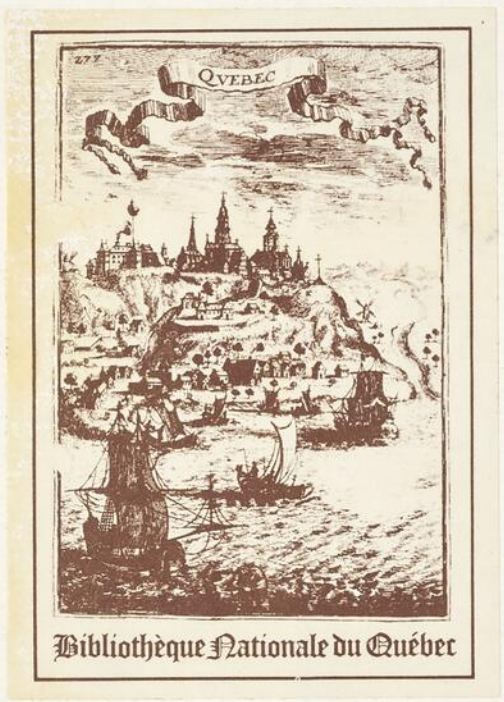
RES
BA
25
t.3-4



THE

VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

OR,

The INTERNAL STRUCTURE

AND

The LIFE of PLANTS;

Their PARTS, and NOURISHMENT, Explained;

THEIR

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, and SPECIES,

Aſcertained, and Deſcribed;

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. III.

Containing the Two ENTIRE CLASSES of PLANTS with TUBULATE and LIGULATE FLOWERS.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR in St. James's-Street:

And Sold by R. BALDWIN in Pater-Noſter-Row; J. RIDLEY in St. James's-Street; J. NOURSE, T. BECKET, P. ELMSLY, and J. CAMBELL, in the Strand; and J. BALFOUR, at Edinburgh.

M.DCC.LXXII.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
SAINT-SULPICE

RES
BA
25
L.3-4

BIBLIOTHEQUE
CANTONALE
VAUDOISE

CHARACTERS of the Second Class.



1

A Tubulated Floret without it's Chives.



2

A Tubulated Floret with it's Chives and Stile.



3

A Tubulated Floret cut open.



4

The Chives separated from the Floret.



5

The Chives with the Style.



6

The Chives with one separated.



7

A Common Cup.



8

A Cup with the Receptacle.



9

The Receptacle.



10

An Entire Cup.



11

A Simple Cup.



12

A Double Cup.



13

A Tiled Cup.



14

A Fring'd Cup.



15

African Fleabane in it's Cup.



16

Hemp Agrimony in it's Cup.



17

Mayweed in it's Cup.



18

Fleabane in it's Cup.



19

Groundsel in it's Cup.

HERBS.

SERIES I.

With UNITED CHIVES.

CLASS II.

With ASSEMBLED TUBULATED FLORETS, DESTITUTE of RAYS.

Of the Orders or Subdiviſions of the SECOND CLASS.

THE Plants of the ſecond Claſs, altho' very diſtinct in their Appearance from thoſe of the firſt, are nearly allied to them in nature: the want of rays, tho' an obvious character, is ſlightly founded in reality: for a ray is no more than a tubulated Floret, with two of its ſegments united, and grown out in length: however, as it is a plain, viſible, and very obvious mark of difference, it is perfectly ſuited to be the character of a Claſs in this artificial Index. It is conſtant in the greater part of the Genera and Species; but, where it varies, the accident will occaſion no diſturbance or confuſion in our method; for the Biſront Genus, or ſingle Plant, will have its place in both the Claſſes. This will be ſeen in the Bidens, in our preceding, and following pages.

THE Plants of theſe two Claſſes being ſo much allied, and Nature, always ſimilar in like inſtances, they become ſubject to the ſame ſubdiviſion: there are Plants of this Claſs, with Cups, containing all the differences of the laſt; and they may therefore be arranged under five orders of the ſame exact determination.

THE annexed Plate gives inſtances of all the orders, with the Cups empty; and with their Flowers: and to ſave references to the preceding claſſical Plate, we have here added the conſtruction alſo of the tubular Floret, entire and diſſected, and its ſeparated Filaments. See Plate 87. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4. 5, 6.---

A CUP is alſo repreſented entire at Fig. 7. the ſame cut open to ſhew its Receptacle at Fig. 8. and the Receptacle, or general Bed of the Florets at Fig. 9. This repetition may be uſeful here; at once to impreſs the diſtinction of Claſſes, and Orders on the mind. In the ſucceeding Arrangements it will not be needful.

THE five Orders of the ſecond Claſs are exemplified in the following inſtances.

ORDER I.

With the general Cup entire, as in the TARCHONANTHUS, Plate 87. Fig. 10 and 15.

ORDER II.

With the general Cup ſimple, as in Bidens, Fig. 11 and 16.

ORDER III.

With the general Cup double, as in COTULA, Fig. 12 and 17.

ORDER IV.

With the general Cup tiled, as in CONYZA, Fig. 13 and 18.

ORDER V.

With the general Cup fringed, as in SENECIO, Fig. 14 and 19.

THE firſt of theſe Figures always expreſſes the Cup alone: the ſecond with its Florets in it.

46055

HERBS.

SERIES I.

With UNITED CHIVES.

CLASS II.

With ASSEMBLED TUBULATED FLORETS DESTITUTE of RAYS.

ORDER I.

With the GENERAL CUP ENTIRE.

Of this Order we know but one Genus; and of that only a ſingle Plant.

GENUS I.

AFRICAN FLEABANE.

TARCHONANTHUS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is rounded at the Baſe, narrow at the neck, and cut lightly into ſeven Segments at the rim.

1. SCENTED AFRICAN FLEABANE.

Plate 88. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Tarchonanthus camphoratus.

The Leaves are rugged, and the Flowers grow in a ſpike.

Plate 88. Fig. 1.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope, a weak, but woody Plant, flowering in Auguſt. In the wild ſtate of nature it lies upon the ground, ſpreading its ſlight and ſtraggling Stalks every way to five or more feet diſtance; it is therefore we account it a woody Plant, and not a proper Shrub. In Europe, the gardener's art of tying it up to a ſtick, and trimming off its branches, raiſes with an upright, ſingle Stem, which, though too weak to ſtand alone, carries the aſpect of a Tree: they err in this, and pervert natural diſtinctions. The Leaves are of a duſky green on the upper ſide, and white underneath: the Flowers are of a blue purple, but they are ſeldom perfect with us: though they often ſhew themſelves: in Europe, what we uſually ſee is nothing more than a head of white and downy Buds. The Plant requires a green-houſe, and is eaſily propagated by cuttings.

ORDER

AFRICAN-FLEABANE.



Generic Character.



Scented African Fleabane?

HEMP-AGRIMONY.

Generic Character.



ORDER II.

With the general Cup ſimple, or compoſed of a ſingle row of Scales.

GENUS I.

HEMP AGRIMONY.

BIDENS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is broad: its Scales are equal, pointed, and hollowed lengthwiſe.

Plate 89. *a a b.*

1. TRIFID HEMP AGRIMONY.

Plate 89. Fig. 1. COMMON HEMP AGRIMONY.

Character of the Species. Bidens tripartita.

The Leaves are divided into three parts, and the Seeds ſtand erect.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, common with us in wet places, flowering in Auguſt: it is a yard high. The Stalk is purpliſh: the Leaves are dark green: the Flowers are yellow. There is a leafy mantle under the Cups, which alſo many of the other Species have.

2. CONNATE HEMP-AGRIMONY.

Plate 89. Fig. 2. UNDIVIDED HEMP AGRIMONY.

Character of the Species. Bidens Cernua.

The Leaves grow in pairs, and unite at their Baſes, ſo that the Stalk runs through them.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS alſo is an Annual, common in wet places, and flowers in July: the Stalk is reddiſh, the Leaves are deep green, and the Flowers are yellow: this has its Cup yellowiſh in the naked ſtate; and thus we ſee it about London: in the Iſle of Ely it has Rays; we have figured it already in that ſtate, Plate 18. Fig. 1.

3. TWICE-WING'D HEMP-AGRIMONY.

Plate 89. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Bidens bipinnata.

The Leaves are twice winged, and their Segments cut again: the Seeds ſtand divergent.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, Native of Virginia, and flowers in Auguſt: the Leaves are yellowiſh: the Stalk is branched, and a yard high: the Flowers are yellow. This alſo is ſometimes imperfectly radiated; ſometimes very perfectly. See Plate 18.

4. JOINT-FLOWER'D HEMP AGRIMONY.

Plate 89. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Bidens nodiflora.

The Leaves are undivided: the Stalk ſplits fork-wiſe, and the Flowers have no Footſtalks.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Bengal, a low Plant, flowering in July. The Stalk is reddiſh, and ten inches high. The Leaves are dark green, and the Flowers are yellow.

5. HAIRY HEMP AGRIMONY.

Plate 89. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Bidens piloſa.

The Leaves are winged and hairy, and the Seeds ſtand divergent.

Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of America, a Plant of three feet high, flowering in Auguſt. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are dark green, and the Flowers are yellow.

6. SNOWY HEMP AGRIMONY.

Plate 89. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Bidens nivea.

The Leaves are trilobate, but ſimple toward the top. The Flowers ſtand on long Footſtalks.

Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina, and flowers in June; a very beautiful Plant: it is four feet high: the Stalk is reddiſh: the Leaves are dark green and rough, and the Flowers are white, but the Buds red.

7. DWARF HEMP AGRIMONY.

Plate 89. Fig. 7. PETTY BIDENS.

Character of the Species. Bidens Minima.

The Leaves are oval, and the Stalk ſupports only one Flower.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a petty Plant of our own country: it flowers in Auguſt: the Stalk is brown: the Leaves are pale green, and the Flowers are yellow.

THE radiated Hemp Agrimonies have been figured before, Plate 18.

GENUS II.
MAUDLIN.
AGERATUM.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is long, and drawn in at the mouth: the Scales are numerous, lanced, and equal. Plate 90. *o a b.*

1. OVAL-LEAV'D MAUDLIN.
Plate 90. Fig. 1.

Ageratum ciliare.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are oval, obtuſe, and crenated; and the Stalk is ſmooth. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Biſnagar, and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is whitiſh: the Leaves are of a faint but pleaſant green: the Flowers are white.

2. TALL MAUDLIN.
Plate 90. Fig. 2.

Ageratum altiſſimum.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are oval, a little hearted at the Baſe, ſerrated, and ſharp-pointed; the Stalk is ſmooth. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, and flowers in Auguſt: the Stalk is tinged with red: the Leaves are of a duſky green, and the Flowers are white.

3. HAIRY STALK'D MAUDLIN.
Plate 90. Fig. 3.

Ageratum conyzoides.

Character of the Species.
The Stalk is hairy: the Leaves are oval, ſharp-pointed, and dented. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of America, a low Plant, flowering in Auguſt: the Stalk is firm and green: the Leaves are dark green; and the Flowers are white, with a bluſh of crimſon.

GENUS III.
BUTTERBURR.
PETASITES.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is egg ſhaped: the Scales of it are narrow, filmy, numerous, and unequal.

1. OVAL-HEADED BUTTTERBURR.
Plate 90. Fig. 4. COMMON BUTTERBURR.

Tuſſilago Petaſites dicta.

Character of the Species.
The Flowers are numerous, deſtitute of Footſtalks, and ſtand in a thick ſhort Spike. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet grounds, a Plant of eminent but neglected virtues, flowering in April: the Stalk is ten inches high, thick and reddiſh, and has a few Films of the ſame colour: the Flowers are white, with a ſlight bluſh of crimſon. The Leaves appear as the Flowers fade, and grow to two feet in diameter. The root cures malignant fevers.

