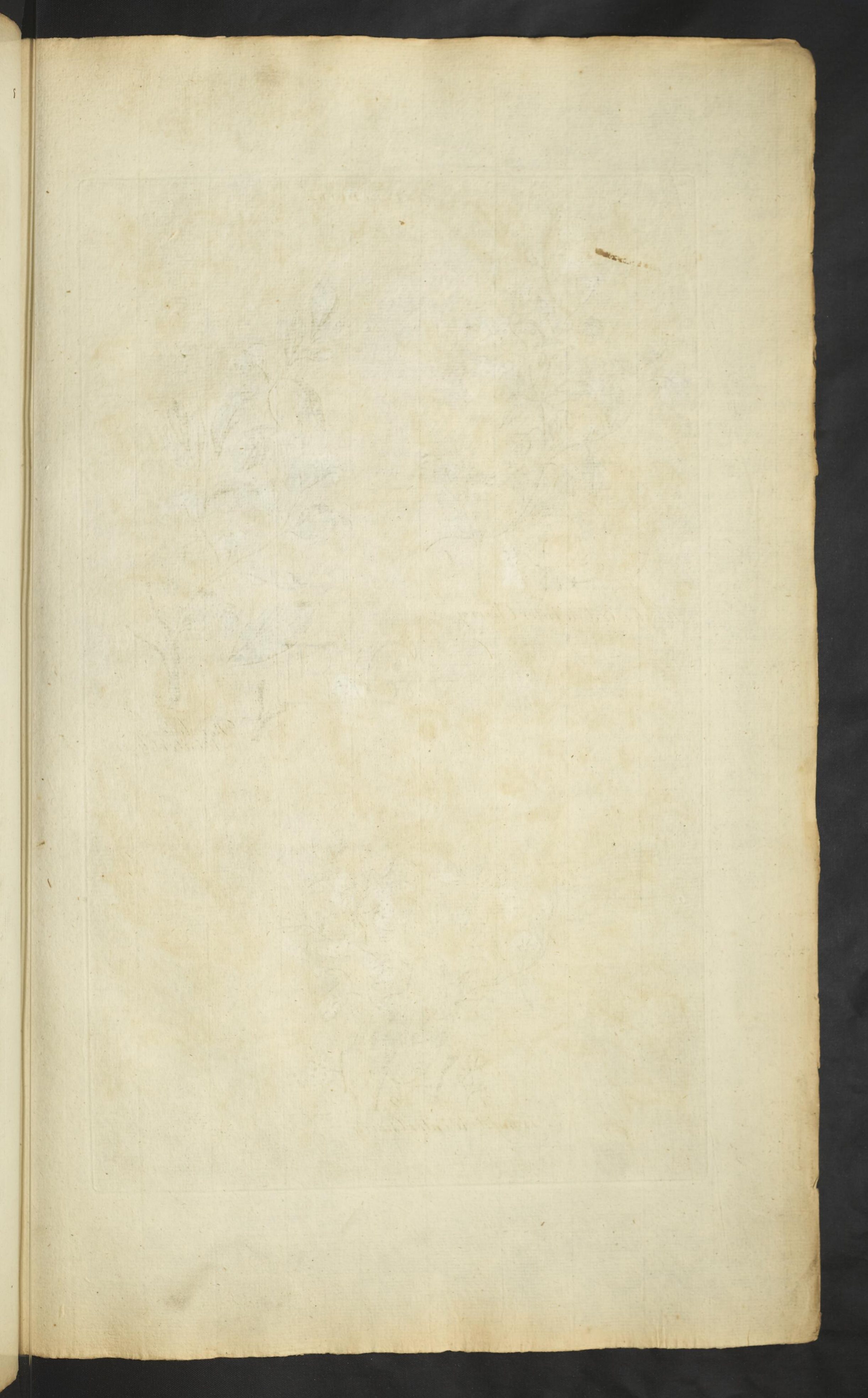
The Leaves are rough, the Stalks are bearded, the Footstalks of the Flowers are very slender.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of America; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August, and ripening its Fruit in September. The Stem is white; the Leaves also are of a whitish green, very pale; the Flowers are Straw-coloured, and the Fruit is brown.









Two flower'd Winter Cherry



Revolute Winter Cherry



Fring'd Winter Cherry

11. TWO-FLOWERED WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 29. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Pennsylvanica.

The Stalk leans; the Leaves are oval and obtuse; the Flowers grow two on a Footstalk.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of North America; a Plant of eight or ten inches high; flowering in August, and ripening its little Fruit in September. The Stalk is whitish; the Leaves are of a yellowish green; the Flowers are large and yellow; the Fruit is very small, oval, and red.

12. FRINGED WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 29. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Peruviana.

The Stalk is woody and extremely branched; the Leaves are heart-shaped; the Flowers grow single, and have a fringe round their edge.

Fig. 2. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a woody Plant of four feet high, which flowers in June, and ripens its Fruit in August. The Bark is of a pale brown; the Leaves are of a faint and pale green; the Flowers are of a lemon-peel colour, with a crimson tinge near the centre; and they are rendered very beautiful by their fringed circumference.

13. REVOLUTE WINTER CHERRY.

Plate 29. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Phyfalís Arborefcens.

The Stem is woody; the Leaves are oval; the Flowers stand single and turn back.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of Campeachy and other parts of North America; it flowers in July, and ripens its Fruit in August. The Stem is brown; the Twigs are pale green; the Leaves are of a faint, but pleasing green; the Flowers are Straw-coloured, and there is a great singularity and prettiness in their revolute figure.

G E N U S XI.

D E A T H W E E D.

A T R O P A.

Plate 30.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is swollen at the base, and divided into five oval sharp segments at the rim. The Flower has a very short tube, a cylindric body, and a verge cut into five broad, short, pointed segments. The Fruit is a roundish Berry somewhat depressed and furrowed across; it has two cells, and in each, many small oval Seeds; the Cup remains and swells.

Plate 30. *o a b c d e.*

1. DEATHWEED DEADLY NIGHTSHADE*.

Plate 30. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Atropa Belladonna.

The Stalk is tender; the Leaves are oval and undivided.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high and shaded grounds, but happily not common; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in June, and ripening its fatally alluring Berries in August. The Stem is pale; the Leaves are of a very fine strong green; the Flowers are brown on the outside, and white streaked and worked over with brown within; the Berries are black, glossy, and beautiful, and the expanded Cup seems as a plate to hold them.

2. BLUE DEATHWEED.

Plate 30. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Atropa Physaloides.

The Stalk is tender; the Leaves are very deeply dented; the Cup closes over the Berry.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Peru; a Plant of five feet high, and of consummate beauty; the Stalk is ribbed and pale; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green; the Flowers are very large, and of a beautiful blue; the Fruit is dusky, and has little flesh.

In a natural method this Plant will lead from Winter Cherry to deadly Nightshade, connecting Guinea Pepper, the three Genera following from Species to Species, with most exactly regular distances.

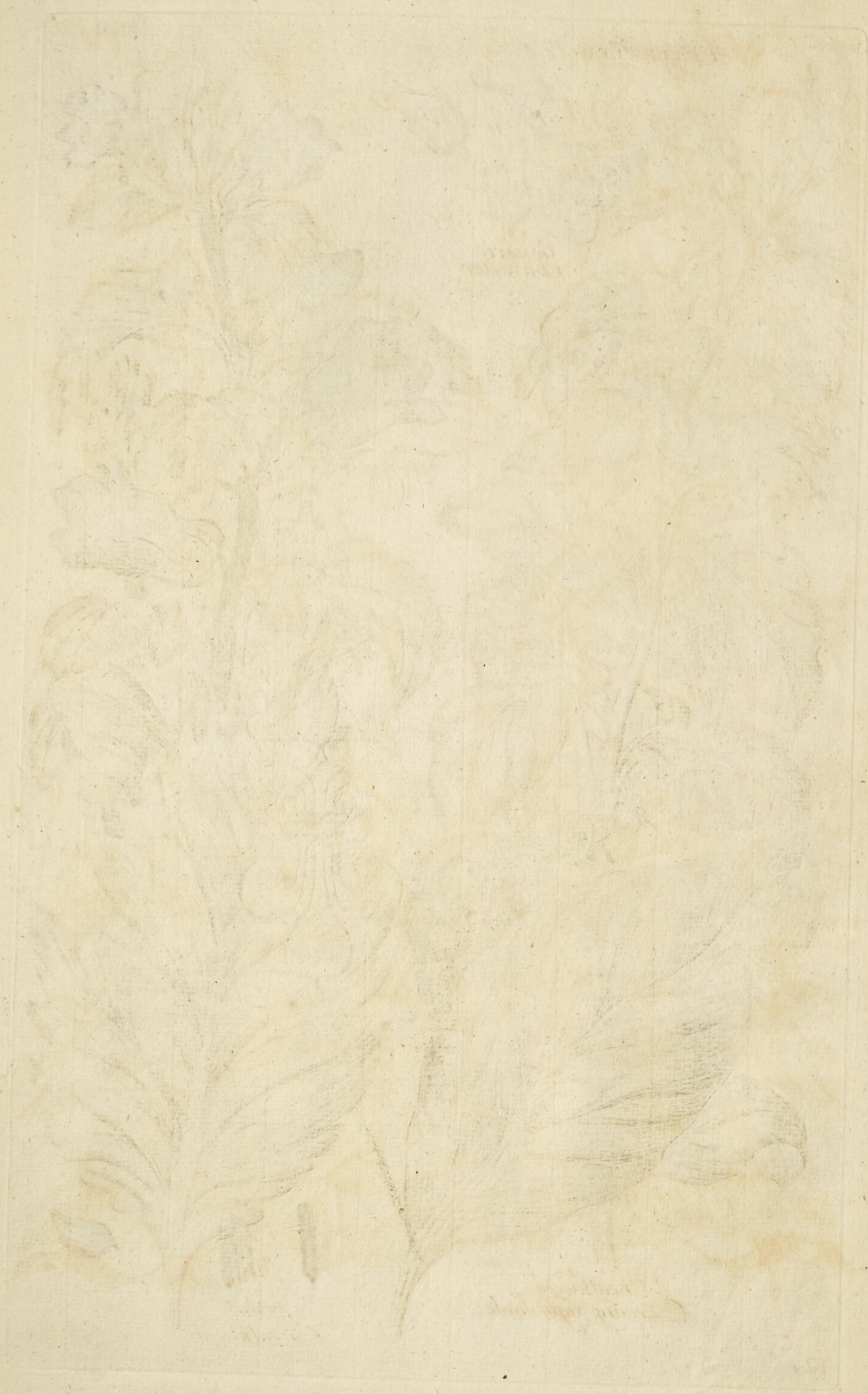
* It was thought a little while ago this Plant would cure Cancers: Junker had recommended it, and Stork took up the practice. It were well if it had answered all they said of it; or that it could be safely recommended. Children have perished often by its Berries; and even small doses of the Leaves have produced great and sad effects. It acts as Opium in an overdose, producing madness, which ends in death. From lesser doses we have seen a temporary blindness. Strong wine is recommended as an antidote, and by others vinegar; but experience has given the greatest credit to a vomit, which stops the frenzy, and carries off the other symptoms. About six Berries eaten at once will destroy a man; much less a child. It is singular that Gesner considering it as an opiate, made an extract of the juice of the Berries, and used it with success as we do Laudanum; but this is not a practice to be recommended. We have been of late, in Germany and England, too fond of giving poisons.

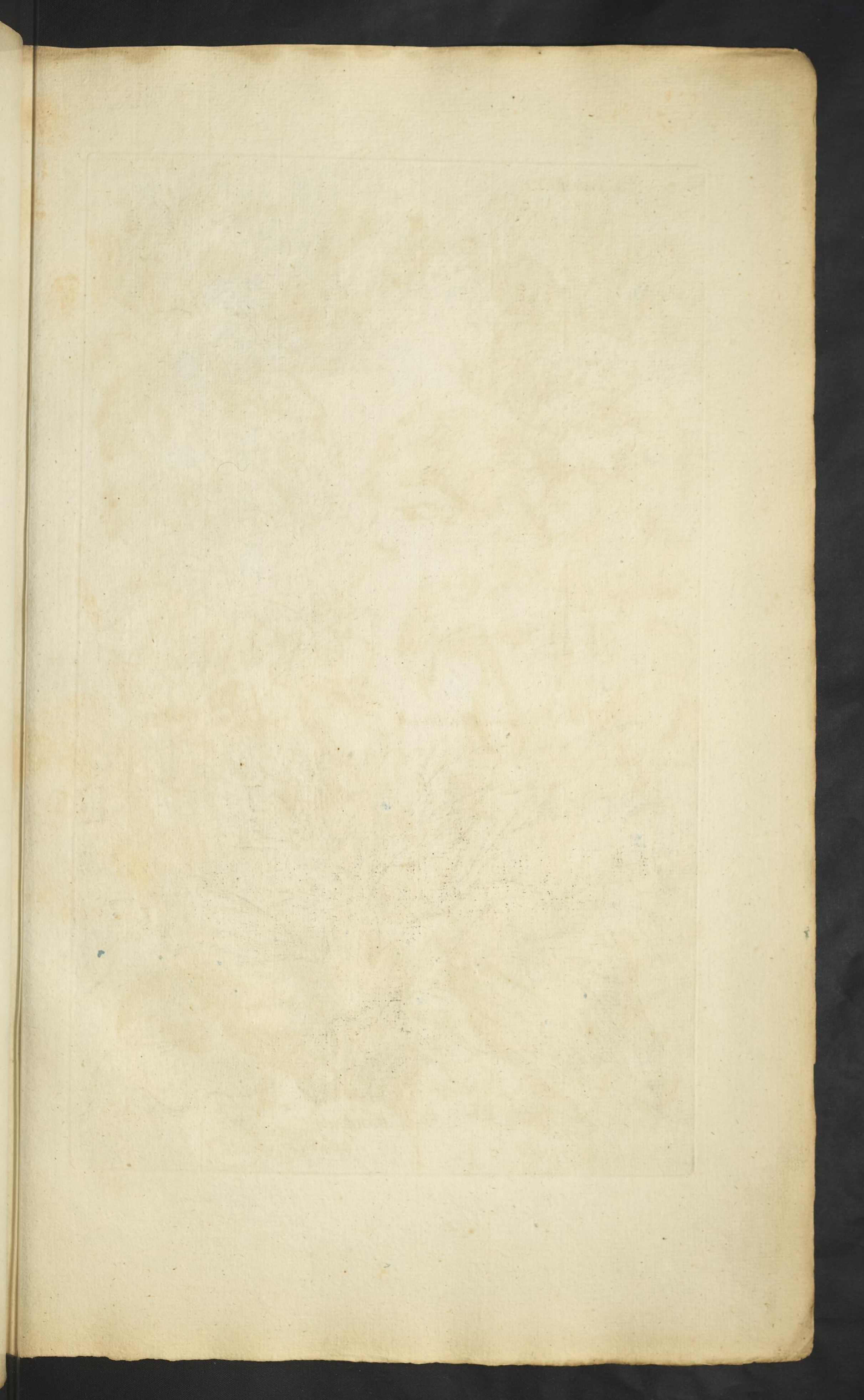


Generic Character

Deathweed
Deadly Nightshade

Blue
Deathweed







woody Deathweed



Oval Deathweed

MANDRAKE



Pale Mandrake

3. WOODY DEATHWEED.

Plate 31. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Atropa Arborefcens.

The Stem is woody ; the Flowers ftand in clufters, and have Footftalks ;
their fegments turn back.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America ; a Plant with a woody Stem, rifing to four or five feet high, often much more, and flowering in June. The Stem is brown ; the Twigs are of a pale green ; the Leaves are of a faint unpleafant green ; the Flowers are of a pale blue. Plumier, who firft figured the Plant, makes them white, but in my Specimen it is otherwife.

4. OVAL DEATHWEED.

Plate 31. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Atropa Frutefcens.

The Stem is woody ; the Leaves are oval ; the Flowers are cluftered, without Footftalks.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of the Southern parts of Europe. It grows to three feet high, and flowers in Auguft. The Stem is pale ; the Leaves are of a faint and fomewhat blueifh green ; the Flowers are blue.

G E N U S XII.

M A N D R A K E.

M A N D R A G O R A.

Plate 31.—2.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is fmall at the bafe, and cut deeply into five lanced fegments at the verge ; the Flower is Bell-shaped, and deeply cut into five fharp fegments at the verge ; the Fruit is a large oval Berry, with many Seeds.

Plate 31.—2. *a b c d e.*

1. P A L E M A N D R A K E.

Plate 31.—2.—1.

Character of the Species.

Atropa Mandragora.

The Leaves are lanced ; the Stalk fupports only one Flower. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Iflands, and of many of the Southern parts of Europe ; a low Plant, but fingular, flowering in May, and ripening its Fruit in Auguft. This varies from oval into nearly round fometimes ; but 'tis the work of accidents, not difference of Species. The Leaves are vaft and of a pale green ; the Flowers are white.

G E N U S XIII.

L O V E A P P L E.

L Y C O P E R S I C U M.

Plate 32.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup has a small round base, and its verge is cut deeply into five lanced, sharp-pointed segments. The Flower has a short cylindric tube, and is cut deeply at the verge into five plaited, lanced, expanded segments. The Fruit is a very large Berry, roundish, depressed, and deeply furrowed.