2. LONG SPIKED BUTTERBURR.
Plate 90. Fig. 5. FOOTSTALK'D BUTTERBURR.

Tuſſilago hybrida.

Character of the Species.
The Flowers have long, branchy, and filmy Footſtalks. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native alſo of our wet grounds, and flowers in March. The Stalk is a foot and a half high, tender, reddiſh, and filmy. The Flowers are pale crimſon: the Leaves are vaſt, and appear in April and May.

3. LOOSE SPIKED BUTTERBURR.
Plate 90. Fig. 6.

Tuſſilago alba.

Character of the Species.
The Flowers ſtand in a looſe ſhort Spike, on divided naked Footſtalks. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, and flowers in April: the Stalk is pale, the Leaves are of a deep green, and the Flowers quite white.

*** LINNÆUS joins the Butterburr, and Coltsfoot in one Genus. Nature has connected; not united them. The Plant, Plate 19, No. 3. is intermediate between the two Genera.

ORDER

MAUDLIN

1

b

a

Oval-leav'd Maudlin.

BUTTERBURR

c b

a

Generic Character.

2

a b

Tall Maudlin.

3

a b

Hairy stalk'd Maudlin.

c

a b

Generic Character.

4

b

a

Oval-headed Butterburr.

5

b

a

Long-spik'd Butterburr.

6

b a

Loose spik'd Butterburr.

MAY-WEED.

Generic Character.

1 Pinnatifid Maynveed.

2 Amplexicaul Maynveed.

STONE-WORT.

Generic Character.

1 Decurrent Stonewort?

2 Long-footstalk'd Stonewort.

3 Forked Stonewort.

4 Three-rib'd Stonewort.

5 White Stonewort.

ORDER III.

With the general Cup compoſed of Two Rows of Scales.

GENUS I.

MAYWEED.

COTULA.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup has two rows of broad, equal, expanded Scales, longer than the Florets.

Plate 91. *o a b.*

1. PINNATIFID MAYWEED.

Plate 91. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Cotula anthemoides.

The Leaves are pinnatifid, and their Segments are ſubdivided. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy, and flowers in May; a weak, low, and unregarded Plant, though of ſufficient ſingularity. The Stalks lean on the ground, and are not more than ſeven or eight inches in length: the Leaves are of a deep and duſky green, and the Flowers are yellow: they are ſmall; but their large Cup, which is often tinged with crimſon, renders them conſpicuous.

2. AMPLEXICAUL MAYWEED.

Plate 91. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Cotula coronopifolia.

The Leaves embrace the Stalk, and are pinnatifid with ſimple Segments.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a native of Africa, and of ſome parts of Europe; an Annual, a low and little regarded Plant, flowering in May and June. The Stalks are weak, and not more than ſix inches in length: the Leaves are of a browniſh green, and the Flowers are yellow.

GENUS II.

STONEWORT.

VERBESINA.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is hollowed; the Scales are numerous, ſlender channel'd and nearly equal.

Plate 91. *o o a b.*

1. DECURRENT STONEWORT.

Plate 91. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Verbeſina alata.

The Leaves run down the Stalk. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Curaſſo, and flowers in June: the Stalk is brown, and two foot high; the Leaves are of a duſky green, the Flowers are of an orange yellow.

2. LONG FOOTSTALK'D STONEWORT.

Plate 91. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Verbeſina pſeudo acmella.

The Leaves ſtand in pairs, and are lanced and ſerrated: the Flower-ſtalks are long. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Ceylon, and flowers in June: the Stalk is ſlender and yellowiſh: the Leaves are of a yellow green, and the Flowers pale yellow.

3. FORKED STONEWORT.

Plate 91. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Verbeſina Acmella dicta.

The Stalk ſplits forkwiſe; and the Flowers ſtand in the diviſions: the Leaves have Footſtalks. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS alſo is an Annual, native of Ceylon: the famous Acmella, whoſe ſeeds cure the gravel: it is a foot and a half high: the Stalks are reddiſh: the Leaves are of a freſh green, and the Flowers are yellow.

4. THREE RIB'D STONEWORT.

Plate 91. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Verbeſina Lavenia.

The Leaves are oval, and ſmooth, and have three conſpicuous ribs.

Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Ceylon, and flowers in July: the Stalk is two feet high, and browniſh: the Leaves are of a freſh green, and the Flowers are yellow.

5. WHITE STONEWORT.

Plate 91. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Verbeſina alba.

The Leaves ſtand in pairs: they are lanced, and ſharply ſerrated.

Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia, and flowers in Auguſt: it is a foot high: the Leaves are freſh green; and the Flowers are white.

The radiated Verbeſinas have been deſcribed, page 60. plate 26.

ORDER

ORDER IV.

With the general Cup tiled, or compoſed of ſeveral ſeries of Scales.

GENUS I.

1. LAVENDER COTTON.

SANTOLINA.

The Cup is hæmiſpheric; its Scales are oblong, oval, and unequal, with ſharp tops turning inward. Plate 92. * *a b*.

1. SQUARE LEAV'D LAVENDER COTTON.

Plate 92. Fig. 1. FEMALE SOUTHERNWOOD, or LAVENDER COTTON.

Santolina chamæcypariſſus.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are ſquare and dented: the Flowers ſtand ſingle. Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a ſmall Perennial woody Plant; a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and flowers at Midſummer: The Leaves are of an aſhy green, and ſtrong ſcented. The Flowers are ſmall and pale.

2. SINUATED LAVENDER COTTON.

Plate 92. Fig. 2.

Santolina dentata.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are ſinuated; and the Flowers grow in a compound cluſter. Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of Æthiopia, and flowers throughout the year: the Bark is pale; the Leaves on the lower part of the ſhoots are deeply divided, long and narrow: thoſe toward the tops are broader, and but lightly notched: the Flowers are yellow.

3. ROSEMARY LEAV'D LAVENDER COTTON.

Plate 92. Fig. 3.

Santolina Roſmarini-folia.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are linear and dented: the Flowers ſtand on long Footſtalks. Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of Spain, and flowers all Autumn: the Stem is brown: the branches green: the Leaves are of a deep green: the Flowers are yellow.

4. THREE FORK'D LAVENDER COTTON.

Plate 92. Fig. 4.

Santolina triſurca.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are wedg'd, and cut in three at the end: the Flowers grow in a ſimple cluſter.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Æthiopia, a woody Plant, flowering all the year. The Boughs are variouſly divided; but all their tops are crowned with cluſters of large golden Flowers; on ſimple Footſtalks.

5. SAMPIRE LEAV'D LAVENDER COTTON.

Plate 92. Fig. 5.

Santolina crithmi folia.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are linear, and cut in threes: the Flowers ſtand in a ſingle cluſter. Fig. 5. *a b*.

THIS is an Æthiopian woody Plant, ſix feet high; flowering at all ſeaſons. The Leaves are of a faint green; they are cut into three at the end: the Flowers are large and yellow.

6. JAGGED CUP'D LAVENDER COTTON.

Plate 92. Fig. 6.

Santolina crenata.

Character of the Species.

The Scales of the Cup are jagged: one Flower ſtands at the top of the Plant. Fig. 6. *a b*.

THIS alſo is an Æthiopian: a Perennial Plant. The Leaves are of a faint blue green: the ſhoots are tough: the Flower is yellow.

7. ANNUAL LAVENDER COTTON.

Plate 92. Fig. 7.

Santolina annua.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are pinnatifid, and the Lobes are cut: the Flowers ſtand in a ſimple ſpike. Fig. 7. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Africa. The Stalk is tender: the Leaves are pale green: the Flowers are yellow.

Page 126

LAVENDER COTTON.

Pl. 92.



Generic Character



Square leav'd Lavender Cotton.



Three fork'd Lavender Cotton.



Sinuated Lavender Cotton?



Rosemary-leav'd Lavender Cotton?



Vol. 3. Sumphire-leav'd Lavender Cotton.



Jagg'd cup'd Lavender Cotton.



Annual leav'd Lavender Cotton.

Page 127.

TANZY.

Pl. 93.



Generic Character.



Twice-wing'd Tanzy.



Pinnatifi'd Tanzy.



Fork'd Tanzy.



Woolly-headed Tanzy.



Fine-wing'd Tanzy.



Vol. 3 Downy Tanzy



Feathery Tanzy.



Oval-leav'd Tanzy.

GENUS II.
TANZY.
TANACETUM.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is rounded at the baſe, and cylindric upwards; and is compoſed of ſharp pointed, narrow, and equal Scales, placed cloſe, with the tops ſtrait.

Plate 93. Fig. *o a b.*

1. TWICE WING'D TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 1. COMMON TANZY.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum vulgare.

The Leaves are winged; and the Leafits winged again, and jagged.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the northern parts of Europe; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a fine green: the Stalk is a yard high: the Flowers are of a bright yellow.

2. PINNATIFID TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum fruteſcens.

The Leaves are pinnatifid; and the Segments are undivided, and obtuſe.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a woody Plant, native of Æthiopia; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stem is grey: the Shoots are green: the Leaves are of a blueiſh green: the Flowers are of a delicate yellow.

3. FORKED TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum crithmifolium.

The Leaves are winged, and forked; the Leafits linear, and far aſunder.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape; and flowers great part of the year. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots are reddiſh: the Leaves are freſh green: and the Flowers are yellow.

4. WOOLLY HEADED TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 4. SOFT GOLDILOCKS.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum annuum.

The Leaves are twice pinnatifid; the heads of the Flowers are downy

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the South of Europe; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are pale green: the Stalk is two feet high: the Flowers are yellow.

5. FINE WING'D TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum Sibiricum.

The Leaves are winged; the Leafits linear; and the Florets are cut ſlightly.

Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the colder regions; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is two feet high: the Leaves are of a pale green: the Flowers are yellow.

6. DOWNY TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum incanum.

The Leaves are twice winged, and downy: the Flowers form an oval cluſter.

Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Eaſt; and flowers in Autumn. The Stalk is a yard high; and the Leaves are downy: the Flowers are yellow, and grow in upright oval cluſters.

7. FEATHERY TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum ſuffruticoſum.

The Leaves are cut into feathery Segments in the winged manner.

Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, a woody Plant, native of Æthiopia. The Stem is brown; and the young Shoots are green: the Leaves are pale; and the Flowers are ſmall, and yellow.

8. OVAL-LEAV'D TANZY.

Plate 93. Fig. 8. COSTMARY.

Character of the Species. Tanacetum balſamita dictum.

The Leaves are oval, and undivided.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Tuſcany; and flowers in June. The Leaves are of a fine green: the Flowers are yellow: the Plant is four feet high, upright, and not branched.

GENUS III.
GOLDILOCKS.
CHRYSOCOMA.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is hæmiſpheric, but ſpreads at the top; the Scales are lanced, and placed very even. Plate 94. *o a b.*

1. LINEAR GOLDILOCKS.
Plate 94. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Chryſocoma Linoſyris.
The Leaves are linear, but have ſome breadth: the Scales of the Cups ſtand looſe. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of Europe; and flowers in July. The Stalk is reddiſh: the Leaves are of a freſh green: the Flowers are yellow.

2. EYELASH'D GOLDILOCKS.
Plate 94. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Chryſocoma ciliata.
The Leaves are ſimple, rugged, and edged with ſtiff ſhort hairs. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Æthiopia. The Stem is brown: the Branches are reddiſh: the Leaves are of a ruddy green: the Flowers are yellow.

3. GRASSY GOLDILOCKS.
Plate 94. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Chryſocoma graminifolia.
The Leaves are lanced, but very long: the Flowers ſtand in a divided cluſter. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; and flowers in Autumn. The Stalk is two feet high: the Leaves are graſſy green: the Flowers are yellow.

4. HAIRY GOLDILOCKS.
Plate 94. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Chryſocoma villoſa.
The Leaves are lanced, and hairy; and the Cups are ſlender. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; and flowers in Auguſt: a tall, ſlender Plant. The Stalk is grey: the Flowers are pale yellow.