Plate 32. *o a b c d e.*

I. W I N G E D L O V E A P P L E.

Plate 32. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Lycopersicon.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets pinnatifid.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of South America; a Plant of a yard high, but apt to lean upon the ground; it flowers in July, and the Fruit is ripe in August. The Stalk is whitish; the Leaves are of a very pale green; the Flowers are yellow, and the Fruit is red. Though an Annual with us, this Plant lives many years where it is native, the figure and size of its Fruit vary, as in the Capsicum.

G E N U S XIV.

P O T A T O E.

B A T T A T A.

Plate 32.—2.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-shaped, with a hollow base, its rim is cut into five linear segments; the Flower has a short cylindric tube spreading a little at its bottom; the verge is cut into five oval pointed waved segments; the Fruit is a large round Berry, with many small Seeds.

Plate 32.—2. *o a b c d e.*

I. D A R K P O T A T O E.

Plate 32. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Tuberosum.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets oval and undivided.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru, though so easy of culture in our kitchen gardens; a Plant of a yard high, flowering in September. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a deep and dusky green; the Flowers are of a very dark purple; the Berries are black.

G E N U S

Plat

LOVEAPPLE

Page 34



Generic Character



Winged loveapple

POTATOE

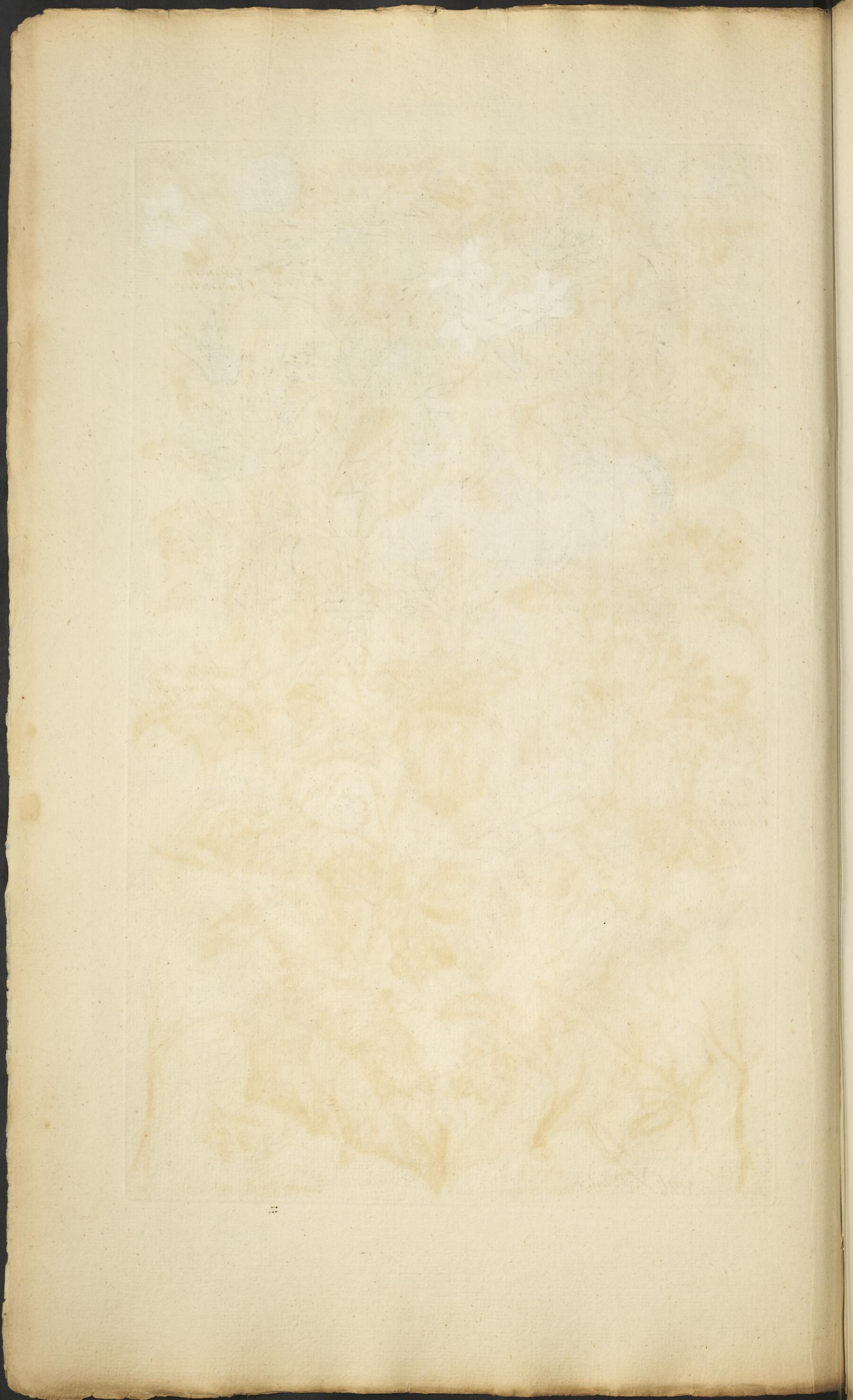


Generic Character



Dark Potatoe

Vol 9







Generic Character

Vol 9

Weedy Nightshade

Woody Nightshade

G E N U S XV.

N I G H T S H A D E.

S O L A N U M.

Plate 33.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is Bell-shaped, oval at the base, and cut into five narrow and sharp segments at the edge; the Flower has a very short expanding tube. The vergé is cut into five oval segments, which spread open; the Fruit is a round Berry, with several oval Seeds.

Plate 33. *a b c d e.*

1. W E E D Y N I G H T S H A D E †.

Plate 33. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Nigrum.

The Stalk is tender; the Leaves are oval and angulated, the Bunches of Flowers droop.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual; a weed that covers our dunghills and neglected garden beds all the latter part of summer; it flowers in August, and ripens its Berries in September. It grows with a branchy Stem to a foot and a half high; the Leaves are of a dark green; the Flowers are white, and the Berries black: sometimes red or yellow.

2. W O O D Y N I G H T S H A D E *.

Plate 33. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Dulcamara.

The Stalk is woody, weak and climbing; the Leaves are lanced, and the lower ones have ears at the base; the Flowers grow in clusters.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our hedges; a Plant that clambers with its woody Stem to eight or ten feet high, and hangs the bushes over with its purple Flowers, and afterwards with its scarlet Berries. The Stem is brown, but the young shoots green; the Leaves are of a faint and unpleasing green; the Flowers are of a deep purple, with yellow Chives; the Berries are red.

† This was formerly eaten as a salad. I know not how the ancients skilled in antidotes managed it. Some who have since tried, have found dreadful effects from it. Children have been laid asleep and thrown into convulsions by the Berries.

* This is an excellent medicine against diseases arising from obstruction. I have heard of great good from it in Asthmas and Jaundices. Our Dr. Fuller thought highly of it, since his time it has been unhappily neglected; the woody Stalks are the part to be used, and they are best taken in Infusion.

3. WOOLLY NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 34. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Verbascifolium.

The Stalk is woody and unarmed; the Leaves are oval, woolly and undivided; the Flowers grow in compound clusters.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; a Plant of three feet high, and of a singular and pleasing aspect, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown towards the base, but the young Shoots are pale; the Leaves are whitish; the Flowers are white.

4. GUINEA NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 34. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Guineense.

The Stalk is woody and unarmed; the Leaves are oval and undivided; the Flowers grow in tufts, with very slender Footstalks.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of Africa; it grows to four feet high, and flowers in June. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a deep blackish green; the Flowers are white.

5. LANCED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 34. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Pseudo Capficum.

The Stalk is woody and unarmed; the Leaves are lanced and nurlled; the Flowers grow in close tufts.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of the Madeiras; it grows to a yard high, flowering in June, July, and August. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green; the Flowers are white, and the Berries scarlet.

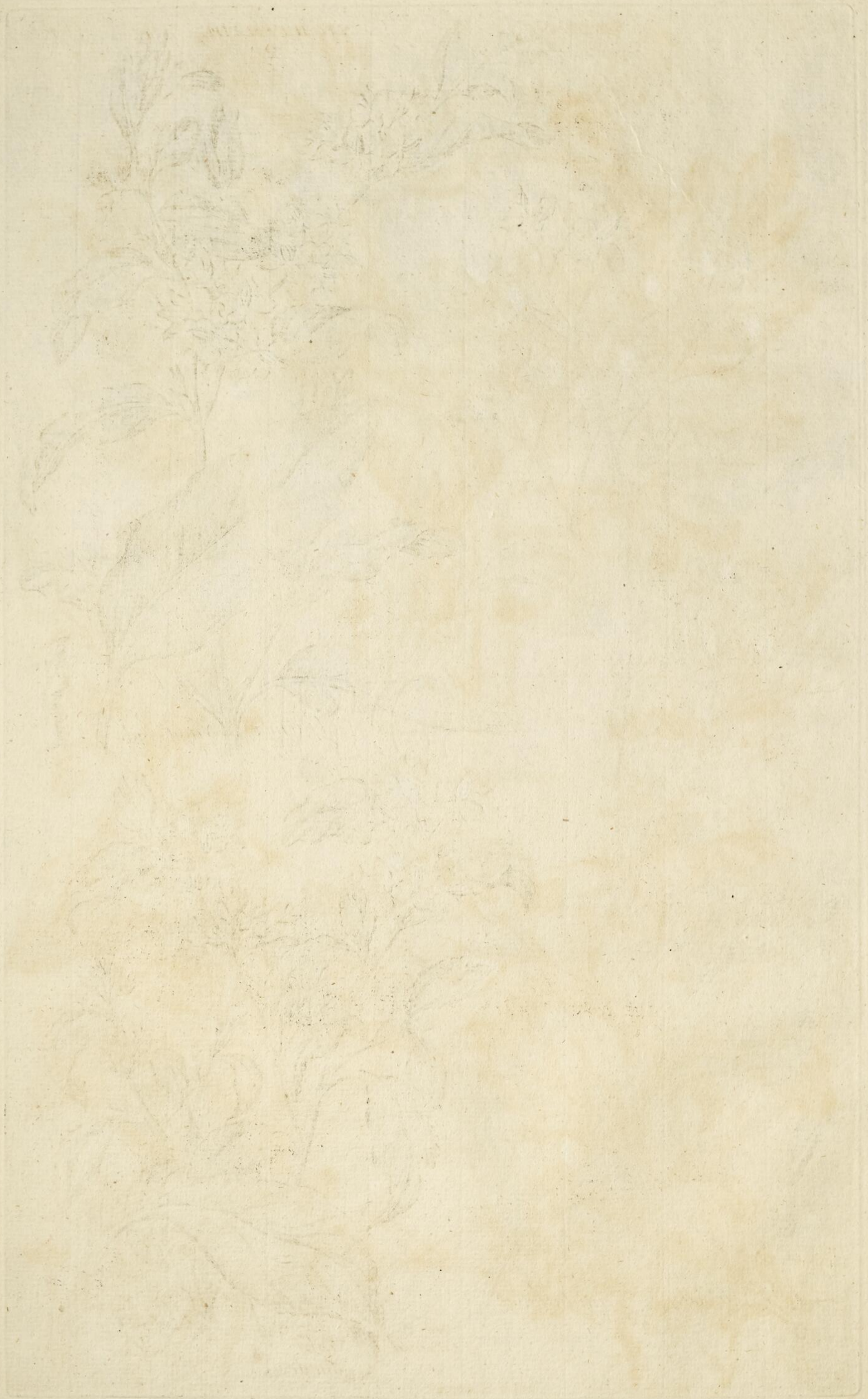


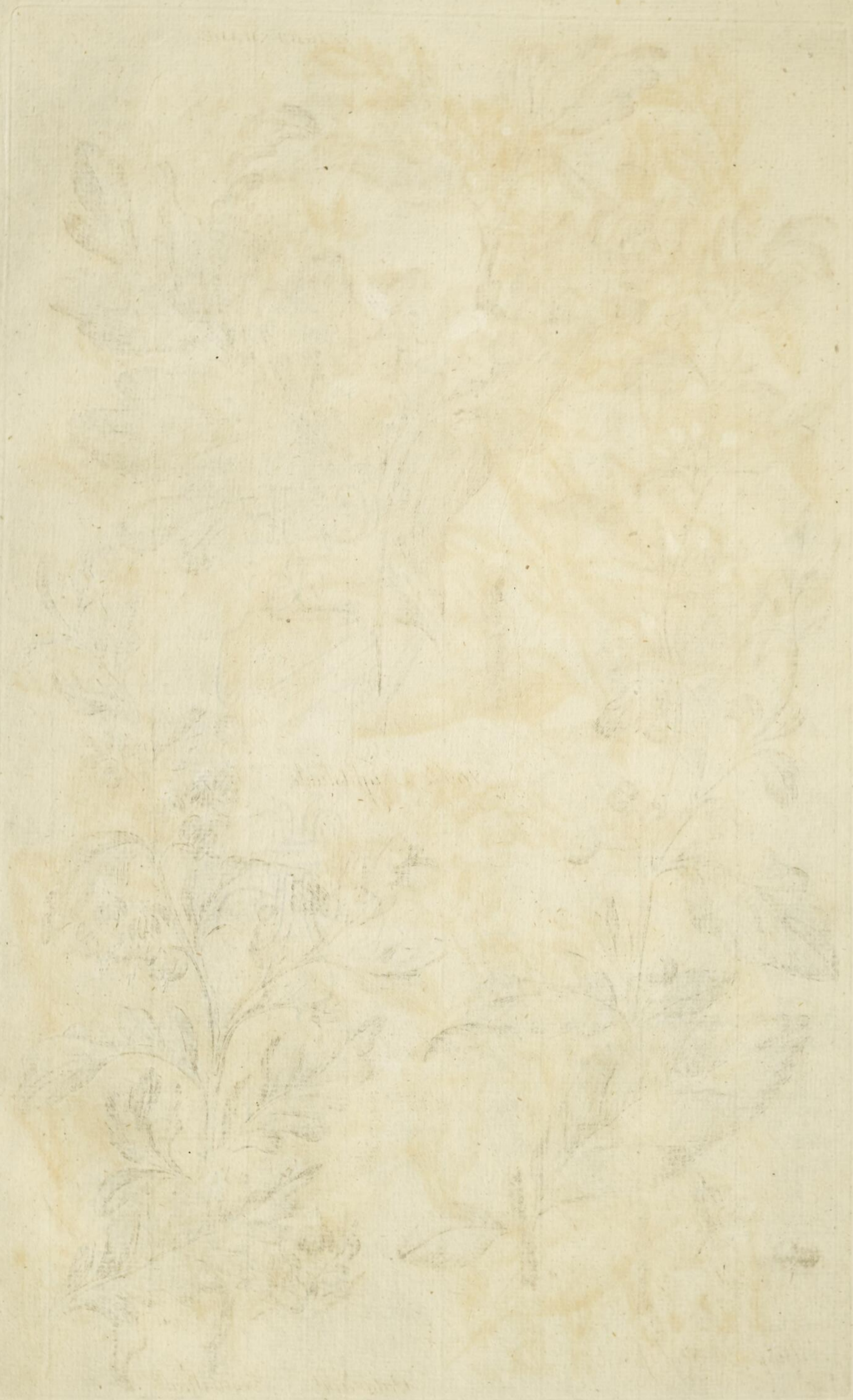
Guinea Nightshade
2

Woolly Nightshade
1

Lanced Nightshade
3

Votg







Noble Nightshade

Unequal Nightshade
Vol. 9

Oakleaved Nightshade

6. UNEQUAL NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 35. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Diphyllum.

The Stem is woody, but weak; the Leaves grow in unequal pairs, one smaller; the Flowers are clustered.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; a weak though woody Plant; which like our Woody Nightshade, clambers upon bushes till it runs to ten feet high; it flowers in August, and ripens its Fruit in September. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a pale and faded green; the Flowers are white, and the Berries black. They are furrowed across like those of Deadly Nightshade, and will lead to that Plant in the distribution of nature; though the Flower separates them here.

7. NOBLE NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 35. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Bonariense.

The Stem is woody, with the rudiments of thorns; the Leaves are deep cut, and waved, with obtuse segments.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a Plant of eight feet high, flowering in a glorious profusion from June to October. The Stem is woody at the base, and brown; the young Shoots are green; the Leaves are of a very fine deep green; the Flowers are white, and the Berries when ripe are of a gold yellow and very large. There is a Plant of this in the open ground in her Royal Highness's garden at Kew, covering many yards of a high wall; the noblest we can any where look upon.

8. OAK-LEAVED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 35. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Quercifolium.

The Stalk climbs, and is ridged; the Leaves are deep cut with obtuse segments; the Flowers are clustered.

Fig. 3.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a Plant that scrambles over bushes to the length of six or eight feet, and flowers in June, ripening its Fruit in July. The Stem is brown, but its young Shoots are green; the Leaves are of a deep green; the Flowers are purple, and the Berries red.

9. WINGED

9. WINGED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 36. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Peruvianum.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets indented; the Flowers stand in split clusters; the Berries are hairy.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a Plant of four feet high, woody a little way from the root; it flowers in June, and ripens its rough Berries in August. The Stem is brown; the Shoots are green; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are purple.

10. WAVY NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 36. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Montanum.

The Leaves are waved and egg-shaped; the Stalk is tender; the Flowers are in simple clusters.

Fig. 2. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a Plant of two feet and a half high, flowering in June, and ripening its Berries in July. The Stalk is greyish; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are purple, and the Berries black.

11. BURNET NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 36. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Pimpinelloides.

The Leaves are winged; the Leaflets are lanced and undivided; the Flowers stand in simple clusters.

Fig. 3. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stem is green; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are pale crimson, and the Berries black.

12. ANGULATED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 36. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Æthiopicum.

The Leaves are lanced and angulated; the Flowers rise singly from their bosoms.

Fig. 4. *abc*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Africa and the East Indies; a Plant of three feet high, flowering in August, and ripening its Berries in September. The Stalk is green and tender; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green; the Flowers are crimson, and the Berries black.

13. EGG



1
Winged Nightshade



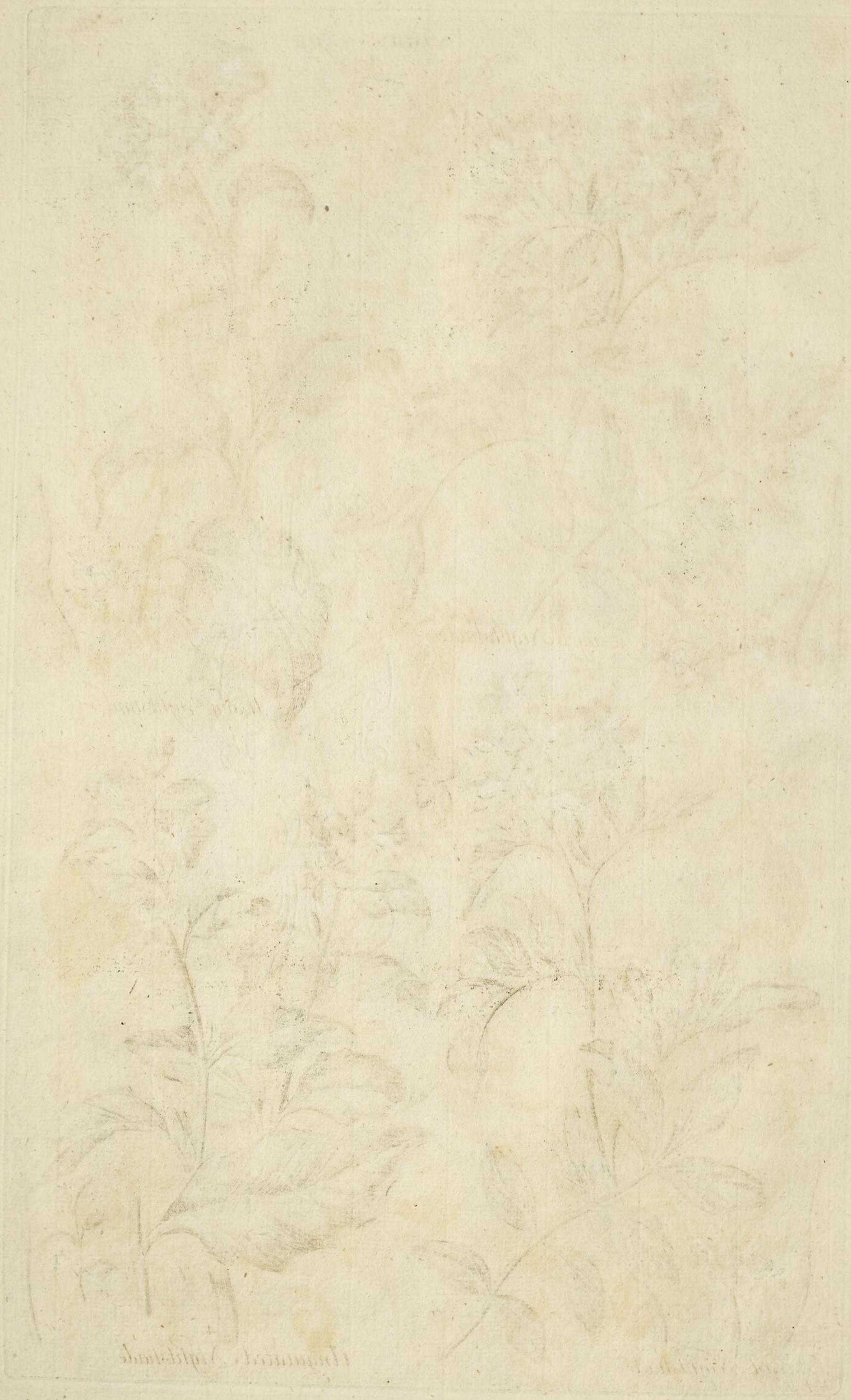
2
Wavy Nightshade



3
Burnet Nightshade
Vol. 9



4
Angulated Nightshade







Vot 9

13. EGG NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 37. Fig. 1.

Solanum Melongena.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval and woolly; the Cup is thorny; and the Fruit is Egg-shaped. Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Asia, Africa, and America, and common in our Gardens; it grows to a foot and a half high, and flowers in August; the Egg-like Fruit ripens in September. The Stalk is whitish; the Leaves are of a pale and faint green; the Flowers are white, with more or less of purple; the Fruit also is white, but stained sometimes in part with purple, sometimes of that colour entirely.

14. CRIMSON NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 37. Fig. 2.

Solanum Campechense.

Character of the Species.

The whole Plant is thorny; the Leaves are hearted and deeply sinuated; the Cup is mostly thorny; the Fruit is round and white. Fig. 2. *ab.*

THIS is an Annual, native of South America; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is crimson; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are white, with a dash of crimson; the Fruit is large, round and white.

15. PEAR NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 37. Fig. 3.

Solanum Mammosum.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is thorny; the Leaves cut deep into broad lobes; the Fruit is of the shape of a Pear growing from its base. Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Barbadoes; a Plant of a yard high, flowering in August; and ripening its Fruit in September. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a yellowish green, both covered with yellow thorns; the Flowers are white; the Fruit is large and yellow.

16. TERRIBLE NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 38. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Virginianum.

The Leaves are pinnatifid with obtuse segments, and the Stalk and Cup are thorny.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of America; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in July. The Fruit is whitish; the Leaves are of a dull and dead green; the Flowers are of a dingy purple.

17. PALE NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 38. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Indicum.

The Plant is thorny; the Leaves are waved and angulated, and their thorns stand upright; the Fruit is egg-shaped.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East and West Indies; a Plant of five feet high, flowering in August, and ripening its pale Fruit in September. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are whitish; the Flowers are of a very delicate pale violet colour; the Fruit is of a greenish white.

18. BORAGE NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 38. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Carolinense.

The Stalk is tender and wide branched; the Leaves are lanced and wavy; the Berries are large, round and clustery; the whole Plant is thorny.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Carolina; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August, and ripening its golden Fruit soon after. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a fine showy green; the Flowers are of a bluish purple, and very like those of Borage; the Berries are yellow.

19. GOLDEN NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 38. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Sodomæum.

The Plant is thorny; the Stem is woody; the Leaves are oblong and pinnatifid, with sharp segments; the Fruit is round and yellow.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is of a pale green; the Leaves are of a dusky green on the upper side, and whitish underneath; the Flowers are purple; and the Fruit of a gold yellow.

20. RUGGED



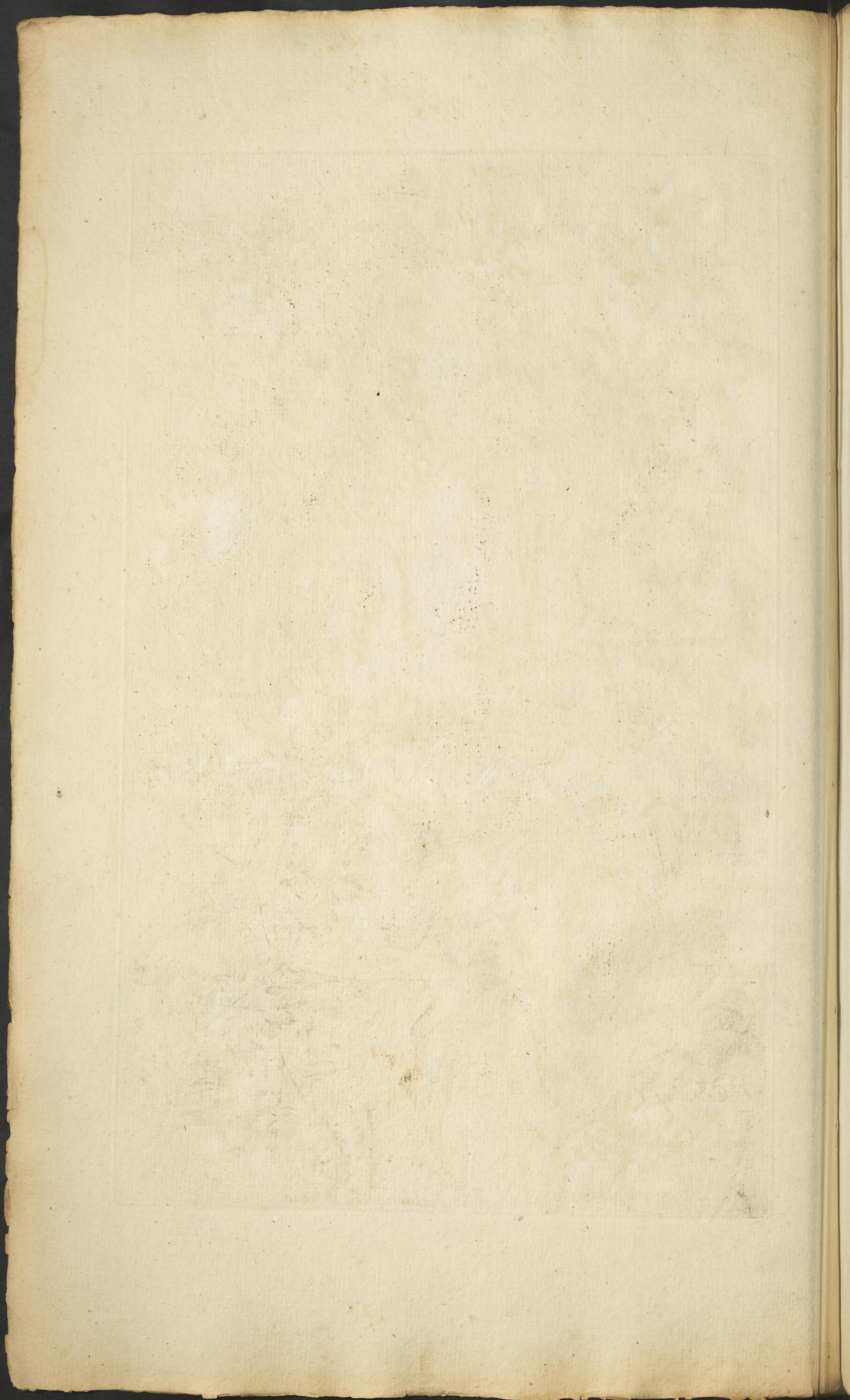
Terrible Nightshade

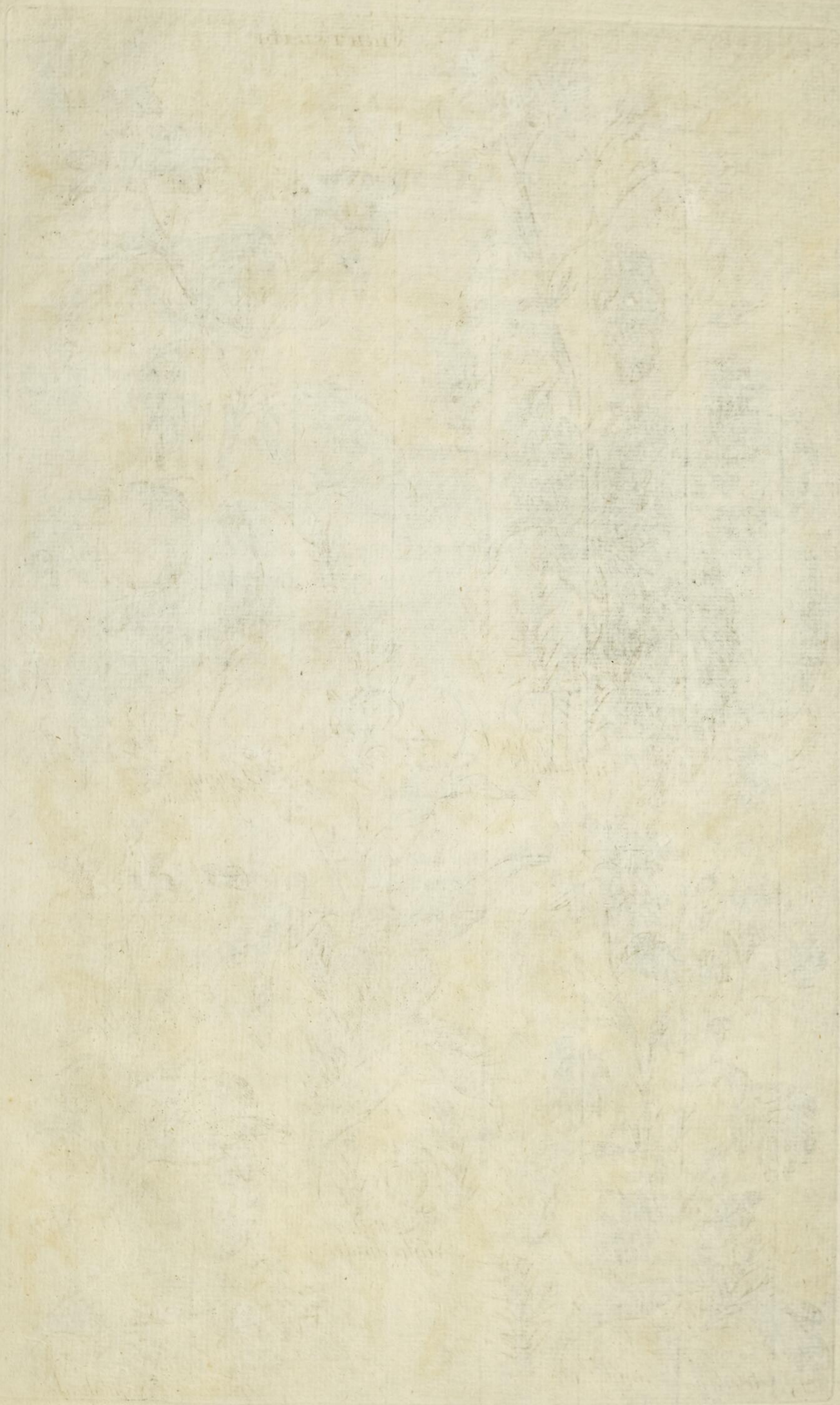
Pale Nightshade



Borage Nightshade

Golden Nightshade





7



1 Rugged Nightshade

2 Downy Nightshade

4 Reflex Nightshade

3 Wedggy Nightshade

5 Trilobate Nightshade

20. RUGGED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 39. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Mexicanum.

The Stalk is woody; the Cups and the ribs of the Leaves are thorny; the Fruit is vast and egg-shaped.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a Plant of five feet high, flowering in June, and ripening its vast Fruit in August. The Stem is brown; the young Shoots are pale; the Leaves are downy, rugged, and of a dead green; the Flowers are of a fine crimson; the Fruit is Lemon-coloured.

21. DOWNY NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 39. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Tomentosum.

The Stem is woody and thorny, and the thorns are chaffy; the Leaves are lightly hearted, waved, and turned in at the edges; the Flowers stand in a single spike; the Cup, Leaves and Twigs are unarmed.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of three feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is brown; the Leaves and Twigs are whitish; the Flowers are blue; and the Fruit is oval, large and white.

22. WEDGY NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 39. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Trilobatum.

The Leaves are wedge-shaped with three or five divisions; the Stalk is thorny.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica and of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of two or three feet high, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stem is brown; the Twigs are green; the Leaves are of a deep and fine green; the Flowers are of a pale purple; the Berries white.

23. REFLEX NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 39. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Bahamense.

The Stalk is woody with ascendant thorns; the Leaves are lanced and sharp-pointed with a thorny rib; the Flowers are in single spikes, and turn back.

Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are of a delicate purple.

24. TRILOBATE NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 39. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

The Stem is woody, and has hooked thorns; the Leaves have three obtuse lobes; the Flowers stand in a simple cluster on long slender Footstalks.

Fig. 5. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale brown; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green; the Flowers are of a pale and delicate crimson.

25. CREEPING NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 40. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Radicans.

The Stalk is unarmed, weak, laid upon the ground, and rooting at the joints; the Leaves are pinnatifid, and the Flowers stand in close clusters.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a Plant of a foot and a half in length, which flowers in June. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a yellowish green with pale veins; the Flowers are white.

26. HEARTED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 40. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Montanum.

The Leaves are hearted and nurl'd round the edges; the Flowers stand in close tufts.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Peru; a Plant of two feet and a half high, flowering in July, and ripening its Fruit in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a delicate but faint green; the Flowers are white with a dash of purple.

27. TERRIBLE NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 40. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Ferox.

The Stalk is armed with terrible thorns; the Leaves are hearted, waved and thorny; the Cup is thorny, and closes over the Berry.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Malabar; a Plant of three feet high, flowering in June, and ripening its Fruit in July. The Stalk is white and tender; the Leaves are of a whitish green; the Flowers are large and white; and the Berry dusky.

28. TUFTED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 40. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Paniculatum.

The Stalk and Footstalks of the Leaves are thorny; the Leaves are waved and cut, with obtuse lobes; the Flowers grow in large tufts.

Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Brasil; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Thorns are yellow; the Leaves are of a beautiful green on the upper side, but white underneath; the Flowers are white.