5. DECURRENT GOLDILOCKS.
Plate 94. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Chryſocoma-coma aurea dicta.
The Leaves are linear, and run down the Stalk. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, an Æthiopian Plant, with gold yellow Flowers, which blow in June. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots purple: and the Leaves are of a fine green.

6. DROOPING GOLDILOCKS.
Plate 94. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Chryſocoma cernua.
The Leaves are linear, and hairy: the Buds of the Flowers droop. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a woody Plant of Æthiopia; flowering in Auguſt. The Stem is brown: the Shoots are green: the Leaves are linear, of a fine green, but pale underneath: the Flowers are yellow.

7. DOTTED GOLDILOCKS.
Plate 94. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Chryſocoma biflora.
The Leaves are lanced; they have three ſtrong Ribs, and are dotted with black. Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of a yard high. The Leaves are green, with brown ſpots: the Flowers are yellow.

Generic Character.

1 Linear Goldilocks.

2 Eye-lash'd Goldilocks.

3 Graſsy Goldilocks.

4 Hairy Goldilocks.

5 Decurrent Goldilocks.

6 Drooping Goldilocks.

7 Dotted Goldilocks.

FLEABANE.

a
b
Generic Character.
b
a
1
Amplexicaul Fleabane.
b
c
a
2
Tortuous Fleabane?
a
b
3
Hairy Fleabane?
b
c
a
4
Brown Fleabane?
a
b
5
Soft-leav'd Fleabane?
b
a
6
Slender-stalk'd Fleabane?
a
b
7
Grey Fleabane?
a
b
b
8
Woolly Fleabane?
a
b
9
Lobated Fleabane?

GENUS IV.
FLEABANE.
CONYZA.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is rounded at the bottom, but contracts and becomes cylindric upwards: its Scales are pyramidal, and turn out at the points. Plate 95. *a b.*

1. AMPLEXICAUL FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Conyza bifrons.

The Leaves are oblong, oval, and embrace the Stalk. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a native of the Pyrenæan mountains, and of Canada. It is a Perennial; four feet high; flowering in June. The Leaves are of a browniſh green; and the Flowers yellow.

2. TORTUOUS FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Conyza tortuoſa.

The Stem is wreathed: the Leaves are oval; and the Flowers droop. Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a woody Plant, native of Madagaſcar; flowering in July. The Stem is reddiſh: the Shoots are green: the Leaves are of a freſh green: and the Flowers are yellow.

3. HAIRY FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Conyza hirſuta.

The Leaves are oblong, oval, and undivided, rugged, and hairy underneath. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of China; flowering in June. The Stem is pale: the Leaves are alſo pale, and hairy underneath: the Flowers are yellow.

4. BROWN FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 4. PLOWMAN'S SPIKENARD.

Character of the Species. Conyza ſquarroſa.

The Leaves are lanced, rugged, and ſharp pointed: the Cups are rough. Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of our way ſides; and flowers in June. The Leaves are broad, rough, and brown: the Flowers are yellow. The Plant is three feet high.

5. SOFT-LEAV'D FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Conyza bifoliata.

The Leaves are downy, oval, and indented: two grow with each Flower. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the Indies, a foot and a half high; flowering in June. The Leaves are of a grey green: the ſide Shoots only have two ſmall Leaves, placed oppoſite: the Flowers are crimſon.

6. SLENDER-STALK'D FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Conyza Chinenſis.

The Leaves are lanc'd, ſerrated, and downy: the Flowers ſtand only on the top. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of China; flowering in Auguſt. The Leaves are broad: the Stalk is two feet and a half high; the Leaf-ſtalks are hoary underneath: the Flowers are yellow.

7. GREY FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Conyza cinerea.

The Leaves are oblong; and the Flowers grow in a branchy flat cluſter. Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the Indies; a yard high. The Leaves are of a greyiſh green: the Flowers are yellow.

8. WOOLLY FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Conyza candida.

The Leaves are egg'd, and woolly; the Flowers grow on the top, and Branches. Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is a native of Crete; a Perennial, woody Plant, of two feet high; flowering all ſummer. The Leaves are of a white green: the Flowers are yellow.

9. LOBATED FLEABANE.

Plate 95. Fig. 9.

Character of the Species. Conyza lobata.

The Leaves are cut into three divided Lobes. Fig. 9. *a b.*

THIS is a woolly Plant, native of Vera Cruz. The Leaves on their lower parts are divided deeply into three: thoſe near the top are ſimple, and entire: they are of a pale green: the Flowers are yellow.

GENUS V.

SPIKENARD.

BACCHARIS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is cylindric, and compoſed of narrow, linear, pointed Scales, which ſtand upright, and have their Points armed with a harmleſs Spine.

Plate 96. *o a b.*

1. DEEP-CUT SPIKENARD.

Plate 6. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Baccharis ivæfolia.

The Leaves are lanced; and very ſharply and deeply indented: the Stem is woody. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a robuſt Plant, native of North and South America. The woody Stem is reddiſh: the Leaves are deep green: the Flowers are white. It flowers all ſummer.

2. OVAL-LEAV'D SPIKENARD.

Plate 96. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Baccharis Indica.

The Leaves are oval, and lightly dented: the Flowers grow in a vaſt regular cluſter. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Eaſt Indies; and flowers all the year. The Stem is brown: the Leaves are pale green: and the Flowers are yellow.

3. SLIGHT DENTED SPIKENARD.

Plate 96. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Baccharis Neriifolia.

The Leaves are lanced, and have a dent or two near their points. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Æthiopian, a woody Plant, flowering in Autumn. The Stem is pale: the young Shoots are green: the Leaves are of a freſh green: the Flowers are yellow.

4. BLUE-GREEN SPIKENARD.

Plate 96. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Baccharis halimifolia.

The Leaves are egg-ſhap'd, and dented deepeſt toward the end. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia: it flowers toward the end of ſummer. The Stalk is two feet high: the Leaves are duſky: the Flowers are yellow.

5. THIN-LEAV'D SPIKENARD.

Plate 96. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Baccharis tenuifolia.

The Leaves are lanced, but ſomewhat oval; they are remarkably thin: the Stem is woody. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a woody African Plant; flowering at all ſeaſons. The Stem is purpliſh; and the young Shoots are paler: the Leaves are of a faint green; and the Flowers of a pale red.

6. FOETID SPIKENARD.

Plate 96. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Baccharis fœtida.

The Leaves are lanced, and very deeply cut; the tufts of Flowers have a leafy Baſe. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a robuſt and woody Plant, of North America. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots are green: the Leaves are of a ſtrong green: the Flowers are ſmall, and reddiſh.



Generic Character.



Deep-cut Spikenard.



Oval-leav'd Spikenard?



Slight-dented Spikenard?



Blue-green Spikenard?



Thin-leav'd Spikenard?



Fœtid Spikenard?

DUTCH AGRIMONY.

o

a. f.

Generic Character.

a

b

f

Linear Dutch Agrimony.

a...

...b

3

Egg-leav'd Dutch Agrimony.

2

b...

...a

Clustery Dutch Agrimony.

GENUS VI.

DUTCH AGRIMONY.

EUPATORIUM.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is oblong, and compoſed of upright, ſwelling, and ſharp pointed Scales, of irregular lengths.

a Thoſe with four Flowers in each Cup.

1. LINEAR DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 97. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium hyſſopiſolium.

The Leaves are linear, and have three ſtrong Ribs. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a ſingular, though but inelegant Plant, native of Virginia and Canada, and flowers from June to October. The firſt Leaves are long, narrow, and obtuſe, and divided at the edges, harſh to the touch, and of a duſky green. The Stalk is hard, brittle, ridg'd, of a whitiſh green, and two feet or more in height: its Leaves are oblong and narrow; but they ſwell a little toward the middle: they are of the ſame harſh green with thoſe from the root, and have three conſpicuous ribs: they are leſs obtuſe than thoſe from the root, and intirely undivided at the edges: the Stalk, and lower Leaves, are ſlightly hairy: thoſe toward the top of the Plant leſs ſo. The Flowers are ſmall and white.

2. CLUSTERY DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 97. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium ſcandens.

The Stalk twiſts about other Plants: the Leaves are hearted, and boldly cut at the edges. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS Species, which is ſingular and handſome both, is a native alſo of Virginia; common in wet places, and flowers all the latter part of ſummer: it is a Perennial, with a weak long Stalk, which, ſupporting itſelf by twining about whatever is near it, often riſes to a very conſiderable height. The Leaves are large, and of a delicate green, heart-ſhaped, indented at the edges, and ſharp-pointed: the Flowers grow in little tufts at the tops of all the branches, and are of a very delicate crimſon.

3. EGG-LEAV'D DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 97. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium houſtonianum.

The Stalk climbs, and the Leaves are egg-ſhaped, and undivided at the edges. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Vera Cruz; and flowers in a ſucceſſion many months, tho' not with any great beauty. The Stalk is round, but edged a little; weak, but tough; and, twining about any thing, will riſe to a very conſiderable height; ſometimes ten or twelve feet. The Leaves are of a fine gloſſy green; their ſhape is oval, and their ribs are conſpicuous, and often tinged with red: the Flowers grow upon the tops of all the Branches, not in tufts, but in looſe inconſiderable ſpikes, and are of a pale but delicate crimſon.

DUTCH AGRIMONY.

b Thoſe which have five Flowers in each Cup.

1. AURICULATED DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 98. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium Zeylanicum.

The Leaves are egg-ſhaped, but they have a kind of ears at the Baſe, which give them a ſpeary form. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a tall Plant, native of Ceylon: the firſt Leaves are of a deep green: they have on each ſide, near the Baſe, a ſmall ſlip of a leafy matter in the manner of an ear. The Stalk is of a whitiſh green: its Leaves are of a ſtrong green. The Flowers are ſmall and crimſon.

2. AMPLEXICAUL DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 98. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium ſeſſilifolium.

The Leaves are roundiſh, but ſomewhat lanced, and embrace the Stalk. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, and flowers all ſummer: the Stalk is green and tender: the Leaves are of a pale green: they ſurround the Stalk. The Flowers are ſmall, but of a delicate crimſon.

3. TRIFOLIATE DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 98. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium trifoliatum.

The Leaves are lanced, ſerrated, and have Footſtalks; and they grow three together. Fig. 9. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, an autumnal flowering Plant. The Stalk is a yard high, of a deep green, tinged with red. The Leaves are deep green: the Flowers are crimſon.

4. FINGER'D DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 98. Fig. 4. COMMON DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium canabinum.

The Leaves are fingered, or grow ſeveral together from one point. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ditch ſides, a ſpecious Plant, covered with Flowers in Autumn. The Stalk is five feet high: the Leaves are of a freſh green: the Flowers are of a pale but very delicate crimſon.

5. TALL DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 98. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium altiſſimum.

The Leaves are lanced, and have ſtrong Ribs: the Stem is woody. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Penſilvania. The Stem is woody: the branches are pale: the Leaves are of a freſh fine green: the Flowers are white.

6. FEW-LEAV'D DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 98. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium Chinenſe.

The Leaves are oval, deeply cut, and have Footſtalks: they ſtand remote on the Stalk. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS ſtraggling Plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of China, flowering all Autumn. The Stem is of a pale green: the Leaves are of a freſh green: the Flowers are of a pale Crimſon.

7. FINE CUT DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 98. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium ſeſſilifolium.

The Leaves have no Footſtalks: they are lanced, finely ſerrated, and embrace the Stalk. Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a tall robuſt Plant, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a freſh green: the Flowers are white.

c With

Page 132

DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Pl. 98.