29. BLOODY



Creeping Nightshade



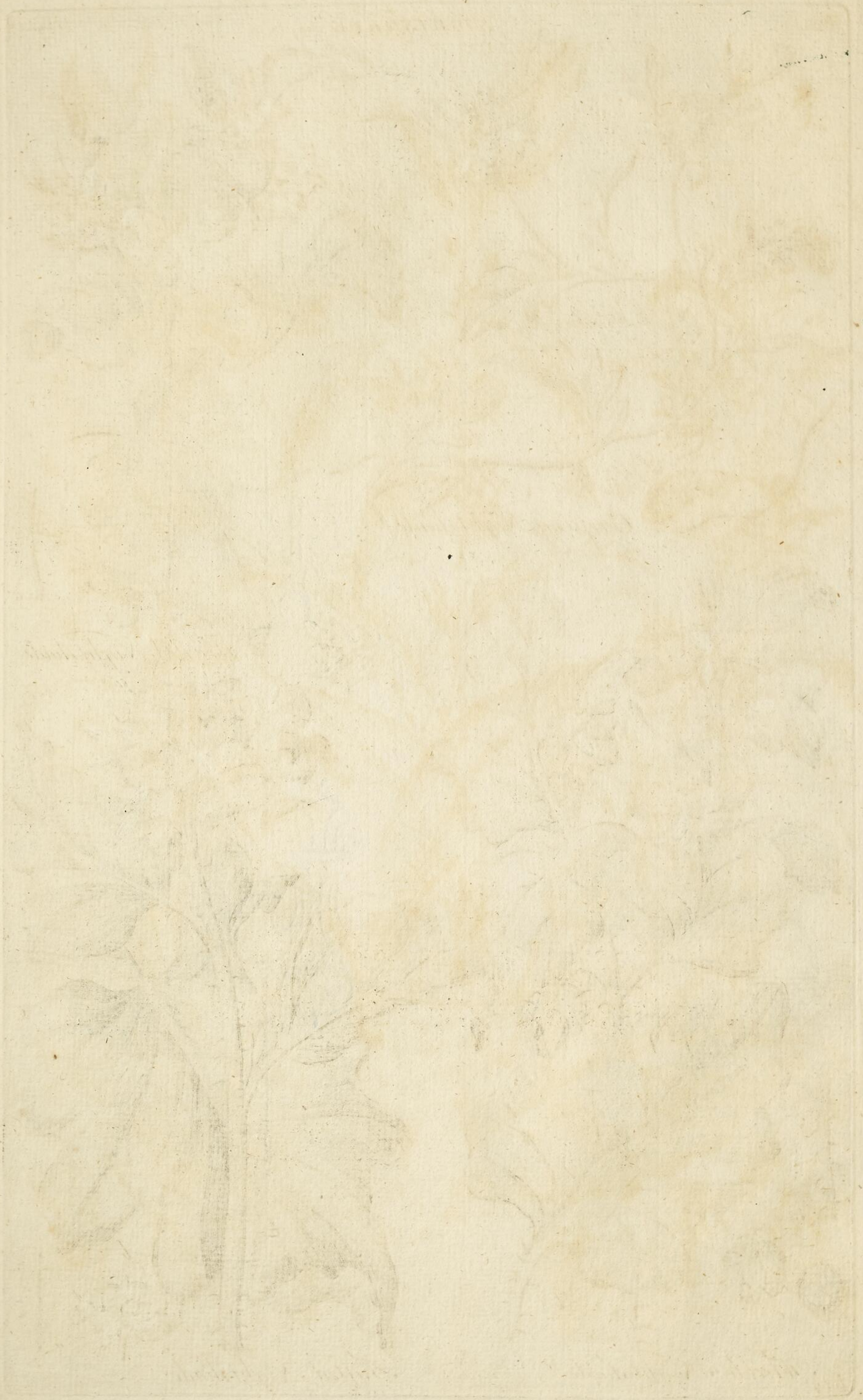
Hearted Nightshade



Terrible Nightshade



Tufted Nightshade







Bloody Nightshade

Firey Nightshade

Woolly thorned Nightshade

29. BLOODY NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 41. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Fuscum.

The Stalk is woody, and armed with blood-coloured Thorns; the Leaves are broad lanced, and deeply cut with obtuse segments; the upper ones are often tinged with brown.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in June, and ripening its Berries in August. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green; the Flowers are of a violet purple; the Berries black.

30. WOOLLY-THORNED NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 41. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Sanctum.

The Stem is armed, and woody, and its Thorns have a downy substance at their base; the Leaves unevenly oval, woolly, and thorny, and curled along the edge.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Holy Land; a Plant of three feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is brown; the Twigs are pale and thorny; the Leaves are of a whitish green; the Flowers are of a fine blueish crimson.

31. FIERY NIGHTSHADE.

Plate 41. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Solanum Igneum.

The Stem is woody and thorny; the Leaves are lanced, sharp-pointed, and turn back on both sides at the base; the Thorns are of a fiery red.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of America: a Plant of a yard high, flowering in July, and ripening its Berries in August. The Stem is of a pale brown; the Twigs are green and thorny; the Flowers are white; and the Berries yellow.

O R D E R IV.

Herbs with a Flower of one Petal, cut into five segments, and followed by two Seed Pods to each Flower.

G E N U S I.

P E R I W I N K L E.

V I N C A.

Plate 42.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup has a small rounded base, and five long narrow segments rising from it: the Flower has a tube longer than the Cup, widening upwards, and marked with five lines; the verge is cut into five large broad segments, which seem fixed on to the tube, and are cut off obliquely at the end; the two Pods are long, upright, slender, sharp-pointed, and each has many oblong Seeds.

Plate 24, a b c d e.

1. LITTLE PERIWINKLE.

Plate 42. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Vinca Minor.

The Stalk leans; the Leaves are lanced; the Flowers have Footstalks.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our hedges and wood sides; a Plant which trails upon the ground with woody Stalks of two feet long, and flowers in May. The Stalks are pale; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are blue.

2. GREAT PERIWINKLE.

Plate 42. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Vinca Major.

The Stalk rises; the Leaves are oval; the Flowers have Footstalks.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a low woody Plant, native of Italy, but familiar in our country gardens; it grows to two or three feet long, a little raised from the ground. The Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers of a beautiful blue.

3. GOLDEN PERIWINKLE.

Plate 42. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species:

Vinca Lutea.

The Leaves are nearly linear, the Stalk climbs.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina; a Plant that climbs to three or four feet high, and flowers in August: the Stalk is tough; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of a fair gold yellow.

4. CRIMSON PERIWINKLE.

Plate. 42. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Vinca Rosea.

The Stem is erect; the Flowers grow by twos, making a large tuft; the Leaves are broad lanced.

Fig. 4.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Madagascar; a Plant of extream elegance, a foot and half high, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a pleasing green; the Flowers are of a most elegant crimson, and are white and fatty underneath.

G E N U S



Generic Character



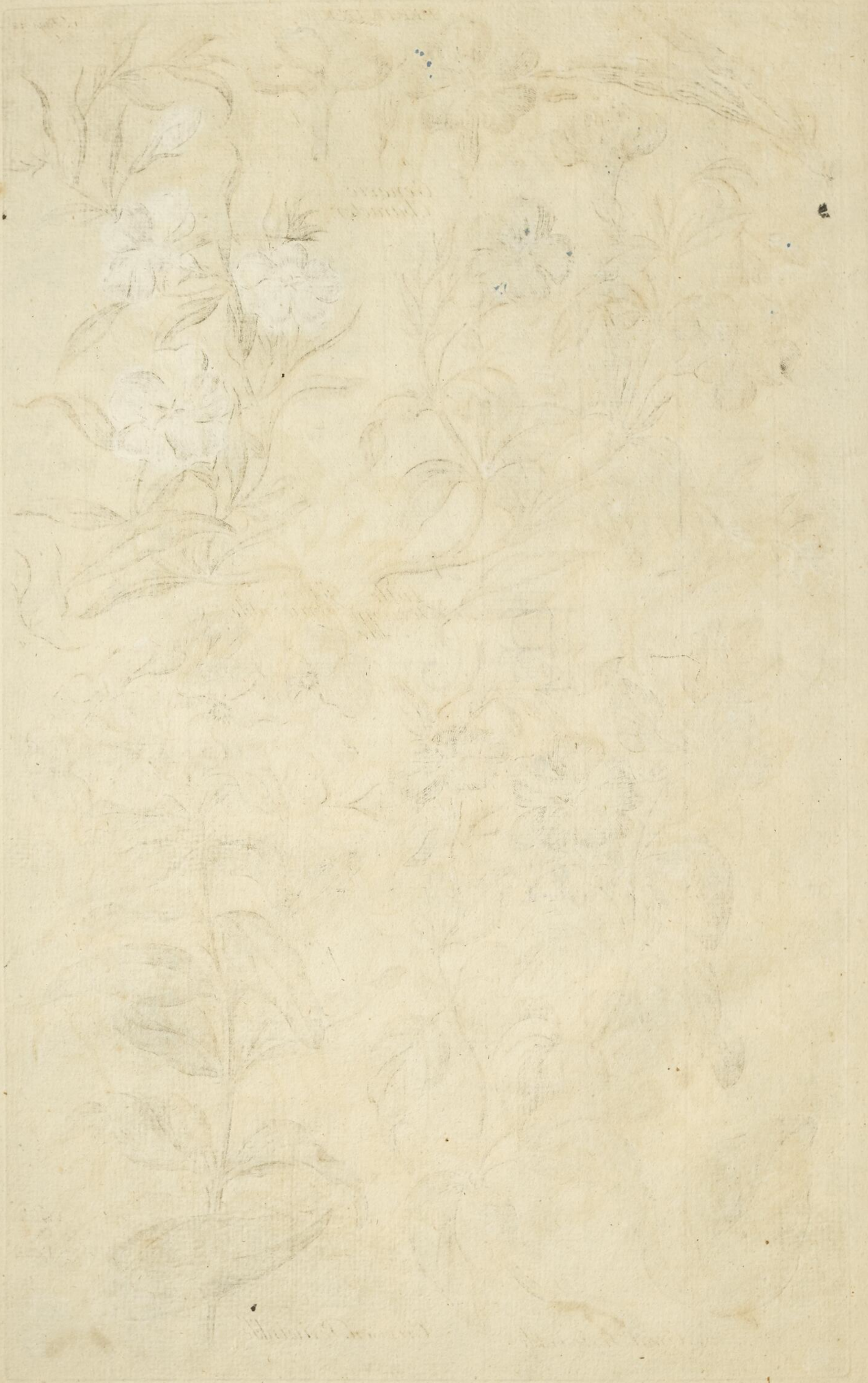
Little Periwinkle Golden Periwinkle

Great Periwinkle

Crimson Periwinkle

Volg

Periwinkles



Pl. 45

WOLFENWORT



Generic Character

Sacred Wolfenwort

Oval Wolfenwort

Hearted Wolfenwort
Volo

Linear Wolfenwort

G E N U S II.
W O L F W O R T.
P E R I P L O C A.

Plate 43.

Character of the Genus:

The Cup is small and cut deep into five oval segments; the Flower has scarce any tube, but is cut into five long linear segments which are nipped at the end, and in their center is a little gland of five angles; the Seed-vessels are oblong, swollen, and have only one cell, in which are many Seeds winged with down, and fixed to a very slender receptacle.

Plate 43. *a b c d e.*

1. L A N C E D W O L F W O R T.

Plate 43. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Periploca Græca.

The Flowers are hairy on the inside; the Leaves are lanced.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Syria; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are of a delicate pale crimson, with a tinge of yellow in the center.

2. O V A L W O L F W O R T.

Plate 43. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Periploca Indica.

The Flowers stand in close spikes; the Leaves are oval.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; a Plant that scrambles to a yard in length, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a strong green with a tinge of blueish; the Flowers are white.

3. H E A R T E D W O L F W O R T.

Plate 43. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Periploca Africana.

The Stalk is hairy, the Leaves are hearted; the Flowers stand in loose spikes.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa; a Plant of two feet and a half high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a deep green; the Leaves are of a pleasant green; the Flowers are white.

4. L I N E A R W O L F W O R T.

Plate 43. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Periploca Tenuifolia.

The Leaves are linear: the Flowers stand in a loose open spike.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a weak and winding Plant of two feet and a half high, flowering in June. The Stalk is brownish; the Leaves are of a pale and somewhat yellowish green; the Flowers are of a deep crimson.

G E N U S III.

D R E A R W E E D.

C Y N A N C H U M.

Plate 44.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is small, hollow, and cut into five oval segments. The Flower has a very short cylindric tube; the verge is cut into five oblong, linear, expanded segments, with obtuse entire ends; there is a large, oblong, upright, coloured gland, cylindric, but dented in five at the verge, placed in the center of the Flower; the Seed-vessels are oblong and sharp; they have only one cell with many Seeds.

Plate 44. *o a b c d e.*

1. BROAD-LEAVED DREARWEED.

Plate 44. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cynanchum Acutum.

The Leaves are hearted and sharp-pointed; the Stalk is tender and climbs.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain; a Plant of two feet and an half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a strong and fine green; the Flowers are white.

2. LONG-LEAVED DREARWEED.

Plate 44. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cynanchum Suberosum.

The Leaves are long, hearted at the base, and have a slender point; the Bark of the lower part is rugged and cracked like Cork.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina; a Plant that rises to four feet in height, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a reddish brown; the Leaves are of a blue green; the Flowers are of a deep and dreary purple.

3. PALE DREARWEED.

Plate 44. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cynanchum Hirtum.

The Leaves are downy, waved, and hearted; the Bark is corky towards the base.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Armenia; a Plant that clambers to the height of four feet, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a faint green; the Leaves are whitish; the Flowers are white.

4. KIDNEY'D



Generic Character



Longleaved
Drearweed

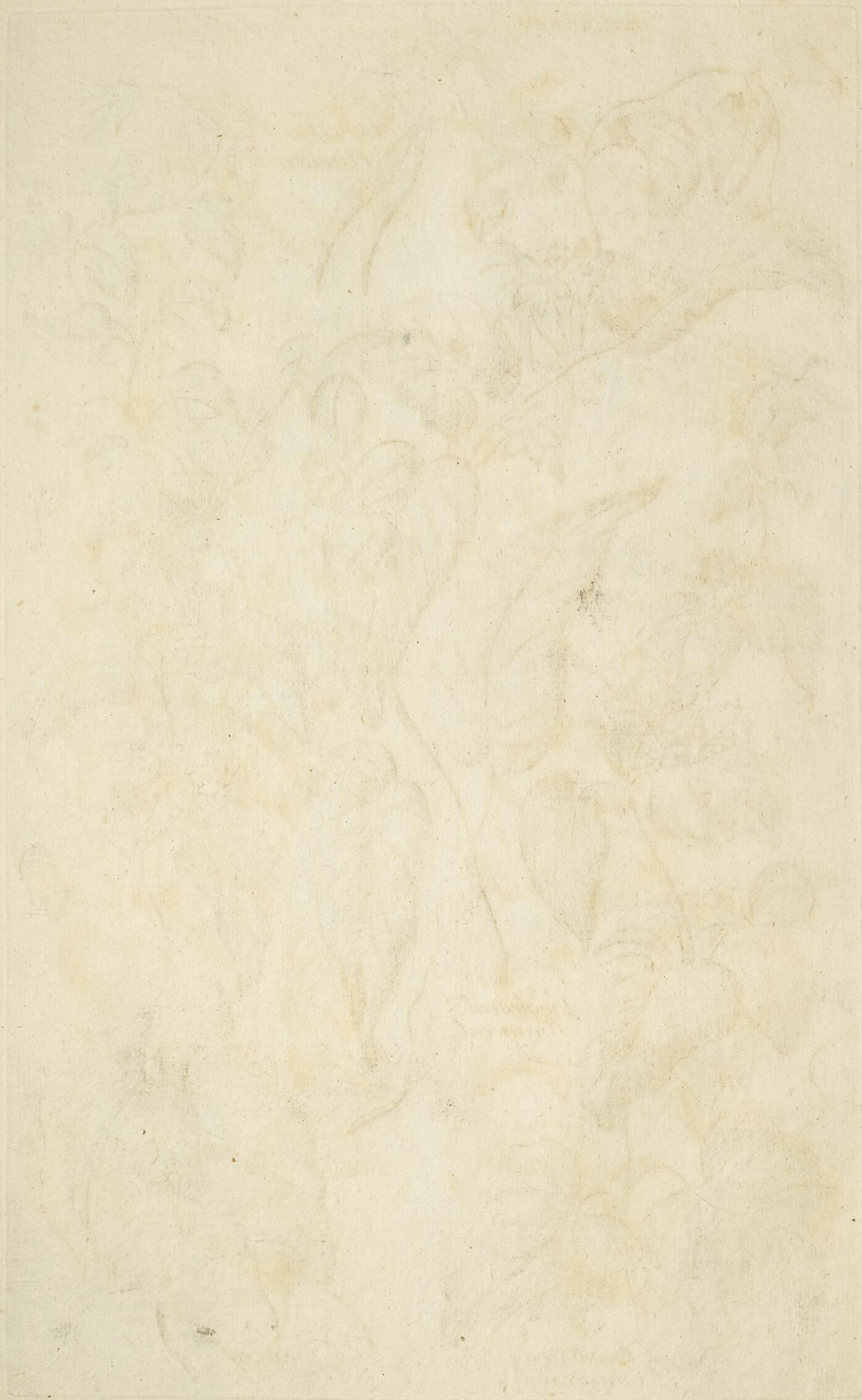


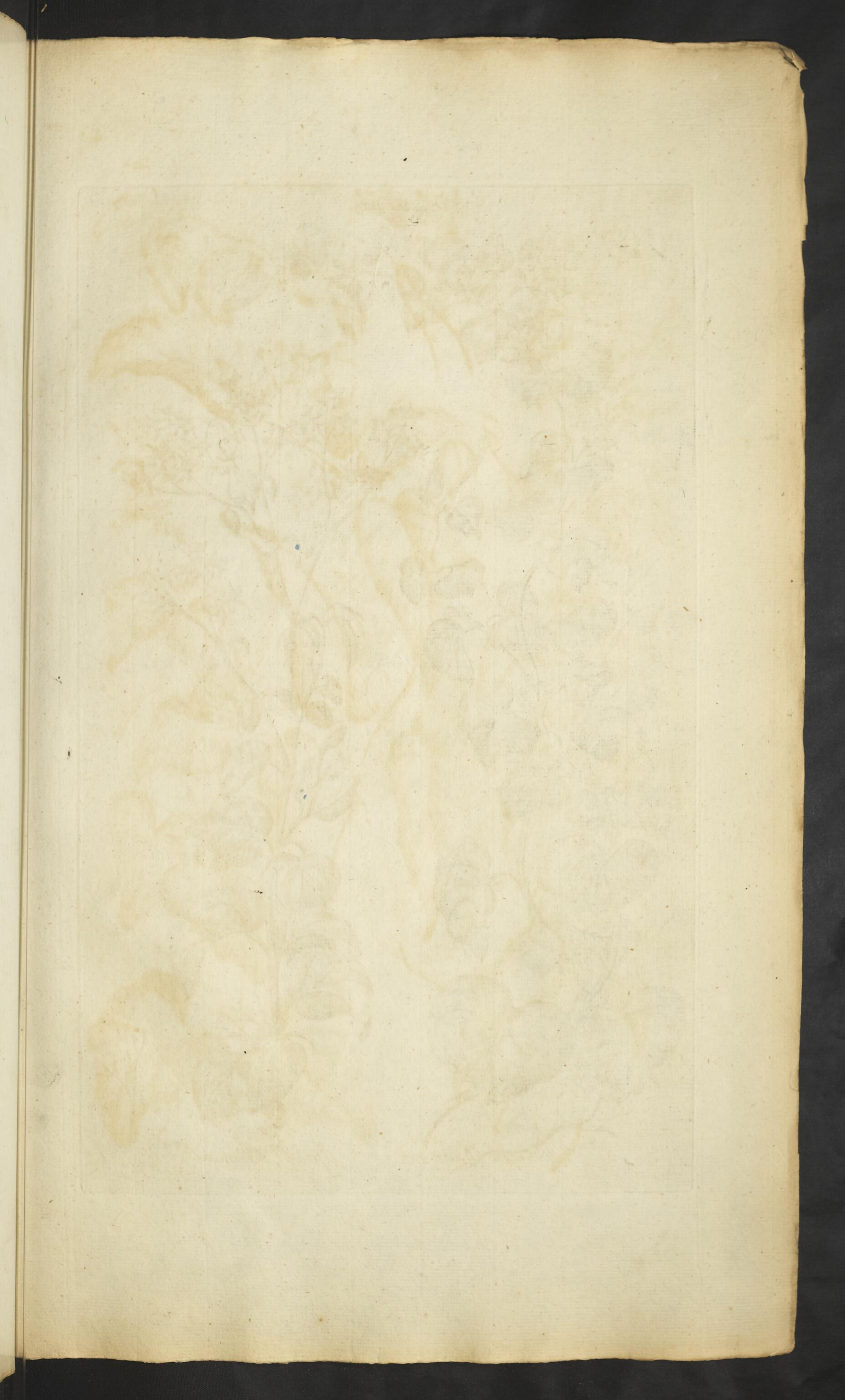
Pale Drearweed



Broadleaved
Drearweed

Vol. 9







Kidney'd Drelarweed

Upright Drelarweed

4. KIDNEY'D DREARWEED.

Plate 45. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cynanchum Monspelianum.

The Stalk is tender and climbs; the Leaves are kidney-shaped and have a point.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy, and of other of the Southern Parts of Europe, principally near the sea; a Plant which, when it has bushes to climb amongst, will rise to four feet high; it flowers in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fine fresh and strong green; the Flowers are white.

5. UPRIGHT DREARWEED.

Plate 45. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cynanchum Erectum.

The Stalk is upright and split into many branches; the Leaves are heart-shaped and smooth.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Syria; a Plant of two feet and a half high, and of a robust aspect, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a dusky green; the Leaves are of a faint and somewhat greyish green; the Flowers are crimson.

G E N U S IV.

S W A L L O W W O R T.

A S C L E P I A S.

Plate 46.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is small, conic, and cut into five slender, pointed segments. The Flower has no tube; it is cut deeply into five lanced segments, which bend down a little, and have a side turn. In the center of the Flower are five oval glands, each with an ear at the base, and a kind of spur which turns inward; and over these an obtuse body of five scales, covering the chives; the Seed-vessels are large, oblong, bellied, with one cell and many Seeds.

Plate 46. *o a b c d e.*

1. W A V Y S W A L L O W W O R T.

Plate 46. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Undulata.

The Leaves are oblong, lanced and waved; the Flowers are hairy at the edge.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa; a Plant of five feet high, which flowers in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a bright fresh green; the Flowers are large, and of a beautiful crimson.

2. D R O O P I N G S W A L L O W W O R T.

Plate 46. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Syriaca.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Egypt and Syria; a very beautiful Plant of three feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is dusky; the Leaves are of a deep green on the upper side and white underneath; the Flowers are of a fine pale crimson delicately variegated with white and with a pale green.

3. G I A N T S W A L L O W W O R T.

Plate 46. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Gigantea.

The Leaves are oblong, oval, and embrace the Stalk.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Egypt and the East Indies; a vast, stately, and beautiful Plant, growing to six feet high, and flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a fine full green on the upper side, and whitish underneath; the Flowers are very large, and of a delicate crimson.

4. E L E G A N T



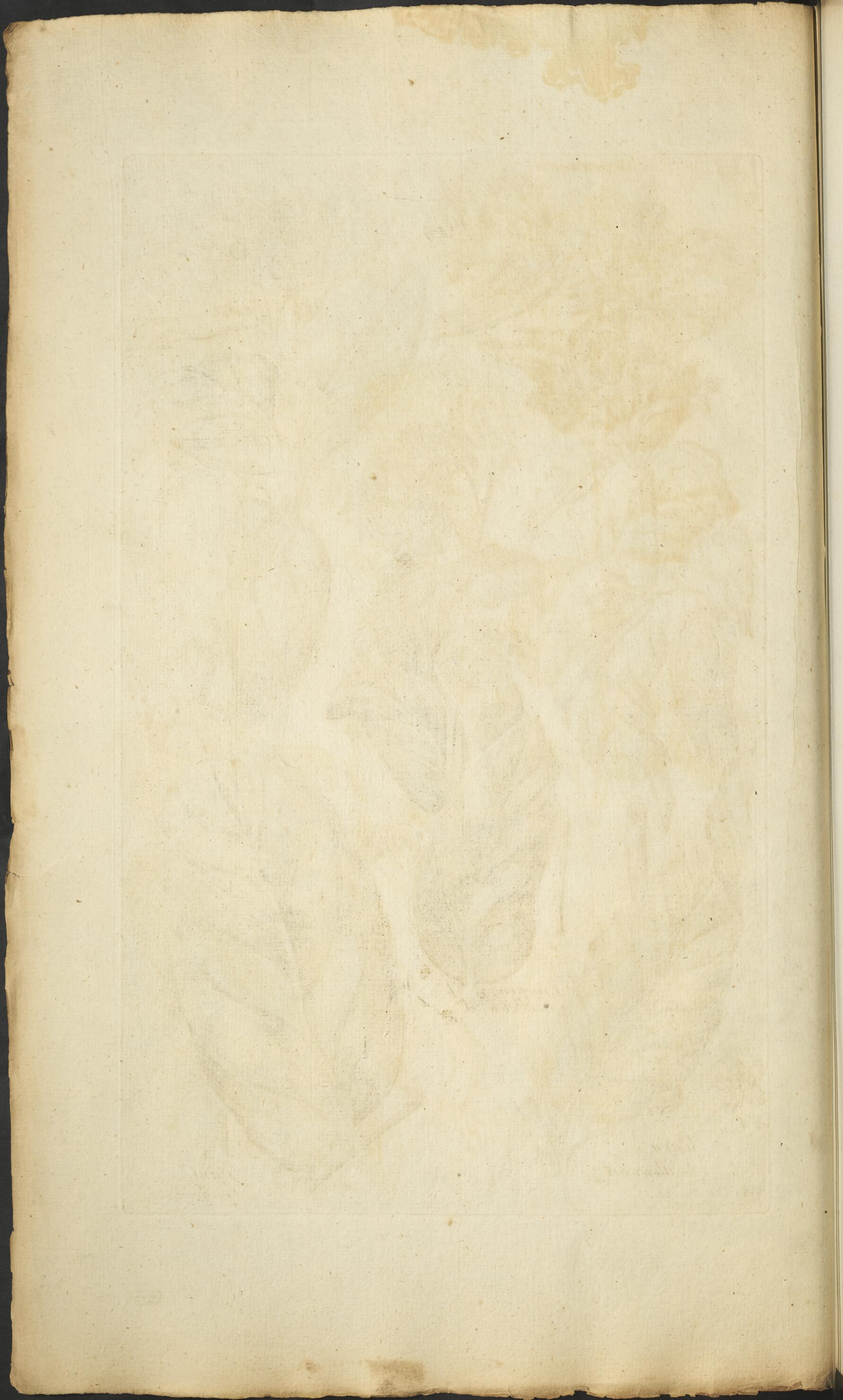
Generic Character

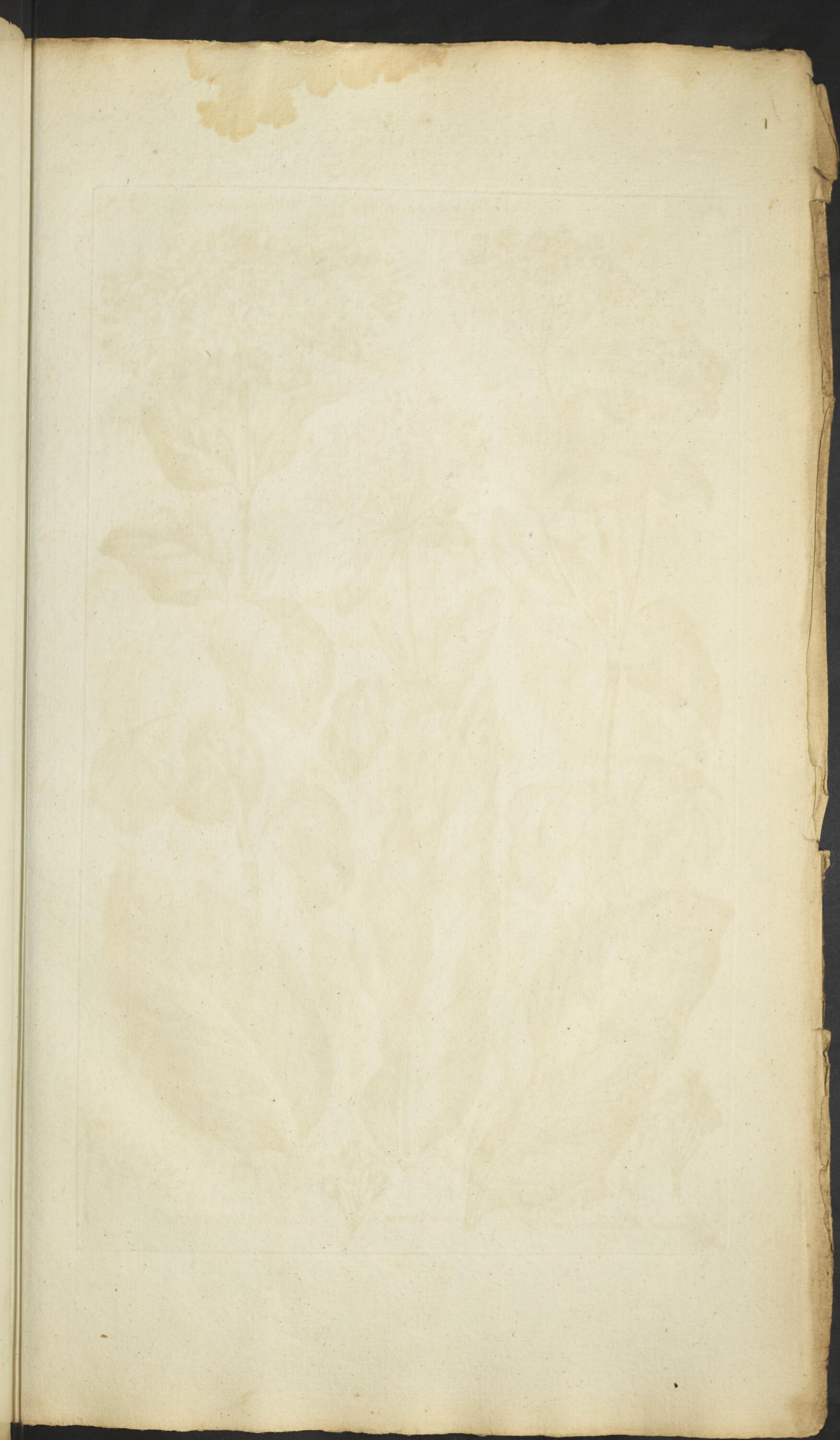
Drooping Swallowwort

Wavy Swallowwort

Giant Swallowwort

Volg







Elegant Swallowwort
Vobg

Virgin Swallowwort

Painted Swallowwort

4. ELEGANT SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 47. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Amœna.

The Leaves are oval and hoary underneath; the Glands in the Flowers stand upright.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; a Plant of three feet high, and of great beauty; it flowers in July. The Stalk is of a yellowish brown; the Leaves are on the upper side of a yellowish green with crimson ribs, and underneath they are white; the Flowers are very numerous, and of a perfectly fine crimson.

5. VIRGIN SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 47. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Purpurascens.

The Leaves are oval and hairy underneath; the Stalk is simple; the Glands within the Flower lie down.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina; a Plant of four feet high, and of great beauty; it flowers in August. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a fine strong grass-green on the upper side, and hairy underneath; the Flowers are elegantly variegated with crimson, white and green.

6. PAINTED SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 47. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Variegata.

The Leaves are rugged and oval; the Stalk is simple; the Footstalks of the Flowers are downy; and the tuft of Flowers fits close upon the head of the Plant.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; a tall and robust Plant, rising with a simple Stem to five feet high, and flowering in September. The Stalk is of a blueish green; the Leaves are also of a strong blueish green; the Flowers are finely painted with green, white, and red.

7. WHITE

7. WHITE SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 48. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Nivea.

The Leaves are long, lanced and smooth; the Stalk is simple, and the Umbrells stand upright.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of North America, and of some also of the more Southern provinces; a very beautiful Plant of a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green; the Flowers have the Glands within quite white, so that the tuft looks like snow.

8. ROSY SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 48. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Incarnata.

The Leaves are lanced; the Stalk spreads at the top; the Umbrells grow by pairs, and stand upright.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of three feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is green; the Leaves are of a strong but not a pleasing green; the Flowers are flesh-coloured.

9. ORANGE SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 48. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Curassavica.

The Leaves are lanced, smooth, and placed on Footstalks; the Stalk is simple, and the Umbrells stand singly and upright.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Curaffo; a Plant of four feet high, and woody at the base, flowering in August. The Stem is brown, the younger Shoots are green tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a strong green; the Flowers are of a mixed scarlet and orange colour.

10. WEAK SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 48. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Decumbens.

The Leaves are hairy; the Stalk leans, and is branched.

Fig. 4.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of a foot high, but leaning in part upon the ground: it flowers in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of a beautiful orange colour.