1 *Auriculated Dutch Agrimony.*

2 *Amplexicaul Dutch Agrimony.*

3 *Trifoliate Dutch Agrimony.*

4 *Fingerd Dutch Agrimony.*



5 *Tall Dutch Agrimony.*

6 *Few-leav'd Dutch Agrimony.*

7 *Fine cut Dutch Agrimony.*

Vol. 3

DUTCH AGRIMONY.



1

Crimson Dutch Agrimony.



2

Violet Dutch Agrimony.



3

Sweet Dutch Agrimony.



4

Connate Dutch Agrimony.

c With eight Flowers in each Cup.

1. CRIMSON DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 99. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium purpureum.

The Leaves are lanced and rugged, and have Footſtalks: they grow ſeveral at a Joint. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North-America, a robuſt Plant: the Stalk is four feet high, of a deep green, and ſpotted with a duſky crimſon. The Leaves ſtand three or more at a Joint, and are deep green: the Flowers are of a pure white, and have the Cups lightly tinged with red, and the Chives and Styles are red, which ſtand out beyond the Petals.

d Thoſe which have numerous Flowers in each Cup.

2. VIOLET DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 99. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium cœleſtinum.

The Leaves are oval, and hearted at the Baſe, and are bluntly ſerrated, and placed on Footſtalks. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, an elegant Plant: the Stalk is four feet high: the Leaves are of a delicate and ſhining green: the Flowers are large, and of a violet blue.

3. SWEET DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 99. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium aromaticum.

The Leaves are oval, bluntly ſerrated, and placed on Footſtalks: they have three great Ribs: the Cups are very ſmooth. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, and flowers in Autumn: the Stalk is ſlender, and a yard and a half high. The Leaves are of a very ſtrong green, ſomewhat rough on the ſurface: they have three principal and conſpicuous Ribs. The Flowers are white, and have long tubes: the Cup is ſingular: the ſeveral ſeries of Scales are leſs diſtinct than in the others. In the order of Nature it joins the Ageratum and Eupatoriums. The whole Plant has an aromatic ſcent.

4. CONNATE DUTCH AGRIMONY.

Plate 99. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Eupatorium perfoliatum.

The Leaves grow together at their Baſes, and the Stalk grows thro' them. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, and flowers all Summer: the Stalk is upright, and near a yard high: the Leaves are of a pale green and ſoft; ſharp pointed and indented along the edges. The Flowers are of a very pale crimſon: they ſtand in ſmall looſe tufts at the top of the Stalk and of the Branches.

GENUS VII.
MUGWORT.
ARTEMISIA.

The Cup is ſhort and oval, compoſed of rounded Scales, turning in at the points, and laid cloſely over one another: and there is a kind of approach toward Rays in the Flower. Plate 100. *a b.*

LINNÆUS firſt united the Wormwoods and Mugworts in one Genus; and it is done with juſtice. The Characters are moſt diſtinct in the Mugworts, and that has therefore a right to be continued as the generic name.

1. SHARP-CUT MUGWORT.

Plate 100. Fig. 2. COMMON MUGWORT.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia vulgaris.

The Leaves are pinnatiſid, flatted, ſharp cut, and white underneath. The Flowers ſtand in ſimple cluſters. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our dry waſte grounds; a tall, robuſt, well-looking Plant, of four feet high. The Leaves are of a dark green on the upper ſide, and white underneath. The Flowers ſtand in long ſimple ſpikes, and are brown.

2. GREAT FLOWERED MUGWORT.

Plate 100. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia rupeſtris.

The Leaves are cut into fine linear Segments: the Flowers are large and open. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a woody low Plant, native of Sweden and Siberia. The Stem is whitiſh, and ſix inches high. The Leaves are ſilvery: the Flowers are tinged lightly with purple.

3. ROMAN MUGWORT.

Plate 100. Fig. 3. ROMAN WORMWOOD.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia Pontica.

The Flowers hang drooping, and are roundiſh: the Leaves are finely cut, and whitiſh underneath. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is the true Roman Wormwood: it is native of Europe and the Eaſt. The Stem is woody, brown, and two feet high: the Leaves are of a whitiſh green: the Flowers are roundiſh and brown.

4. WORMWOOD MUGWORT.

Plate 100. Fig. 4. COMMON WORMWOOD.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia Abſynthium.

The Leaves are cut into broad Segments in the pinnatifid manner; and the Segments are crenated. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our waſte grounds, every where: it is a yard high: the Leaves are of a pale greyiſh green: the Flowers are brown.

5. LANCED LEAV'D MUGWORT.

Plate 100. Fig. 5. TARRAGON.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia dracunculus.

The Leaves are ſimple, ſmooth, lanced, and undivided. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Tartary; two feet high, and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a fine green: the Flowers are brown.

6. GREEN FLOWER'D MUGWORT.

Plate 100. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia tanacetifolia.

The Leaves are twice winged, deeply cut, and downy underneath. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia, flowering in Auguſt: the Stalk is two feet high: the Leaves are greyiſh: the Flowers are oval, and of a pale green.

7. THREE FORK'D MUGWORT.

Plate 100. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia Chinenſis.

The Leaves are ſimple, woolly, and cut into three at the end. Fig. 7. *a.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the North of China: the Stalk is two feet high: the Leaves are whitiſh and downy: thoſe on the lower part are cut into three Segments at the point: the others are ſimple: the Flowers are brown.

8. GLO-

MUGWORT.

o
a.

Generic Character.

2
a.
b.
Great flower'd Mugwort.

3
Roman Mugwort.

4
Wormwood Mugwort.

1
Sharp-cut Mugwort.

5
Lanc'd-leav'd Mugwort.

6
Vol. 3 Green-flower'd Mugwort.

Three-fork'd Mugwort.

MUGWORT.



8
Globular Mugwort.



9
Branchy-leav'd Mugwort.



10
Fleshy-leav'd Mugwort.



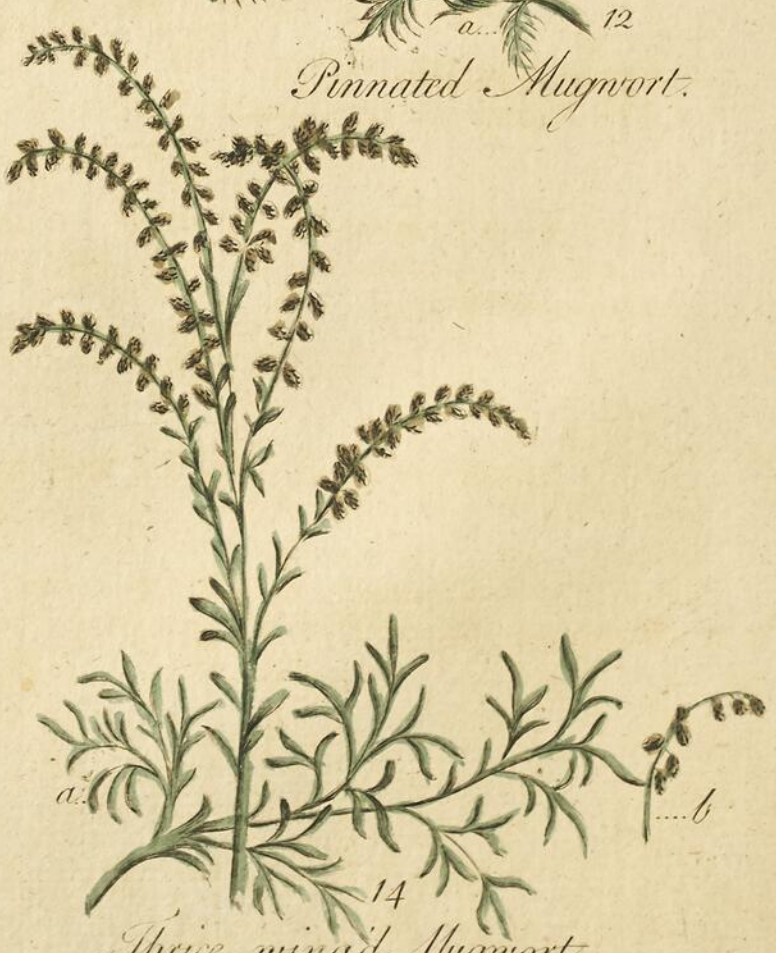
11
Slender Spiked Mugwort.



12
Pinnated Mugwort.



13
Twiggy Mugwort.



14
Thrice wing'd Mugwort.

8. GLOBULAR MUGWORT.

Plate 101. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia Æthiopica.

The Leaves are linear, ſimply divided, and ſtand cluſtery: the Flowers are globular. Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Æthiopia; a ſhrubby Plant, flowering all the year. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots are pale, and woolly: the Leaves are greyiſh: the Flowers are brown.

9. BRANCHY-LEAV'D MUGWORT.

Plate 101. Fig. 9. MALE SOUTHERNWOOD.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia abrotanum dicta.

The Leaves are cut into thready Segments in a various manner; and the Stalk is woody. Fig. 9. *a b.*

THIS is a woody Plant, native of Syria; flowering in July. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots are greyiſh: the Leaves are pale: the Flowers are brown.

10. FLESHY-LEAV'D MUGWORT.

Plate 101. Fig. 10.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia crithmifolia.

The Leaves are compoſed of ſlender but fleſhy parts; narrow, ſplit, and divided. Fig. 10. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, a native of the ſea coaſts of Portugal; a hard and woody Plant, flowering in July. The Stem is brown, and eight or ten inches high: the Leaves are of a deep and gloſſy green, and their ſubſtance is fleſhy: the Flowers are brown.

11. SLENDER SPIKED MUGWORT.

Plate 101. Fig. 11. THE WORMSEED PLANT.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia ſantonica.

The Leaves are multifid; and their Segments linear: the Spikes are ſimple; and the Flowers ſtand only on one ſide. Fig. 11. *a b.*

THIS is a native of Perſia; a low but ſhrubby Plant; flowering in July. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots are grey, and downy: the Leaves are greyiſh: the Flowers are brown.

12. PINNATED MUGWORT.

Plate 101. Fig. 12.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia paluſtris.

The Leaves are ſimply, and regularly winged: the Flowers ſtand cluſtered. Fig. 12. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia, and frequent there in damp places; flowering in Auguſt. The Stem is weak and green: the Leaves are whitiſh: the Flowers are yellow.

13. TWIGGY MUGWORT.

Plate 101. Fig. 13. FINELEAVED MUGWORT.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia campeſtris.

The Shoots are fine ſlender twigs: the Leaves are cut into a multitude of linear ſegments. Fig. 13. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our dry open grounds; flowering in June. The Stem is woody at the baſe, and leans upon the ground: the Leaves are of a browniſh green: the Flowers are pale.

14. THRICE WING'D MUGWORT.

Plate 101. Fig. 14.

Character of the Species. Artemiſia annua.

The Leaves are thrice winged, and ſmooth: the Flowers are roundiſh, and hang drooping. Fig. 14. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the mountains of Siberia. The Stalk is green, and two feet high: the Leaves are of a pale green: the Flowers are brown.

15. SEA MUGWORT.

Plate 102. Fig. 15. COMMON SEA WORMWOOD.

Character of the Species. Artemisia maritima.

The Leaves are cottony, and cut into many parts: the spikes of Flowers droop. Fig. 15. *a b.*

THIS is the Plant commonly sold in the place and under the name of Roman Wormwood, though much inferior in virtue. It is a Perennial, native of our sea coasts; a white looking Herb, of a foot high, and of irregular growth; flowering in July. The Stalk is dusky: the Leaves and Shoots are all white, and soft: the Flowers are brown.

16. VARIOUS LEAVED MUGWORT.

Plate 102. Fig. 16.

Character of the Species. Artemisia integrifolia.

The lower Leaves are pinnatifid: the upper ones are entire, lanced, and woolly underneath. Fig. 16. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of four feet high; flowering in June. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a dark green on the upper side, and white underneath: the Flowers are pale, and roundish.