11. PROLI-



White Swallowwort



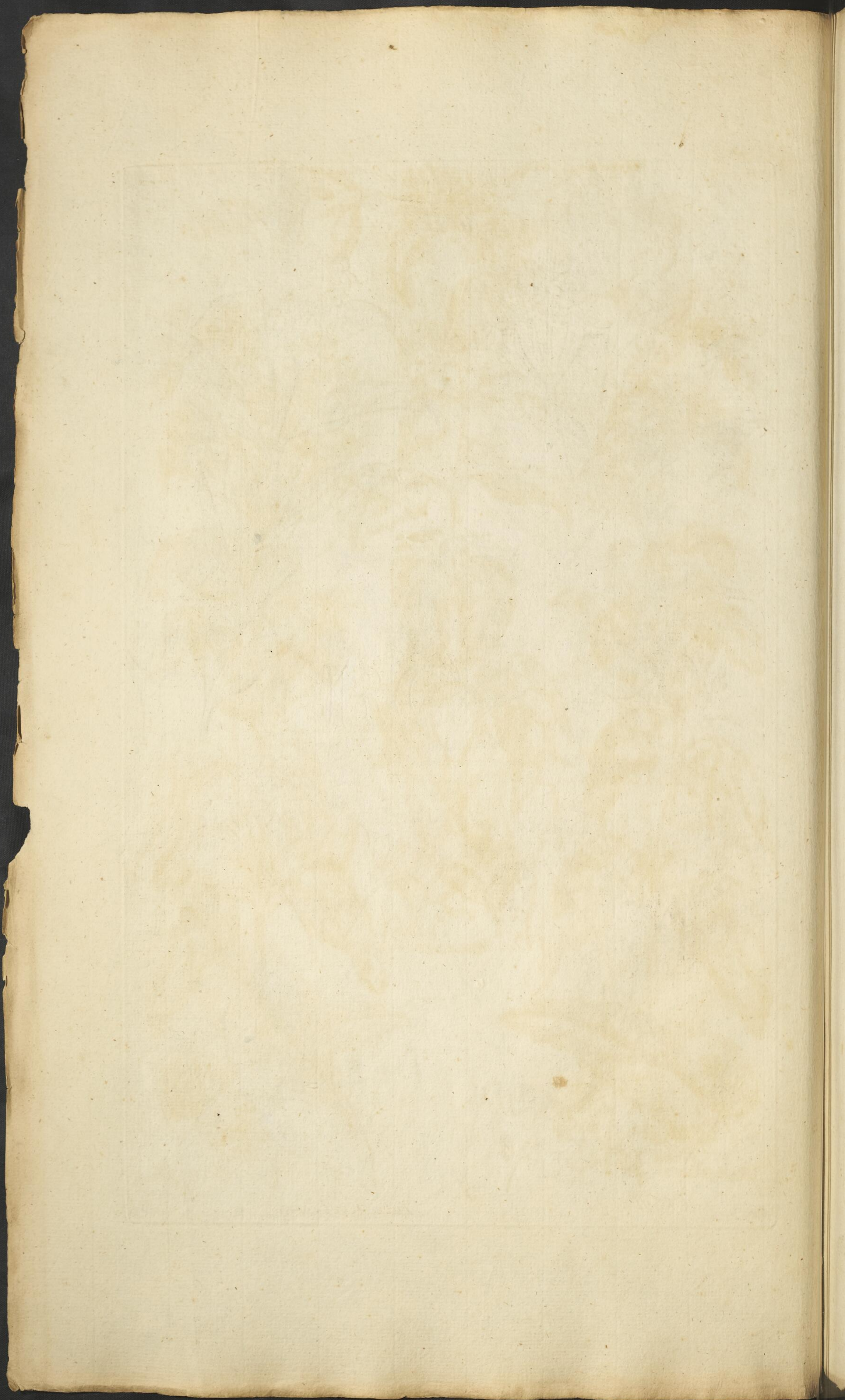
Orange Swallowwort



Weak Swallowwort



Rosy Swallowwort



SWALLOWWORT

4



2
Black Swallowwort

1
Proliferous Swallowwort

3
White Swallowwort

II. PROLIFEROUS SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 49. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Laetifera.

The Stalk is simple and erect; the Leaves are oval; the tufts of Flowers rise one from another.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; a very singular Plant of three feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is stained with brown; the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green; the Flowers are crimson marbled over as it were with a darker and paler tint of the same colour.

12. BLACK SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 49. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Nigra.

The Leaves are oval, bearded at the base; the Stalk twines toward the top.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France; a Plant of two feet and a half high, which flowers in July and August. The Stalk is of a brownish green; the Leaves are of a deep but unpleasant green; the Flowers are of a dull and dingy purple; almost black.

13. WHITE SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 49. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Asclepias Vincetoxicum.

The Leaves are oval, bearded at the base; the Flowers are tufted and prolific.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy; a Plant of two feet and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is firm and of a greenish brown; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are white.

14. WOODY SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 50. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Fruticosa.

The Stem is woody; the Leaves are lanced, and turn back at the edges.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of two feet and a half high, which flowers in August. The Stem is brown; the Twigs are green; the Leaves are of a dead green; the Flowers are crimson.

15. TERNATE SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 50. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Sibirica.

The Leaves are linear, and grow in threes, and in pairs; the Stalk leans.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of a foot and a half high, but weak, and usually in part leaning on the ground: it flowers in August. The Stalk is brownish; the Leaves are of a fresh green; the Flowers are variegated with crimson and yellow.

16. VERTICILLATE SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 50. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Verticillata.

The Stalk is upright; the Leaves are linear, and stand many at a joint.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of a foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a fresh green; the Flowers are of a fine crimson.

17. CLUSTERY SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 50. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Rubra.

The Leaves are oval, and stand alternately; there are several Umbrells on one Stalk.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of two feet and a half in length, flowering in August. The Stem is tinged with a reddish brown; the Leaves are of a fresh green; the Flowers are crimson.

18. SPREADY SWALLOW WORT.

Plate 50. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Aclepias Tuberosa.

The Leaves are lanced, and stand alternate; the Stalk is downy and spreads.

Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; a Plant of three feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is pale; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of an orange scarlet.

GENUS

Pl. 50

SWALLOWWORT

Page 50



1 Woody Swallowwort

2 Ternate Swallowwort

3 Verticillate Swallowwort

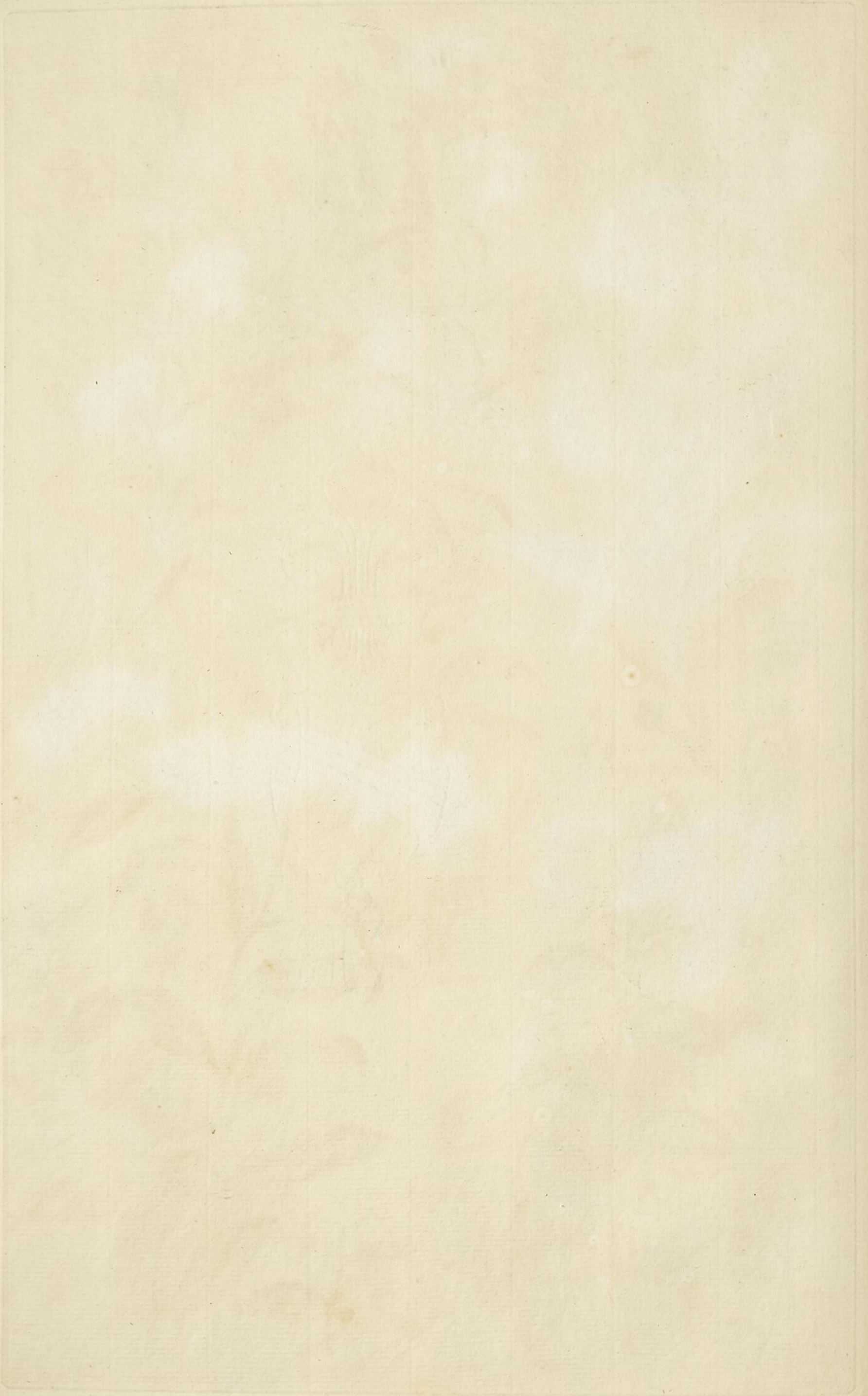


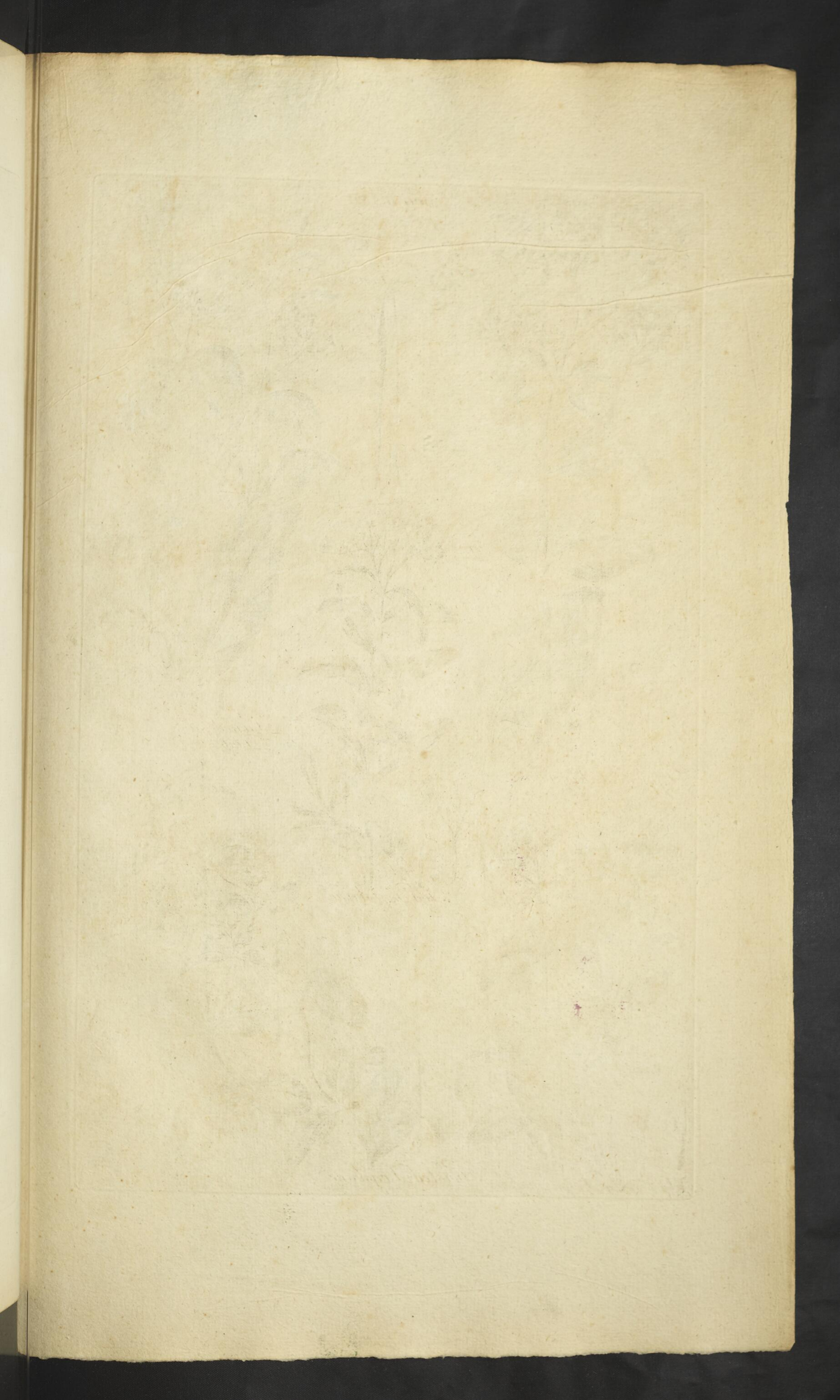
Völg

5 Clusters Swallowwort



4 Spreading Swallowwort







Egg-leaved Dogsbane



Generic Character



Land Dogsbane



Sea Dogsbane



Vol. woody Dogsbane



Twisted Dogsbane

GENUS V.
DOGSBANE.
APOCYNUM.

Plate 51.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is small, and is cut into five sharp, upright dents; the Flower is bell-shaped, with five slight segments at the verge, which turn back, and in its center stand five oval glands, and five small bristles; the Seed-vessels are long, of one piece, and contain many downy Seeds.

Plate 51. *a b c d e.*

1. EGG-LEAVED DOGSBANE*.

Plate 51. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Apocynum Androsæmifolium.

The Leaves are oval and smooth; the Stalk is upright, and topped by clusters of Flowers.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are red.

2. LANCED DOGSBANE.

Plate 51. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Apocynum Cannabinum.

The Stalk is upright; the Leaves are lanced and oblong; the Flowers are tufted.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of four feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a very fine green; the Flowers are white.

3. SEA DOGSBANE.

Plate 51. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Apocynum Venetum.

The Leaves are oval-lanced; the Stalk is upright: the Flowers grow in a tuft at its top.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Venice, and the sea coasts of some parts of Italy; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stem is dusky; the Leaves are of a strong blueish green; the Flowers are crimson.

4. WOODY DOGSBANE.

Plate 51. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Apocynum Frutescens.

The Flowers are hairy at the mouth; the Leaves are broad lanced, and the Stem is woody.

Fig. 4.

THIS is a Perennial, a woody Plant of a yard high, native of Ceylon; it flowers in June. The Stem is brown; the Twigs are green; the Leaves are of a dead green; the Flowers are crimson.

5. TWISTED DOGSBANE.

Plate 51. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Apocynum Reticulatum.

The Stalk is woody, but weak and twisted; the Leaves are oval.

Fig. 5. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial; a creeping woody Plant, native of Ceylon; it flowers in August. The Stem is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fine strong green; the Flowers are crimson.

* We might call this Flybane; those Insects perish by the juice of its Flowers. It is strange, for there are poisonous Plants without such effect. I have saved separately honey made from Hellebore alone, no other Plant being in flower, which yet has not only nothing of the virtues of that Plant, but not the least taste or scent from it.

O R D E R V.

Having four Pods succeeding a Flower, cut into five segments.

G E N U S I.

C A R R I O N F L O W E R.

S T A P E L I A.

Plate 52.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is small, and cut into five slender, expanded segments. The Flower has a flat base, and is cut into five broad, oval segments, which spread flat open; in the center are two glands, the outer with five nipped segments, the inner with five pointed segments; the Pods are four; they are oblong, and have only one cell, containing many flat downy Seeds.

Plate 52. a b c d e.

1. CHEQUERED CARRION FLOWER.

Plate 52. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Stapelia Variegata.

The Branches are dented, and the dents lie flat.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant which lies upon the ground, and is short and destitute of Leaves; but makes abundant amends in its vast and elegant Flower. The Branches are of a pale blueish green; the Flower-stalk is red; the Flower itself has a yellow ground chequered with a purplish brown, and crimson in the center. It blows in August.

2. HAIRY CARRION FLOWER.

Plate 52. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Stapelia Hirsuta.

The Branches are dented, and the dents stand up.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a low and short Plant, as the former, destitute of Leaves, and like that most conspicuous in its Flower. The Branches are of a dusky blueish green, and usually brown at the edges; the Flower-stalks are purplish; the Flowers themselves are hairy, and of a singular and beautiful mixture of colours, yellowish purple, and crimson and brown: their smell is singular and most offensive; it is so like carrion that Flies blow it.

O R D E R

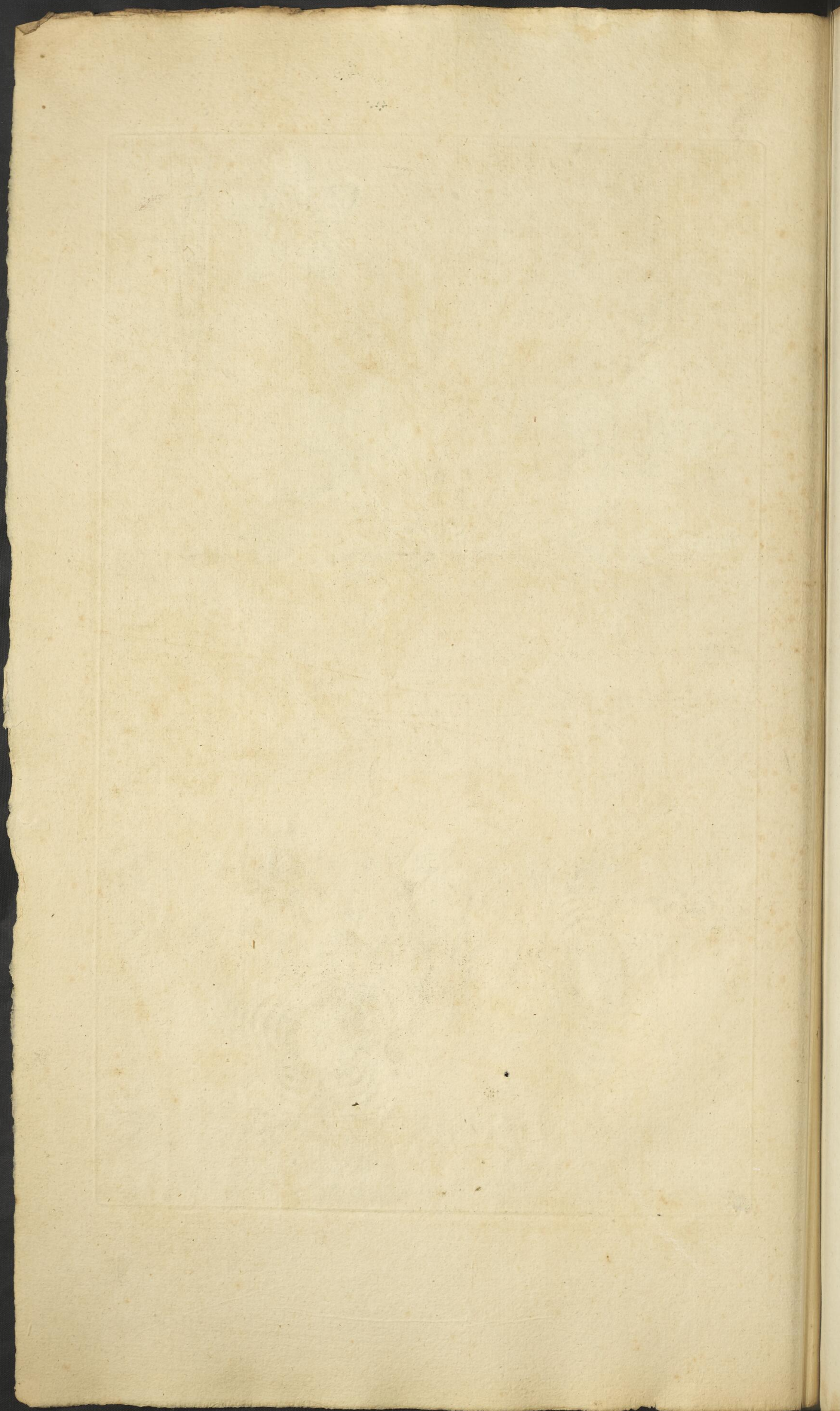


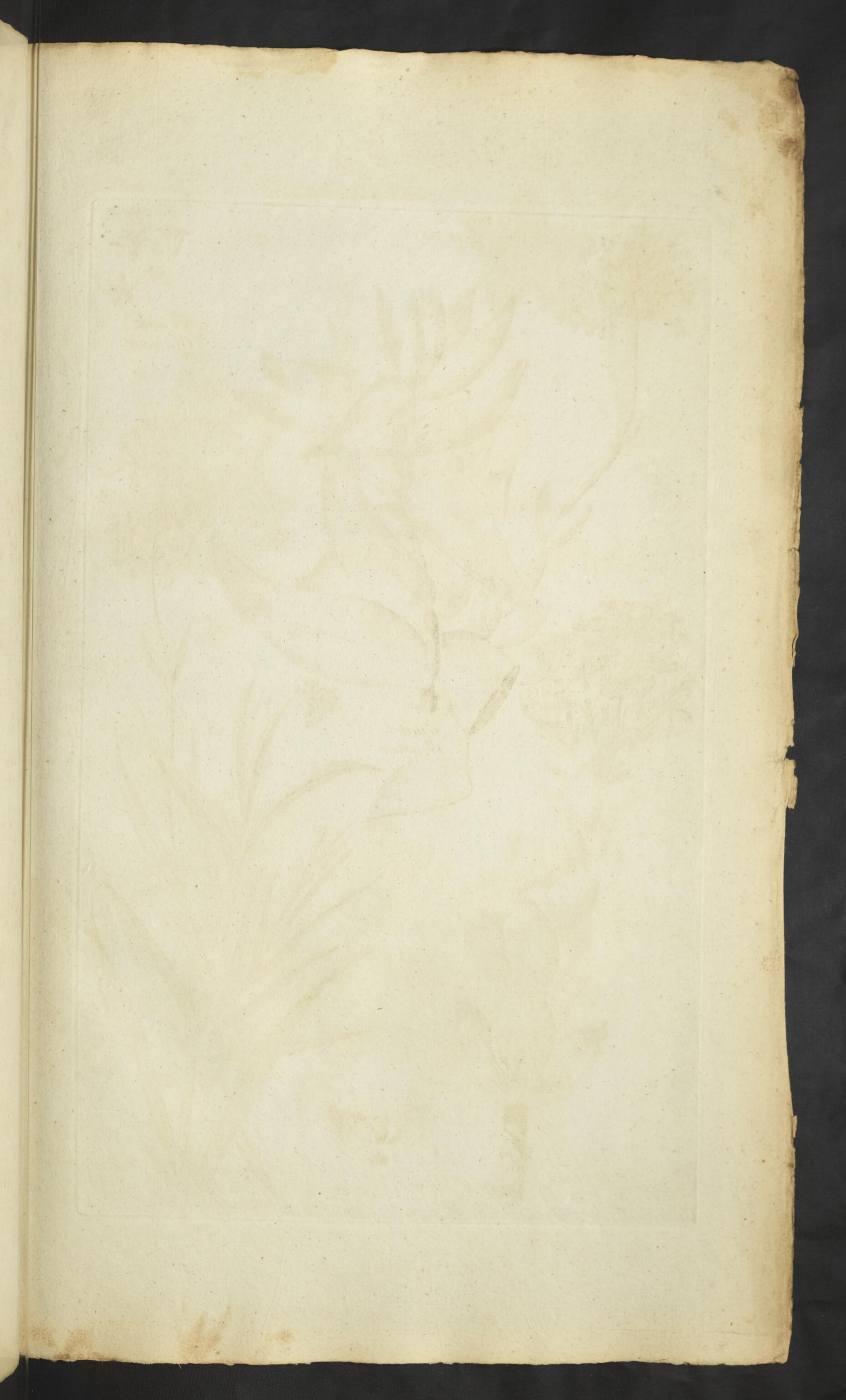
Generic Character

Chequerd Carrion Flower



Hairy Carrion Flower





Pl. 53

STONEHORE

Generic
Character



Perfoliate
Stonehore



Crimson
Stonehore

Square-leaved Stonehore

Capsules

O R D E R VI.

With five Seed-vessels, following a Flower cut into five parts.

G E N U S I.

S T O N E H O R E.

C R A S S U L A.

Plate 53.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is small, and is cut to the base into five slender, hollowed, sharp-pointed segments; which close in. The Flower has a very slender base, formed of the connected bottoms, as it were of five distinct Petals; the verge is cut into five oval segments, which spread out and turn back; there are in the center five glandular scales. The five Seed-pods are oblong, compressed, sharp-pointed, and open inwards; each holds many small Seeds.

Plate 53. *o a b c d e.*

1. P E R F O L I A T E S T O N E H O R E.

Plate 53. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Crassula Perfoliata.

The Leaves stand in pairs, and grow together at their bases; they are thick, flat at top, convex at bottom: the Flowers grow in a complex tuft.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of four or five feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is white; the Leaves are of a greyish green, and almost white also, tinged sometimes with crimson at the edges; the Flowers are white.

2. C R I M S O N S T O N E H O R E.

Plate 53. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Crassula Coccinea.

The Leaves are flat, connected at the base, and edged with a broken film.

Fig. 2.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of two feet high, which flowers in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fine strong green; the Flowers are crimson.

3. S Q U A R E - L E A V E D S T O N E H O R E.

Plate 53. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Crassula Tetragona.

The Leaves are long, slender, and have four angles.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of two feet and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a delicate fine green; the Flowers are white.

VOL. IX.

P

4. O R P I N E

4. ORPINE STONEHORE.

Plate 54. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Cultrata.

The Leaves are in pairs, obtuse, oval, and undivided; the Flowers stand in a compound spike.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of two feet high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a fine green, but on the under side pale and spotted with brown; the Stalk is brown; the Flowers are white.

5. CILIATED STONEHORE.

Plate 54. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Ciliata.

The Leaves are in pairs, oval, flat, and edged with hairs; the Flowers are tufted.

Fig. 2. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a yellowish green; the Flowers are of a pale yellowish white.

6. PENDULOUS STONEHORE.

Plate 54. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are placed alternate, and are serrated; the Flowers stand in a drooping spike.

Fig. 3. *ab*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a pale green; the Flowers are yellow.

7. RUGGED STONEHORE.

Plate 54. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Scabra.

The Leaves are lanced, rugged, placed in pairs, and grow together at the base; the Stalk is rough, with harsh hairs standing backward.

Fig. 4. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa; a Plant of a foot long, but lying chiefly on the ground; it flowers in July. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of a greenish white.

8. A W L Y



3
Pendulous Stonehore



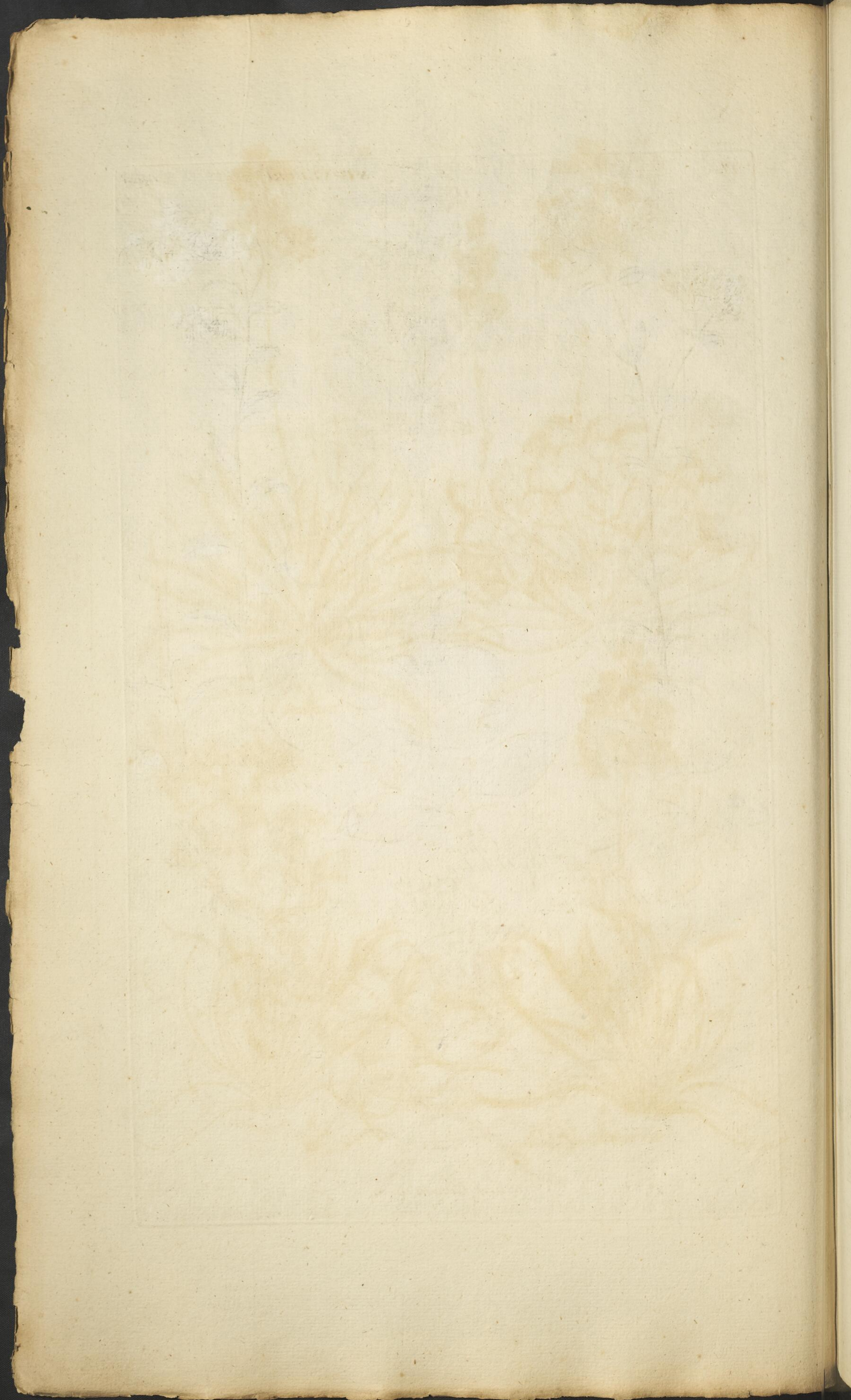
1
Orpine Stonehore

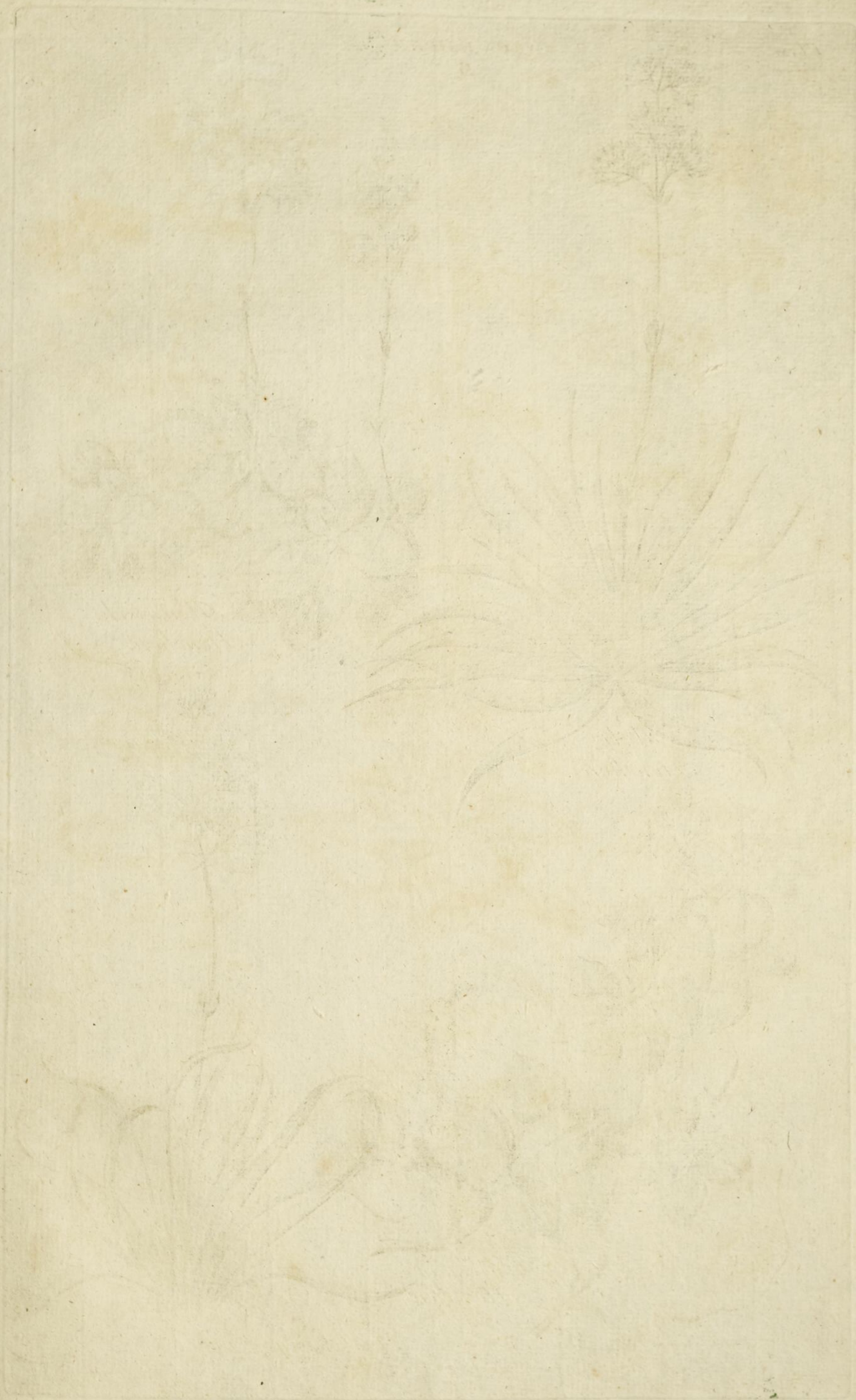


2
Ciliated Stonehore



4
Rugged Stonehore







1
Awly
Stonehore

2
Houseleek
Stonehore

3
Purslain
Stonehore

4
Grassy Stonehore

8. AWLY STONEHORE.

Plate 55. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Subulata.

The Leaves are awl-shaped, with sharp points; spotted and tufted. Fig. 1. *a b*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a beautiful greyish green, spotted usually with black; the Stalk is of a pale green; and the Flowers are of a greenish white.

9. HOUSELEEK STONEHORE.

Plate 55. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Orbicularis.

The Stalk leans; and has tufts of oval Leaves, which spread like scales over one another. Fig. 2. *a b*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a low Plant, but very beautiful, flowering in June. The Stalks are of a pale yellowish green; the Leaves are of a fresh and beautiful green, spotted with brown; the Flowers are of a faint yellow, edged with crimson.

10. PURSLAIN STONEHORE.

Plate 55. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Pellucidâ.

The Stalk is weak, and leans upon the ground; the Leaves stand in pairs. Fig. 3. *a b*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a low Plant, running to a foot or more in length, and flowers in July. The Stalk is red; the Leaves are of a pale, but pleasing green; the Flowers are crimson.

11. GRASSY STONEHORE.

Plate 55. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Nudicaulis.

The Leaves are grassy; and the Stalk is naked. Fig. 4. *a b*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of eight or ten inches high, sometimes much more, which flowers in July. The Leaves are of a faint green; the Stalk is tinged with brown; the Flowers are of a dull yellow.

12. SPOTTED

12. SPOTTED STONEHORE.

Plate 56. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species:

Craffula Punctata.

The Leaves are in pairs; they are oval, edged with hairs, and dotted.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of a foot or more in heighth, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a faint green, spotted with brown; the Flowers are of a very pale and faint yellowish green.