17. GLAUCOUS MUGWORT.

Plate 102. Fig. 17. LAVENDER LEAVED MUGWORT.

Character of the Species. Artemisia cæruleſcens.

The lower Leaves are simple, and lanc'd; the upper ones are cut into a few divisions. Fig. 17. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the sea coasts of the Southern parts of Europe; flowering in August. The Stalks are brown: the Leaves are of a blueish green, and hairy on both sides: the Flowers are pale.

18. HARPED MUGWORT.

Plate 102. Fig. 18.

Character of the Species. Artemisia Maderaspatana.

The Leaves are sinuated in the harped manner: the Flowers grow singly, opposite to the Leaves. Fig. 18. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, woody, but mean Plant, native of the Indies; and for the most part lies on the ground: it flowers in August. The Stem is brown: the Shoots are greyish, and hoary: the Leaves are downy, and soft to the touch: the Flowers grow in small rounded Cups, brown, and glossy.

19. DWARFISH MUGWORT.

Plate 102. Fig. 19.

Character of the Species. Artemisia minima.

The Leaves are wedg'd, and nurled: the Flowers stand in the bosoms of the Leaves. Fig. 19. *a b.*

THIS is a Chinese Dwarf; a very singular, annual Plant; flowering in July. The Stalks are weak, brown, and not more than five or six inches long: the Leaves are perfectly smooth, and of a deep green: the Flowers are a pale brown.



16 Various-leav'd Mugwort.

15 Sea Mugwort.

17 Lavender leav'd Mugwort.

19 Dwarfish Mugwort.

18 Harp'd Mugwort.

CUD-WEED.

o

c. a b.

Generic Character.

1

Strong scented Cudweed?

2

Plantain Cudweed?

Immortelle

3

Soft-headed Cudweed?

4

Everlasting Cudweed.

5

Great flowerd Cudweed?

6

Branchy Cudweed?

GENUS VIII.

CUDWEED.

GNAPHALIUM.

The Cup is rounded; and formed of oval Scales, which bend in at their tops: thoſe at the Baſe are rounded, and membranaceous, and thoſe toward the upper part, are looſer and are filmy. Plate 103. Fig. *o a b c.*

1. STRONG-SCENTED CUDWEED.

Plate 103. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium fœtidum.

The Leaves embrace the Stalk, and are ſharp-pointed, undivided, and woolly underneath. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Æthiopia; flowering in July. The Stalk is thick, greyiſh, and downy: the Leaves are downy on the under ſide, the Flowers are ſilvery white. The whole Plant has a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

2. PLANTAIN CUDWEED.

Plate 103. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium plantagineum.

The radical Leaves are oval: the young Shoots creep; the Stalk is ſimple. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; flowering in Auguſt. The radical Leaves are ſoft to the touch, and of a faint green: the Stalk is three inches high, and at the top grows a looſe tuft of delicate Crimſon Flowers.

3. SOFT HEADED CUDWEED.

Plate 103. Fig. 3. CATSFOOT: or MOUNTAIN CUDWEED.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium diœcium.

The Stalk is ſimple; the Flowers ſtand in a thick downy cluſter; the young Shoots lean. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our barren hills; it flowers in June. The Stalk is not above three inches high: the Leaves are white underneath; the Flowers form a very elegant downy head, of a cluſtered Form, and pale crimſon colour.

4. EVERLASTING CUDWEED.

Plate 103. Fig. 4. AMERICAN CUDWEED.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium margaritaceum.

The Flowers grow in a broad ſpreading cluſter: the Leaves are lanced, and ſeſſile. Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North-America: it flowers in July. The Stalk is thick, ſtrong, upright, greyiſh, and two feet high: the Leaves are green on the upper ſide, and hoary underneath: the Flowers are very beautiful: the Florets themſelves are minute and yellow: the Cups are ſilvery, white, and gloſſy.

5. GREAT FLOWER'D CUDWEED.

Plate 103. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium grandiflorum.

The Leaves are oval, nervous, downy, and embrace the Stalk. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a native of Æthiopia; flowering in Auguſt. The whole Plant is white: the Leaves are downy, both on the under and upper ſide: the Flowers are very large, and their Cup is of a ſilvery and ſhining white.

6. BRANCHY CUDWEED.

Plate 103. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium helianthemifolium.

The Leaves are lanced, and embrace the Stalk: the Flowers ſtand in a compound cluſter: the Stalk branches greatly. Fig. 6. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial woody Plant, native of Æthiopia; flowering in July. The Stem is brown: the Leaves are whitiſh: the Flowers are ſmall and white.

7. THREADY

7. THREADY-LEAFED CUDWEED.

Plate 104. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium niveum.

The Leaves are ſlender as threads, and lie in tily cluſters one over another.

Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a ſmall woody plant, native of Æthiopia; flowering in July. The Stem is greyiſh, and the young Shoots are alſo grey: the Leaves are of a woolly aſpect: the Flowers are of a ſilvery white.

8. PRICKLY CUDWEED.

Plate 104. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium muricatum.

The Leaves are lanced, they turn back, and are armed with thorns at the end.

Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is a native of Æthiopia; flowering in Auguſt. A ſmall woody plant: the Stem is brown: the young Shoots are of a pale green: the Leaves are pale, and the points are ſo hard that they are prickly, and they all appear bent, oblique, and contorted: the Flowers are whitiſh.

9. CONIC CUDWEED.

Plate 104. Fig. 9.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium obtuſifolium.

The Leaves are lanced and downy underneath; the Stalk is branched; and the Flowers are conic.

Fig. 9. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Virginia. An upright plant of two feet high; flowering in June: the Stalk is greyiſh, hairy, and firm: the Leaves are of a delicate green on the upper ſide, and white and woolly underneath: the Flowers are very beautiful, white, with a ſilvery gloſs.

10. PALE HEADED CUDWEED.

Plate 104. Fig. 10.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium indicum.

The Leaves are ſhort, lanced, and obtuſe; the Stalk is very branchy; the Cluſters are irregular.

Fig. 10. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of China and the Eaſt Indies; flowering in July. The Stem is weak and whitiſh: the Leaves are of a delicate ſilvery green: and the Flowers are of a ſilver white.

11. SWORD-LEAFED CUDWEED.

Plate 104. Fig. 11.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium luteo album.

The Leaves are ſword-ſhaped, and half embrace the Stalk; the Flowers are cluſtered in great heads.

Fig. 11. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Portugal. A ſingular plant; flowering in Auguſt: the Stalk is upright, ſlender, and greyiſh: the Leaves are oblong, ſword ſhaped, and of a delicate whitiſh green: the Flowers are very bright and gloſſy; ſilvery, but with ſome little tinge of gold.

12. ALATED CUDWEED.

Plate 105. Fig. 12.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium undulatum.

The Leaves are lanced, wavy, and run down the Stalk.

Fig. 12. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of America: it flowers in June. The Stalk is upright, firm, and two feet high: the Leaves are green on the upper ſide, but hoary underneath: the Flowers are yellowiſh: but the Cups are white and ſilvery.



7 Thready-leav'd Cudweed.



8 Prickly Cudweed.



9 Conic Cudweed.



10 Pale headed Cudweed.



11 Sword leav'd Cudweed.



12 Alated Cudweed.

Page 139.

CUDWEED.
3

Pl. 105.



13
Leafy Cudweed.



14
Linear Cudweed.

16
Wedgy Cudweed.



15
Few Flower'd Cudweed.

17
Egg-leav'd Cudweed.

18
Golden Cudweed.

13. LEAFY CUDWEED.

Plate 105. Fig. 13. BROAD CITRINE STÆCHAS.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium arenarium.

The Leaves are large, thin, and numerous; the Stalk is ſimple; and the Flowers have branchy Footſtalks. Fig. 13. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual; native of the dry and ſandy open grounds of ſeveral parts of Europe; flowering in July. The Stalks are ſlender, upright, and pale: the Leaves are of a ſnowy whitiſh hue: the Flowers are of a delicate yellow.

14. LINEAR CUDWEED.

Plate 105. Fig. 14. STÆCHADOVE.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium ſtœchas dictum.

The Leaves are linear; and the Flowers ſtand in a branched cluſter. Fig. 14. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; woody Plant, native of Spain, the South of France, and of ſome parts of Germany; flowering in July. The Stem is brown: the Shoots are of a greyiſh colour: the Leaves are of a pale or ſilvery green: the Flowers are pale yellow.

15. FEW FLOWERED CUDWEED.

Plate 105. Fig. 15.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium ſordidum.

The Leaves are linear; the Flowers are few, and grow naturally in threes. Fig. 15. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; woody Plant, native of the South of France; flowering in July. The Stalk is tender, and greeniſh upwards: the Leaves are of a dull dead green: the Flowers are of a duſky yellow: and their Cups are dull, and greeniſh.

16. WEDGY CUDWEED.

Plate 105. Fig. 16.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium dentatum.

The Leaves are wedge ſhaped, and cut into three parts at the end. Fig. 16. *a b.*

THIS is a delicate and beautiful Plant, native of Æthiopia; flowering in Auguſt. The Stem is thick: the Branches are tender, and woody; and the young Shoots are whitiſh: the Leaves are pale: the Flowers are of a very beautiful yellow: the Cups alſo are yellow, and gloſſy.

17. EGG LEAVED CUDWEED.

Plate 105. Fig. 17.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium petiolatum.

The Leaves are egg ſhaped, and have Footſtalks; the Stem is branched, and woody. Fig. 17. *a b.*

THIS is a white woody Plant of Æthiopia; flowering in Auguſt. The Stem is thick, and brown: the young Shoots are of a ſilvery grey: the Leaves are alſo of a ſilvery colour: the Flowers are of a delicate yellow.

18. GOLDEN CUDWEED.

Plate 105. Fig. 18.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium orientale.

The Leaves are numerous; the Flowers form a great globular head. Fig. 18. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; woody Plant, native of Africa; flowering in Auguſt. The Stem is brown: the young Shoots are ſilvery, and white: the largeſt Leaves grow toward the baſe of the Shoots, and are a little folded, and of a ſilvery colour: the Flowers are of a very glorious yellow, Cups and all.

19. CRIMSON CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 19.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium rutilans.

The Leaves are lanced, the Stalk branches from the bottom: the Flowers grow in recompound clusters. Fig. 19. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of Africa: a foot and a half high; flowering in July. The Stem is firm, whitish, and downy: the Leaves are of a pale green: the Flowers are crimson at first; but become yellow as they open fully.

20. FIERY CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 20.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium igneſcens.

The Leaves are linear, and woolly: the Flowers are red, and stand in alternate clusters along the Stalk. Fig. 20. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of Africa; flowering in June. The Stalk is tough, and firm: the Leaves are of a downy aspect, and white: the Cups are silvery, and shining: but the Florets themselves are of a fiery red.

21. REFLEX CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 21.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium imbricatum.

The Scales of the Cup turn back: the Leaves are lanced, and downy. Fig. 21. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, a native of Africa; flowering in July. The Stem is woody, and brown: the young Shoots are white: the Leaves are woolly, and of a pure silvery white: the Flowers are crimson: the Cup is brown.

22. SWEET-SCENTED CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 22.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium odoratiſſimum.

The Leaves run down the Stalk, and are blunt, but have a point from the end. Fig. 22. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of the East: it flowers in June. The Stem is whitish, and woolly: the Leaves are white on both sides, and soft: the Flowers are purple.

23. ROSE CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 23.

Character of the Species. Filago pygmæa.

The Flowers terminate the Stem, and are surrounded by large perfect Leaves. Fig. 23. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of the southern parts of Europe, and flowers in July. It is not above three inches high: the Stalks are whitish: the Leaves are of a whitish green: and the Flowers pale crimson.