13. DELICATE STONEHORE.

Plate 56. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Rubens.

The Leaves are linear and obtuse; the spikes of Flowers have long Footstalks.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of ten inches in length, flowering in June. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are of a most delicate crimfon.

14. CENTAUREAN STONEHORE.

Plate 56. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Centauroides.

The Stalk leans; the Leaves stand alternately; they are hearted, and embrace the Stalk; the Footstalks of the Flower are forked, and each supports only one Flower.

Fig. 3.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a low Plant, of little beauty, but very singular; flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a greyish green; the Flowers are yellow.

15. FORKED

STONEHORE
4



Spotted Stonehore

Delicate Stonehore

Centaurean Stonehore







Forked Stonehore



Wavy Stonehore



Mossy Stonehore



Volg Scattery Stonehore



Wedgy Stonehore

15. FORKED STONEHORE.

Plate 57. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Dichotoma.

The Stalk leans, and splits in forked divisions; the Leaves are oval, and the Flowers stand singly. Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of eight or ten inches long, but partly leaning on the ground; it flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green; the Leaves are of a yellowish green; the Flowers are yellow.

16. WAVY STONEHORE.

Plate 57. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Strigosa.

The Stalk is upright with forky divisions; the Leaves are oval, thin, and waved; the Flowers stand one upon each Footstalk. Fig. 2. *abcd.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of ten inches high, and of no great beauty, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a dead green; the Flowers are yellow.

17. MOSSY STONEHORE.

Plate 57. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Muscosa.

The Stalk lies on the ground; the Leaves are small, oval, raised, and placed like scales; they stand in pairs; and the Flowers stand one upon each Footstalk. Fig. 3.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of two or three inches long, flowering in August. The Stalk is altogether covered; the Leaves are of a bright green; the Flowers are white.

18. SCATTERY STONEHORE.

Plate 57. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Alternifolia.

The Stalk is simple; the Leaves are broad, lanced, and serrated; the Flowers stand singly in the bosoms of the Leaves on leaning Footstalks. Fig. 4. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of a foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a strong but somewhat yellowish green; the Flowers are yellow.

19. WEDGY STONEHORE.

Plate 57. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species.

Craffula Portulacaria.

The Stalk is thick and succulent; the Leaves are fleshy, wedge-shaped, and in pairs. Fig. 5. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of two feet high, with tender fleshy greyish Leaves; the Flowers of which have not yet appeared.

G E N U S II.

H I P W O R T.

C O T Y L E D O N.

Plate 58.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is very small, and is cut deep into five oval, sharp-pointed segments; the Flower is Bell-shaped, with five dents at the verge, which turn back; and there are in its center five glandular scales, which are hollow; one grows to the base of the rudiment of every Pod. The Pods are oblong, bellied, pointed, of one piece, and open inwards; in each are many small Seeds.

Plate 58. *o a b c d e.*

1. NOBLE HIPWORT.

Plate 58. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Orbiculata.

The Leaves are rounded, flat, and undivided.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a most elegant as well as singular Plant, of two feet and a half high, flowering in July. The Stem is grey; the Leaves are of a greyish green; the Flowers are crimson.

2. CLOSE HIPWORT.

Plate 58. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Hæmispærica.

The Leaves are semiglobular, but a little lengthened.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a singular Plant of two feet high, flowering in June. The Stem is brown and rugged; the Leaves are of a greyish green; the Flowers are white with a dash of crimson, but they seldom open perfectly.

3. SERRATED HIPWORT.

Plate 58. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Serrata.

The Leaves are oblong, oval, and dented; the Flowers stand in a single spike.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Island of Crete, as also of Siberia; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale and greyish; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are of a greenish white, but tinged with crimson toward the verge.

4. THORNY



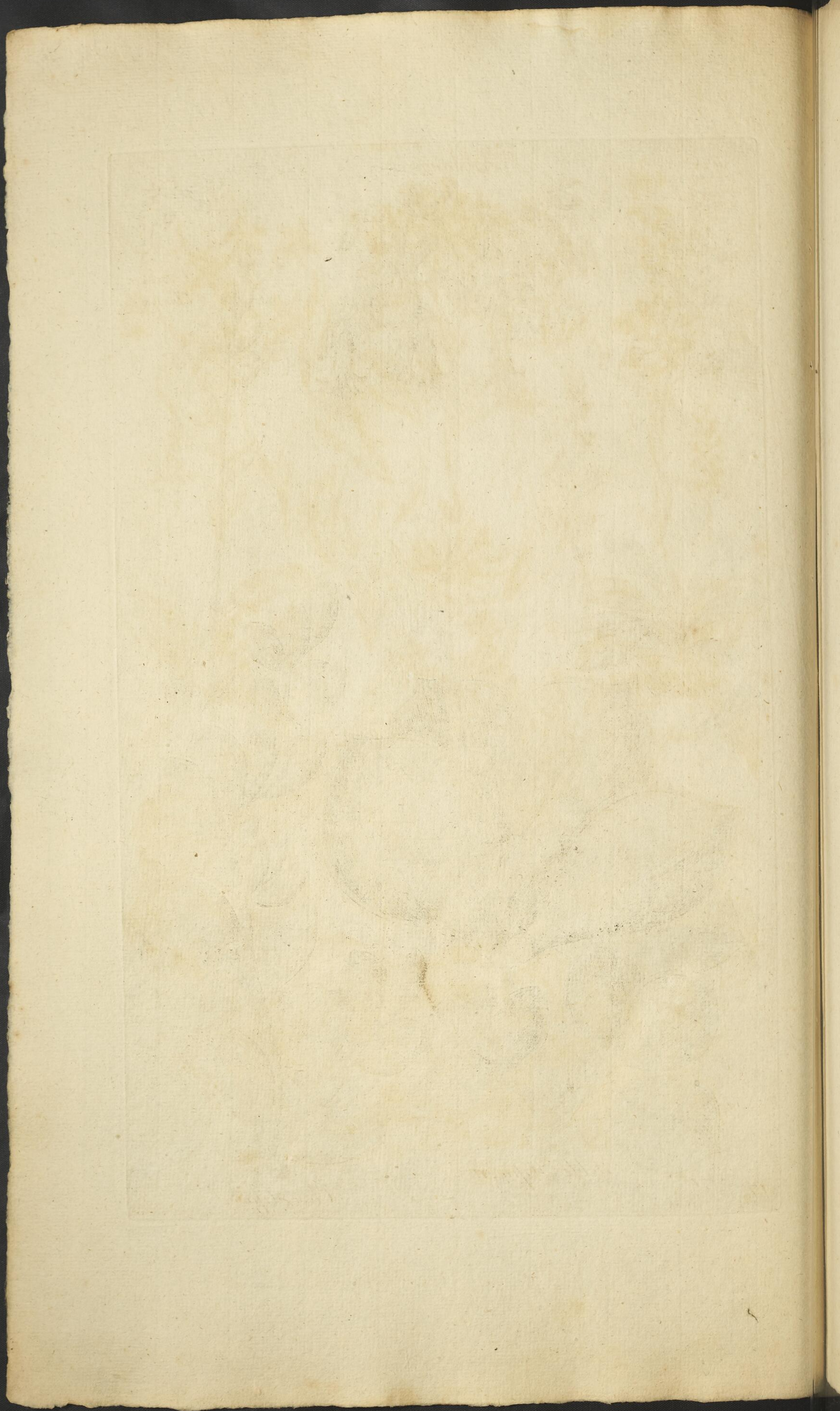
Serrated Hipwort

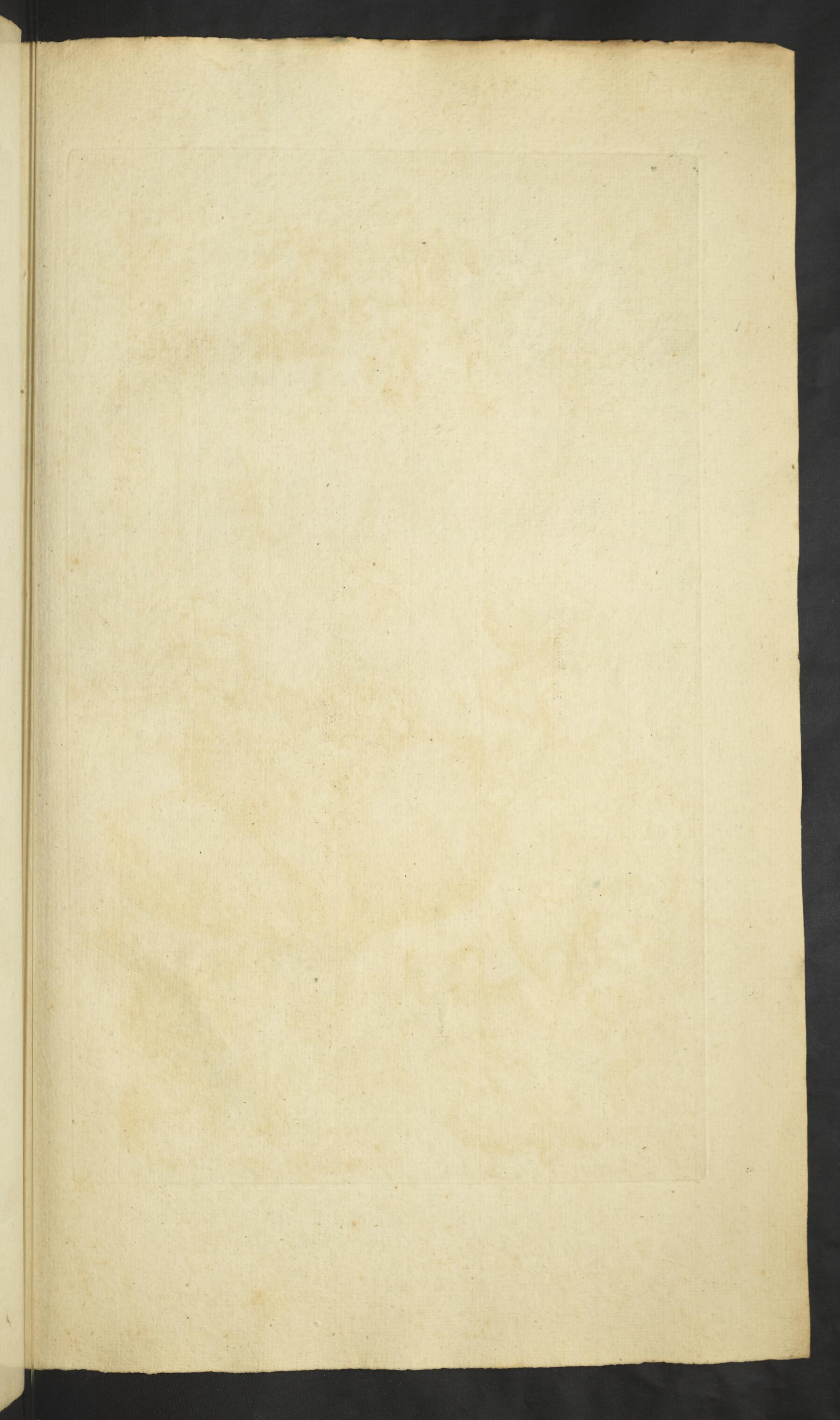
Noble Hipwort.

Close Hipwort

Vol 9

Cotyledon Cotilher







4. THORNY HIPWORT.

Plate 59. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Spinosa.

The Leaves are oblong, lanced, undivided, and thorny at the end: the Flowers are in a simple spike.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of six or eight inches high; it flowers in August. The Leaves are of a dead blueish green; the Stalk is pale and greyish; the Flowers are of a pale yellowish green, but tinged toward the verge with a faint crimson.

5. VENUS HIPWORT.

Plate 59. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Umbilicus Veneris.

The Leaves are circular, waved, and curled at the edge, and have the Footstalks in the center; the Flowers are spiked.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our old shady walls in several parts of England; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fine bright green; the Stalk is pale, and tinged with brown; the Flowers are of a pale greenish white.

6. TENDER HIPWORT.

Plate 59. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Hispanica.

The Leaves are oblong, fleshy, and cylindric; the Flowers grow in a tuft at the top.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, of Africa, and many parts of the East; a very little, but extremely beautiful Plant, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a delicate greyish green, spotted with brown, and edged with firm hairs; the Stalk is greyish, and about five inches high; the Flowers are of a very delicate crimson.

7. BROAD-LEAVED HIPWORT.

Plate 59. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Laciniata.

The Leaves are broad and jagged; the Flowers have only four segments.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Egypt and the East Indies; a Plant of eight or ten inches high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a pleasant green; the Stalk is tinged with brown; the Flowers are yellow. The Flower when perfect has five segments, but we usually see it only with four; 'tis so in Dodder in some places.

8. EXPANDED HIPWORT.

Plate 60. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Spuria.

The Stalk spreads into a wide branchy head; the Leaves stand alternately, and are fleshy, oblong, oval and undivided. Fig. 1. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a very singular and very beautiful Plant of two feet high, flowering in August. The Stalk is red; the Leaves are of a very pleasing greyish green; the Flowers are of a gold yellow.

THIS has been supposed a mongrel Plant, raised between the first Species and some other; but 'tis a supposition not to be indulged: for to carry it far would introduce great confusion. Perhaps when Plants are seen in their natural order this matter will be understood: while we range them artificially we want the clue to this meander.

9. DOTTED HIPWORT.

Plate 60. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cotyledon Hispanica.

The Stalk leans, and is leafy; the Leaves are fleshy, cylindric, and smooth; the Flowers grow in an open tuft. Fig. 2. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain; a Plant of six inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a yellowish green, spotted with brown; the Flowers are of a pale but very delicate crimson.

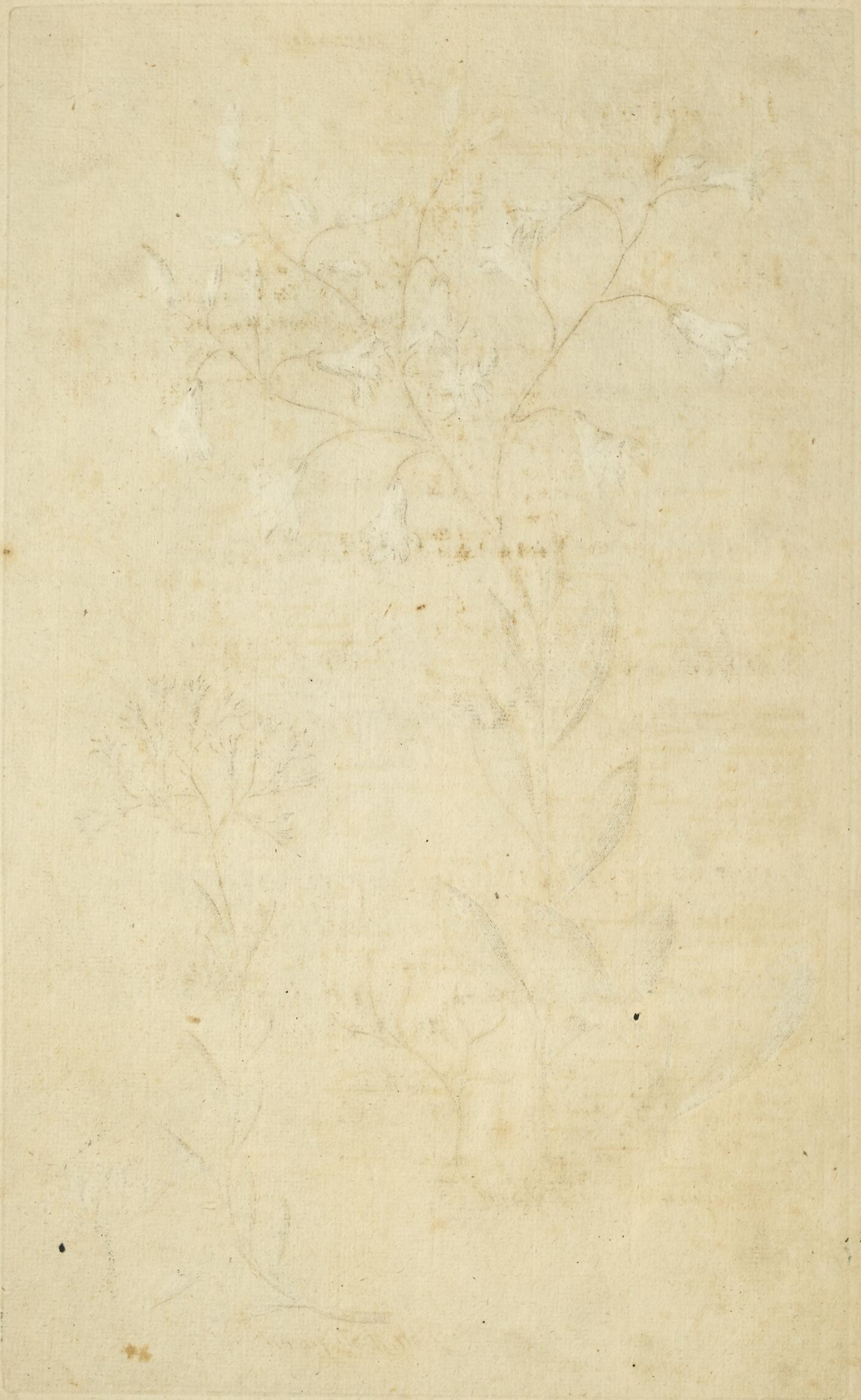
END of the NINTH VOLUME.



Expanded Hipwort



Dotted Hipwort



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