24. OVAL CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 24.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium purpureum.

The Flowers are collected in an oval head; and the Leaves are lanced, and naked. Fig. 24. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of Virginia. The Stalk is upright, and a foot and a half high: the Leaves are of a dusky whitish colour: the Flowers are red: the Cups are brown.

25. BROAD-HEADED CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 25.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium cymoſum.

The Flowers are collected into a broad but compact head: the Leaves are lanced, and embrace the Stalk. Fig. 25. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of Africa. The Stalk is silvery, and soft: the Leaves are of a good green on the upper side, and white and woolly underneath: the Flowers are yellowish: the Cups are white.

26. SPATULA'D CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 26.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium patulum.

The Leaves are of the spatula shape; the Branches spread. Fig. 26. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of Æthiopia; flowering in July. The Stem is firm, and on the upper part silvery white: the Leaves are pale: the Flowers are yellow.

27. OPEN CUDWEED.

Plate 106. Fig. 27.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium ſcabrum.

The Leaves are ſeſſile, and woolly; oval, and obtuſe. Fig. 27. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of Æthiopia; and flowers in June. The whole Plant is woolly; and the Flowers are crimson.

28. GRASSY

4

19
Crimson Cudweed.

21
Reflex Cudweed.

20
Firey Cudweed.

22
Sweet scented Cudweed.

23
Rose Cudweed.

24
Oval Cudweed.

25
Broad-headed Cudweed.

26
Spatulated Cudweed.

27
Open Cudweed.


a
b
28
Grassy Cudweed.
5
29
Wood Cudweed.
b
a
31
Sea Cudweed.
b
a
b
30
Lions Paw Cudweed.
a
32
Forkd Cudweed.
b
a
a
b
33
Long Footstalkd Cudweed.
b
a
34
Black-headed Cudweed.
b
a
b
35
Elegant Cudweed.
a
36
Spreading Cudweed.
39
Healthy Cudweed.
b
a
37
Leaning Cudweed.
b
a
38
Pyramidal Cudweed.
b
a

28. GRASSY CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 28.

FRENCH CUDWEED.
Gnaphalium Gallicum.

Character of the Species.
The Flowers ſtand cloſe in the boſoms of the Leaves, and clefts of the Stalks: the Leaves are long and narrow.

Fig. 28. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of our dry grounds; flowering in Auguſt. The Stalk is eight inches high, grey, tough, and ſlender: the Leaves are of a grey green: the Flowers are brown.

29. WOOD CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 29.

ENGLISH CUDWEED.
Gnaphalium ſylvaticum.

Character of the Species.
The Stalk is ſimple and leafy, and the Flowers grow in the boſoms of the Leaves.

Fig. 29. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our woods, and flowers in July. The Stalk is a foot high, upright, and without branches: the Leaves are whitiſh: the Flowers are brown.

30. LION's PAW CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 30.

LION's PAW.
Gnaphalium leontopodion.

Character of the Species.
The Stalk is ſimple; one great head terminates it, and this is ſurrounded by a verge of leafy Films.

Fig. 30. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Swiſs mountains, and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is four inches high: the Leaves are whitiſh: the Flowers are brown.

31. SEA CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 31.

Filago maritima.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are woolly, obtuſe, and dented: the cluſter of Flowers is ſimple.

Fig. 31. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ſea-coaſts, and flowers in June. The Stalk is white, and ſeven inches high: the Leaves are white and woolly; and the Flowers are brown.

32. FORKED CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 32.

HERB IMPIOUS.
Gnaphalium Germanicum.

Character of the Species.
The Stalk ſplits in a forked manner: the Flowers ſtand in its diviſions in round cluſters.

Fig. 32. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, common in our dry grounds, flowering in July, eight inches high. The Leaves are pale, and the Flowers are brown.

33. LONG FOOTSTALKED CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 33.

Gnaphalium ſaxatile.

Character of the Species.
The Flowers ſtand on long naked Footſtalks: the Leaves are lanced and pointed.

Fig. 33. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of Italy; and flowers in July. The Stalk is grey: the Leaves are whitiſh: the Flowers are of a pale brown.

34. BLACK-HEADED CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 34.

BLACK CUDWEED.
Gnaphalium uliginoſum.

Character of the Species.
The Stalk is branched: the Leaves are oblong: the Flowers ſtand in ſmall tufts at the tops.

Fig. 34. *a b.*

This is an Annual, common in wet places. The Stalk is weak: the Leaves are whitiſh: the Flowers are black: it flowers in Auguſt.

35. ELEGANT CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 35.

SMALL LION's PAW.
Gnaphalium Alpinum.

Character of the Species.
The Stalk is ſimple and leafy: the Flowers crown it in a cluſter of pyramidal heads.

Fig. 35. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial Plant, native of the Swiſs mountains: and flowers in June. The Leaves are green on the upper ſide, and white and downy underneath: the down is ſeen beyond the edge: the Stalk is three inches high: the Flowers are pale.

36. SPREADING CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 36. CORN CUDWEED.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium arvenſe.

The Stalk divides into numerous ſpreading Branches; the Flowers ſtick cloſe in the boſoms of the Leaves. Fig. 36. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of our barren grounds, and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is four inches high: the Leaves are ſmall and oval: the Flowers are brown: the Stalk and Leaves are woolly.

37. LEANING CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 37. MOUNTAIN CUDWEED.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium montanum.

The Stalk leans towards its Baſe: the Flowers are conic, and grow at the tops, and in the boſoms of the Leaves. Fig. 37. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, common on our dry hilly grounds; flowering in July. The Stalk is weak, branched, and five inches high: the Leaves are narrow, ſmall, and ſharp-pointed; and the Flowers are brown.

38. PYRAMIDAL CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 38.

Character of the Species. Filago pyramidata.

The Flowers form a pyramidal compact head, and branches riſe above them. Fig. 38. *a b.*

THIS is a very ſmall Plant, native of Spain, not more than two inches high. The Stalk is browniſh: the Leaves are white: and the Flowers pale brown. It flowers in Auguſt.

39. HEATHY CUDWEED.

Plate 107. Fig. 39.

Character of the Species. Gnaphalium teretifolium.

The Leaves are cylindric, and ſtand cluſtered. Fig. 39. *a b.*

THIS is a woody Plant, native of Æthiopia. The Leaves are downy and white: and the Flowers are of a gloſſy grey.

ORDER V.

With the general Cup fringed, or having additional ſcales at the Baſe.

GENUS I.

SENECIO.

The Cup is conic, compoſed of a ſingle row of ſcales, and has a number of ſmall ſhort ſcales fringing the Baſe. Plate 108. *o a b.*

1. LANCED GROUNDSEL.

Plate 108. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Senecio divaricatus.

The Leaves are ſimple, lanced, dented, and rough: the Flowers ſtand on divided footſtalks. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of China, and flowers in June. The Stalk is grey, and eight inches high: the Leaves are pale and woolly: the Flowers are ſmall and yellow.

2. SINUATED GROUNDSEL.

Plate 108. Fig. 2. COMMON GROUNDSEL.

Character of the Species. Senecio vulgaris.

The Leaves are variouſly and irregularly ſinuated, and are all the way nearly of a breadth. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, ſix or eight inches high; with weak, though thick Stalks, uſually red: it flowers in July. The Leaves are of a ſtrong green, cut, or eroded: the Flowers are yellow: the body of the Cup is green, and the Fringe is black.

3. LONG-STALK'D GROUNDSEL.

Plate 108. Fig. 3. BASTARD CHINA.

Character of the Species. Senecio Pſeudo-China.

The Flower-ſtalks are very long, and nearly naked. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Eaſt Indies; flowering in June. The Leaves are of a fine green: the Stalk is two feet high, ſlender, hairy, and in a manner naked: the Flowers are yellow: the Cup is green, and its fringe is brown.

4. AMPLEXICAUL GROUNDSEL.

Plate 108. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Senecio hieracii-folius.

The Leaves embrace the Stalk, and ſwell in the middle, and are very deeply cut in irregular ſegments. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of South-America, flowering all Summer. The Leaves are cut, and of a fine green: the Flowers are numerous, ſmall, and of a faint yellow.

GROUNDSEL.

o
a b
Generic Character.



Lancil Groundsel.



Sinuated Groundsel.



Long-Stalkd Groundsel.



Amplexicaull Groundsel.

HORSE - FOOT.

Generic Character.



Perforated Horsefoot.



Harp-leav'd Horsefoot.



Trilobate Horsefoot.



Vol. 3 Fragrant Horse-foot.



Bluish-leav'd Horsefoot.



Kidney leav'd Horsefoot.

HORSEFOOT.

CACALIA.

The Cup is formed of a ſingle Series of oblong lanced Scales; which ſometimes unite at their edges. The Fringe is made of a few ſhort filmy ſcales.

Plate 109. *e a b.*

SERIES I.

HERBACEOUS.

1. PERFORATED HORSEFOOT.

Plate 109. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Cacalia porophyllum dicta.

The Leaves are elliptic, crenated, and ſpotted: they are ſeen full of holes when held up to the light. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of America, and flowers in Auguſt. The Stem is woody and brown: the Leaves are of a freſh green: and as it ſeems ſpotted with a duſky brown: when held to the light they appear perforated: the Flowers are yellow.

2. HARP LEAV'D HORSEFOOT.

Plate 109. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Cacalia Sonchifolia.

The Leaves are ſinuated, and have a great lobe at the end: the Segments are dented. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of China. The Stalk is firm: the Leaves are of a deep green: the Flowers are ſmall, and of a pale crimſon: they blow in July.

3. TRILOBATE HORSEFOOT.

Plate 109. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species Cacalia Sonchifolia.

The Leaves are ſpread, three lobed, and indented. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia: a tall Plant; flowering in July. The Stalk is tinged with purple: the Leaves are of a freſh green on the upper ſide, but greyiſh underneath: the Flowers are crimſon.

4. FRAGRANT HORSEFOOT.

Plate 109. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Cacalia ſuaveolens.

The Leaves are arrowed, and their Footſtalks dilate toward the top. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North-America; a Plant of five feet high; flowering in July. The Stalk is of a whitiſh green: the Leaves are of a freſh green colour: the Flowers are ſmall and white.

5. BLUISH LEAV'D HORSEFOOT.

Plate 109. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Cacalia atriplicifolia.

The Leaves are ſomewhat heart-ſhaped, and ſinuated. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North-America; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is of a greyiſh green, and ſmooth: the Leaves are of a bluiſh green, and their ſurface is gloſſy: the Flowers are very ſmall, and whitiſh.

6. KIDNEY-LEAV'D HORSEFOOT.

Plate 109. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Cacalia Alpina.

The Leaves are kidney ſhaped, and ſharply ſerrated. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the mountains of Swiſſerland; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is robuſt, upright, and tinged with crimſon: the Leaves are very delicate, thin, and of a freſh green, but acute and indented: the Flowers ſtand at the tops of the Branches, and are ſmall and of a pale crimſon.

IT is ſingular, that the Florets of the Cacalia are cut only into four Segments inſtead of five: but this holds good in the ſhrubby as well as the herbaceous kinds; and is univerſal in the Genus. We find it occaſionally in ſome Species of the other Genera, but not with this determinate regularity.

SERIES II.
SHRUBBY HORSEFOOTS.

7. OVAL HORSEFOOT.

Plate 110. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Cacalia antieuphorbium.

The Leaves are oval, and three lines run from them down the Stem.

Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a tall ſucculent Plant, native of Æthiopia; flowering in July. The baſe of the Stem is hard and brown: the Shoots are very thick, green, juicy, and tender. We ſee it but imperfectly in this unnatural climate: but in its original ſoil, it is cloſe ſet along all theſe young Shoots, with oval but ſomewhat oblong Leaves, which have three peculiar ribs, that run down from their Baſe. The Flowers are ſmall and white: the Cup is divided deeper than in the other Cacalias, and has but a ſlight Fringe.

8. LANCED HORSEFOOT.

Plate 110. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Cacalia Kleiniana.

The Leaves are lanced, and the branches have faint marks of ſcars from their inſertions.

Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, a native of the Canaries, a ſingular and very beautiful Plant: flowering in July. The Stem is thick and woody toward the Baſe, upwards it is tenderer, and of a bluiſh green, but ſpotted with brown ſcars, where Leaves have fallen off. At the crown of the Stem, and from ſeveral thick ſhoots from its ſide, grow ſpreading cluſters of Leaves of a bluiſh green, perfectly flat and ſmooth. The Flowers are ſmall and whitiſh.

9. FLATTED-LEAV'D HORSEFOOT.

Plate 110. Fig. 9.

Character of the Species. Cacalia ficoides.

The Leaves are lanced and flatted.

Fig. 9. *a b.*

THIS is a native of Æthiopia; flowering in July. The baſe of the Stem is brown and woody: the young Shoots are very fleſhy and green: the Leaves are large, fleſhy, of a pale green, and flat: the Flowers are ſmall and white.

10. WARTED HORSEFOOT.

Plate 110. Fig. 10.

Character of the Species. Cacalia papillaris.

The Stem is covered with brown warts, which are the remains of fallen Leaves.

Fig. 10. *a b.*

THIS is a large and fleſhy Shrub, native of Æthiopia, and diſtinguiſhed by its rough and moſt ſingular aſpect: it flowers in Auguſt. The Stem is thick, juicy, and of a faint green, but covered with a kind of riſing tubercles: theſe are the remains of the baſes of Leaves which grow hard when the Leaf itſelf is fallen away: they ſtand to a conſiderable height beyond the general ſurface of the Stalk, and are abrupt at the ends: they have perfectly the appearance of harmleſs Spines: the Leaves are of a bluiſh green: the Flowers are ſmall and white.

*** THERE are five other Genera of this Claſs extreamly ſingular, each conſiſting of only one or two Plants: we ſhall therefore give them in one view together. The laſt of them is that by which Nature connects the Herbs of this and the ſucceeding Claſs.

GENUS III.
CHAFEWEED.
MICROPUS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup has five Scales, of a hooded form: the Fringe has five filmy Leaves.

Plate 111. *a a b.*

1. PROCUMBENT CHAFEWEED.

Plate 111. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Micropus ſupina.

The Leaves are covered with a ſilvery down, and the Seeds are prickly.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Portugal; and flowers in July. The Stalks are ſix inches long: the Leaves are ſilvery: the Flowers, which are inconſiderable, are white. We know no other Species.

GENUS

HORSEFOOT.

7

Oval-leav'd Horsefoot.

8

Lanc'd Horsefoot.

9

Vol. 3 Warted Horsefoot.

10

Flatted leav'd Horsefoot.

COTTONWEED



Generic Character.

CHAFEWEED.



Generic Character

CROWN WORT



Generic Character



Procumbent Chafeweed.



Heathy Crownwort.

SHEEPS RAMPION.

Generic Character

Golden Cottonweed.

Dentated Cottonweed.

BROADFOOT.

Generic Character.

Hairy Sheeps Rampion.

Rugged Broadfoot.

Woolly Broadfoot.

GENUS IV.
COTTONWEED.
STÆHELINA.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is tiled; its Scales are lanced, and their points droop. The fringe is filmy. Plate 111. Fig. *o a b.*

1. GOLDEN COTTONWEED.
Plate 111. Fig. 2.

Stæhelina gnaphalodes.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are linear, and undivided. Fig. 2. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of the Cape; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stem is woody: the Leaves are whitiſh: and the Flowers are yellow.

2. DENTATED STÆHELINA.
Plate 111. Fig. 3.

Stæhelina dubia.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are linear, and dentated. Fig. 3. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of Spain; and flowers in July. The Stem is brown: the Leaves are whitiſh: and the Flowers are white.

GENUS V.
CROWNWORT.
STÆBE.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is round: its Scales are awly, and hard: the Fringe is ſoft: each Floret has a ſeparate five-leaved Cup. Plate 111. *o o o a b c.*

1. HEATHY CROWNWORT.
Plate 111. Fig. 4.

Stæbe Æthiopica.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves ſtand cluſtered, and are narrow, and hooked. Fig. 4. *a b.*

This is a woody Perennial Plant, native of Æthiopia; it flowers in Auguſt. The Stem is brown: the Leaves are greyiſh: and the Flowers are pale yellow.

GENUS VI.
SHEEPS RAMPION.
JASIONE.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is formed of five Scales; its Fringe of five Films, nearly equal to them: each Floret has alſo its ſeparate Cup within, cut into five Segments. Plate 111. *o o o o a b c.*

1. HAIRY SHEEPS RAMPION.

Jaſione montana.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are ſlightly ſerrated. Fig. 111. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of our dry hilly paſtures; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is ſlender, and a foot high: the Leaves are greyiſh: and the Flowers are blue.

GENUS VII.
BROADFOOT.
ELEPHANTOPUS.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is imbricated; and its Scales are prickly: the Fringe conſiſts of four pyramidal Films. There is alſo an involucrum of three great Leaves, containing ſeveral Flowers with their Cups. The Florets run out from a tubular baſe into a narrow flat form, with five indentings. Plate 111. *o o o o o o a b c d.*

1. RUGGED BROADFOOT.
Plate 111. Fig. 6.

Elephantopus Scaber.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are oblong, lanced, and rugged. Fig. 6. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of the Indies; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is rough, pale, and a foot high: the Leaves are rugged, and duſky: the Flowers are crimſon.

2. WOOLLY BROADFOOT.
Plate 111. Fig. 7.

Elephantopus tomentoſus.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are oval, and downy. Fig. 7. *a.*

This is a Perennial, native of Virginia; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is downy, and a foot and a half high: the Leaves are whitiſh; and the Flowers are crimſon.

HERBS

With ASSEMBLED FLORETS, and UNITED CHIVES.

CLASS III.

With ASSEMBLED LIGULATED FLORETS.

Of the Orders, or Subdiviſions of the THIRD CLASS.

THESE Plants have ſome differences in their Cups; which are conſtant to the Genera whereto they belong; and therefore become the marks of diſtinct Orders: but the number is leſs by one than in the tubulated, radiate, and naked Claſſes: for the Ligulated Claſs does not afford any one Plant whoſe Cup is entire.

SUCH a Cup as the Othonna ſhews among the radiated kinds, the Tarchonanthus offers among the naked: a vaſe of one piece nip'd at the rim: but among theſe there is no ſuch Cup.

THE four other diſtinctions are found in this Claſs; but the Plants are diſtributed very differently under them. Both in the radiated and naked kinds, the order of fringed Cups contains only one Genus: here it is the moſt comprehenſive of the whole. The ſame order which in thoſe two Claſſes holds only the radiated or naked Species of Groundſel; in this of the ligulated kinds has no leſs than ſeven Genera: and, as the firſt natural order of the other aſſembled flowers is wanting altogether here, the two ſucceeding are but very thinly ſupplied: the ſecond has only one Genus, the Andryala; and the third only one, the Tragopogon. In this Claſs, therefore, Nature has been more uniform than in thoſe. The Til'd Cup is the only kind beſide the Fringed, which is of any conſequence.

THE Plants with aſſembled ligulated Florets, are therefore to be compriſed under four Orders.

ORDER I.

THOSE which have the Cup ſimple, or of one row of Scales.

ORDER II.

DOUBLE, or with two rows of Scales.

ORDER III.

TILED, or with many rows of Scales like Tiles.

ORDER IV.

FRINGED, or with a border of a different kind at the bottom.

WOOLL-THISTLE.



Generic Character.



Entire-leav'd Woolly Thistle.

Cut-leav'd Wool Thistle.

HERBS.

SERIES I.

With UNITED CHIVES.

CLASS III.

With ASSEMBLED LIGULATED FLORETS.

ORDER I.

With the GENERAL CUP ſimple.

GENUS I.

WOOL THISTLE.

ANDRYALA.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is rounded, ſhort, and hairy: its Scales are numerous, equal, and ſharp pointed. Plate 112. *a a b.*

1. ENTIRE LEAV'D WOOL-THISTLE.

Plate 112. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Andryala integrifolia.
The Leaves are undivided. Fig. 1. *d.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; and flowers in July, and Auguſt: it is a foot and a half high, and ſingular enough to have kept a place long in gardens in any degree curious. The Stalk is white: the Leaves are alſo whitiſh, and woolly: the Flowers are of a good bright, and ſtrong yellow: they grow on the tops of all the Branches.

2. CUT-LEAV'D WOOL-THISTLE.

Plate 112. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Andryala ſinuata.
The Leaves are deeply ſinuated, and ſpear-ſhaped at the end. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; and flowers in July. It ſhews, tho' the Cape Plants are in a great degree peculiar, they are not all ſo; for it is found alſo in Italy. It is a foot high; a white Plant, with golden Flowers: the Leaves are covered with a white Wool; and the Stalk is alſo white. It bears our open air freely, but the ſoil muſt be dry, or it fails in winter.

ORDER II.

With the general Cup DOUBLE; or compoſed of two rows of Scales.

GENUS I.

GOATSBEARD.

TRAGOPOGON.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is compoſed of long, leafy, pointed Scales, in two diſtinct rows.

Plate 113. *o a b.*

1. SIMPLE-LEAV'D GOATSBEARD.

Plate 113. Fig. 1. YELLOW GOATSBEARD.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon pratenſe.

The Leaves are ſimple, graſſy, and undivided: the Cup is longer than the Flower.

Fig. 1. *a a*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our paſtures; and flowers in July: it is two feet high. The Leaves and Stalk are of a fine graſſy green, or ſomewhat paler: the Flowers are yellow; they always cloſe at noon. LINNÆUS makes the Cup of this Plant equal with the Flower: but it is conſiderably longer.

2. WAVY GOATSBEARD.

Plate 113. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon Orientale.

The Leaves are undivided, but waved at the edge: the Cup is ſhorter than the Flower.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Eaſt; and flowers in June: it is two feet and a half high. The Leaves are delicately waved, and of a deep green: the Flowers are extreamly large, and of a fine yellow.

3. THICK-CROWN'D GOATSBEARD.

Plate 113. Fig. 3. SALSAFIE.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon porrifolium.

The Stalk grows thick, juſt under the Flower; and the Cup is longer than the Rays.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; and flowers in Auguſt: it has long had a place in gardens, as an eſculent Plant, and is what was heretofore called Artiſie, now Salſafie: it is near a yard high. The Leaves are of a ſtrong green; and the Flowers are purple. The young Stalks of this, and of the wild, or firſt kind, are eaten as Aſparagus: There is a great deal of this now wild in the North of England: but probably it is from Seeds ſcattered out of gardens.

4. HAIRY GOATSBEARD.

Plate 113. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon Hybridum.

The Leaves are graſſy, and hairy: the Cup is longer than the Flower.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy; and flowers in July: a low but very handſome Plant. The Stalk riſes to about fourteen inches height, and is of a faint green: the Flowers are of a delicate pale crimſon.

5. HARPED

GOATSBEARD.



Generic Character.

1 Simple-leav'd Goatsbeard.

2 Wavy Goatsbeard.

3 Thick Crown'd Goatsbeard.

4 Hairy Goatsbeard.

GOAT'S BEARD.

2



5

Harp'd Goatsbeard.



6

Woolly Goatsbeard.



7

Prickly Goatsbeard.



8

Harsh Goatsbeard.

5. HARPED GOATSBEARD.

Plate 114. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon Virginicum.

The radical Leaves are harped, or pinnatifid with a great end: thoſe on the Stalk are undivided. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of North-America, and flowers in September. The radical Leaves are numerous, of a deep green, and ſmooth: the Stalk is a foot and a half high, and has about two Leaves; theſe are lanced, undivided, and embrace it, and are of a deader green: the Cups are ſhorter than the Flowers; and theſe are of a pale yellow. The Cup contradicts LINNÆUS's character: he allows Tragopogon but eight Leaves, or Scales; and yet himſelf owns this has twelve.

3. WOOLLY GOATSBEARD.

Plate 114. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon dalechampii.

The Leaves are woolly, and deeply ſinuated, and have a large end: the Cup is ſhorter than the Flower. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; native of Spain, and flowers in July. It is a ſingular and not inelegant Plant: the Stalk riſes to a foot and a half: the Leaves are white and woolly: and the Flowers are of a very delicate yellow.

7. PRICKLY GOATSBEARD.

Plate 114. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon picroides.

The Cups are prickly, and ſhorter than the Flower: the Leaves are ſinuated. Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Greek iſlands, and flowers in Auguſt. A Plant of the Sow-thiſtle aſpect; but with the Goatſbeard Cup: it is two feet and a half high: the Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a fine green, and the Flowers are yellow: it bears the free air perfectly with us: and grows elſewhere ſo well from the ſcattered Seeds, that in the South of France it appears as native.

8. HARSH GOATSBEARD.

Plate 114. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Tragopogon aſperum.

The Cups are covered with ſhort harſh briſtles, and are ſhorter than the Flower. Fig. 8. *a.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the South of France, and flowers in Auguſt. It is two feet and a half high: the Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a fine freſh green: and the Flowers are yellow. The Cups have a yellowiſh brown aſpect, which is owing to the Hairs on them, and is ſingular: the Plant has more the habit of the Sow-thiſtles than Goatſbeard: but by the Cup is inconteſtably of the Goatſbeard kind.

THE wild Goatſbeard of Germany has by ſome been thought different from that of England: but though a larger Plant, it is the ſame. The Cups in the German kind are uſually ſomewhat ſhorter than in the Engliſh, but not conſtantly ſo.

ORDER III.

GENUS I.

d With the general Cup TILED; or compoſed of ſeveral ranges of Scales.

SOW-THISTLE.

SONCHUS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup ſwells at its Baſe: the Scales are numerous, pyramidal, and unequal. Plate 115. *o a b.*

IT is not always, that in the courſe of an artificial method we can purſue the ſteps of Nature; yet in this inſtance it is happily effected: the two laſt Goatſbeards have ſo much of the Sow-thiſtle habit, that they lead eaſily and naturally into this Genus.

1. YELLOW HAIR'D SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 115. Fig. 1. TREE SOWTHISTLE.

Character of the Species. Sonchus arvenſis.

The Cups and Footſtalks of the Flowers are covered with long thick yellow hairs: the Leaves are hearted at the Baſe. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; native of our clayey corn-fields; and flowers from June to November. A ſtately and far from an inelegant Plant: the Leaves are of a fine bright, tho' ſomewhat yellowiſh green: the Stalk is a yard high, and of the colour of the Leaves: the Flowers are large and yellow.

2. PRICKLY SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 115. Fig. 2. JAGGED PRICKLY SOWTHISTLE.

Character of the Species. Sonchus olreaceus aſper.

The Cups and Footſtalks of the Flowers are ſmooth: the Leaves are edged with brown weak thorns. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of our corn-fields and garden grounds; and flowers from July to November, in a repeated ſucceſſion: the ſeeds ſcattered in July, raiſe Plants that flower in Auguſt; and this continues till the froſts kill them. It is two feet high; and the Stalks and Leaves are of a good freſh green: the Flowers are yellow. LINNÆUS thinks this only a variety of the ſmooth Sow-thiſtle: And RAY, on the other hand, makes many Species out of this one, as the Leaves are more or leſs jagged. Extreams are generally wrong. This Plant will not be raiſed from the ſeeds of the ſmooth kind; but all its variations in jagging, will riſe from its own ſeed. I have tried it at Bayſwater this ſummer.

IF the Stalk of the jagged kind be cut down, branches, with undivided, but prickly Leaves will riſe from the part left; but this is all: the ſmooth will not become prickly, nor this ſmooth by any management.

3. ROUGH FOOT STALK'D SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 115. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Sonchus Canadenſis.

The Footſtalks of the Flowers are long and rough: the Leaves are deeply ſinuated. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Canada; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a freſh green on the upper ſide, and grey below: the Flowers are blue.

4. SCALY FOOT STALK'D SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 115. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Sonchus Floridanus.

The Leaves are harped: the Footſtalks of the Flowers are covered with little Scales. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Virginia; and flowers in Auguſt. It is five feet high: the Leaves are pale green: and the Flowers are blue.

5. BRANCHY

SOW THISTLE.



Yellow-hair'd Sow Thistle.

Generic Character.



Prickly Sow Thistle?

Rough Footstalk'd Sow Thistle.

Scaly Footstalk'd Sow Thistle.

Page 151.

SOWTHISTLE.

Pl. 116.

5 Branchy Sowthistle.

6 Clustery Sowthistle?

7 Giant Sowthistle?

8 Lanc'd Sowthistle.

9 Delicate Sowthistle.

5. BRANCHY SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 116. Fig. 5. SMOOTH SOWTHISTLE.

Character of the Species. Sonchus oleraceus lævis.

The Stalk is branched; the Leaves are deep ſinuated; and the Footſtalks of the Flowers are downy. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual; or if we may be allowed a new term, a MENSAL Plant; for it will grow from Seed to flowering in about thirty days; and has in a ſummer many generations. Had one of the autumnal Plants a voice, it might ſay with truth, My grandfather's great grandfather was born this laſt ſpring; and my father has manured the ground wherein I grow: ſo quick is the ſhoot, and ſo ſhort the duration of this kind of Plants. It is a yard high: the Leaves are of a blueiſh green; and the Flowers are yellow.

6. CLUSTERY SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 116. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Sonchus Alpinus.

The Leaves are winged, and have a great ſpear'd lobe at the end; the Flowers grow in cluſters upon downy Footſtalks. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the Swiſs and German hills; and flowers in Auguſt. A ſtately, ſingular, and very noble Plant. The Stalk is whitiſh, downy, and five feet high: the Leaves are whitiſh: and the Flowers are blue.

7. GIANT SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 116. Fig. 7. MARSH TREE SOWTHISTLE.

Character of the Species. Sonchus paluſtris.

The Flowers grow in an umbrella'd form, and have downy Footſtalks: the Leaves are ſinuated.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our marſhes; and flowers in July: it is ſeven feet high. The Stalk is pale green: the Leaves are of a good green on the upper ſide, but pale and whitiſh underneath: the Flowers are yellow.

8. LANCED SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 116. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Sonchus Sibiricus.

The Leaves are lanced, undivided, and have no Footſtalks. Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Norway, and of Siberia; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is red: the Leaves are of a fine green: the Flowers are of a very delicate blue.

9. DELICATE SOWTHISTLE.

Plate 116. Fig. 9.

Character of the Species. Sonchus tenerrimus.

The Leaves are divided into fine delicate Segments; and the Cups are hairy. Fig. 9. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the warmer parts of Europe; and is a very pretty Plant: it flowers in June. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a faint green: the Cups are covered with white hairs: and the Flowers are yellow.

GENUS II.

WAYWEED.

CATANANCHE.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is formed of numerous looſe Scales, with permanent hollow membranaceous heads. Plate 117. *o a b.*

1. BLUE WAYWEED.

Plate 117. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Catananche cærulea.
The lower Scales in the Cup are oval; the Florets form but a ſingle range. Fig. 1. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of the warmer parts of Europe; and flowers in July: it is two feet and a half high. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a faint green: and the Flowers are of a delicate ſtructure, and fine blue: it is ſo frequent by road ſides in Italy, that it has a name expreſſing the Way-ſide-weed.

2. NERVOUS WAYWEED.

Plate 117. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Catananche lutea.
The Leaves are oblong, and dented, and have large ſtrong ribs: the lower Scales in the Cup are lanced. Fig. 2. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of the Eaſt; and flowers in June. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a ſtrong and fine green on the upper ſide, but paler underneath: the Flowers are of a very beautiful yellow.

3. LACINATED WAYWEED.

Plate 117. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Catananche Græca.
The Leaves are cut into many irregular Segments. Fig. 3. *a.*

This alſo is an Annual, native of the Greek Iſlands; and flowers among the damp rocks about the ſhore in June and July. The Stalk is whitiſh: the Leaves are of a greyiſh green: the Flowers are delicately yellow.

WAYWEED,



Generic Character.



2

Nervous Wayweed?



1

Blue Waywed?



3

Lacinated Wayweed?

GOSMORE.



2
Stinging Gosmore?



Generic Character.



3
Daisy-leav'd Gosmore.



4
Lanciol-leav'd Gosmore?



5
Spotted Gosmore?



6
Glossy Gosmore?

1
Long Rooted Gosmore?

Vol. 3

GENUS III.

GOSMORE.

HYPOCHÆRIS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is ſwoln, and rounded at the Baſe: the Scales of it are lanced and ſharp pointed. Plate 118. *o a b.*

1. LONG-ROOTED GOSMORE.

Plate 118. Fig. 1. LONG-ROOTED HAWKWEED.

Character of the Species. Hypochæris radicata.

The Stalk is branched and naked, but for a few Films: the Leaves are ſinuated. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our Paſtures, and common as almoſt any Plant which grows in them: it flowers in June. The Leaves riſe only from the root: they are of a coarſe yellowiſh green: the Stalk is yellowiſh: the Flowers are gold yellow: the Seeds float in the air with a feathery down; and this is what our old Engliſh writers diſtinctly called Goſmore. The term has been ſince applied to the down of any Seed.

2. STINGING GOSMORE.

Plate 118. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Hypochæris urens.

The Stalk is leafy and branched: the Leaves are dented, and the Cups are hairy. Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Sicily; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a duſky green: the Stalk is paler: the Flowers are yellow: their Cups ſting like nettles.

3. DAISY-LEAV'D GOSMORE.

Plate 118. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Hypochæris achyrophorus.

The Leaves are obtuſe and dented: the Cup is covered with long hairs. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the Greek iſlands; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a bluiſh green, and ſlightly hairy: the Stalk is pale: the Flowers are very large and yellow: and their Cups are remarkably hairy.

4. LANCED LEAVED GOSMORE.

Plate 118. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Hypochæris montana.

The Leaves are lanced and dented: the Stalk is leafy, but ſupports only one Flower. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the mountains of Savoy; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is two feet high, tho' it ſupports only a ſingle Flower: the Leaves are of a bright freſh green: the Flower is yellow.

5. SPOTTED GOSMORE.

Plate 118. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Hypochæris maculata.

The Stalk is naked, but for ſome ſlight films, and has a ſingle branch: the Leaves are oblong oval. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our heathy grounds; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a faint green, hairy, and often ſpotted with black: the Stalk is greyiſh: and the Flower is of a delicate pale yellow.

6. GLOSSY GOSMORE.

Plate 118. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Hypochæris glabra.

The Leaves are ſmooth and ſinuated: the Stalk is leafleſs. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Holland; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a freſh green: the Stalk is browniſh, and the Flowers are yellow.

GENUS IV.

LETTUCE.

LACTUCA.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is oblong and cylindric: its ſcales are numerous, and have ſharp points. Plate 119. *o a b.*

1. SCENTED LETTUCE.

Plate 119. Fig. 1. GREAT WILD LETTUCE.

Character of the Species. Lactuca viroſa.

The Leaves are prickly on the back of the middle rib, and are variouſly divided. Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our clay banks; and flowers in Auguſt. It is five feet high: the firſt, or radical Leaves, are undivided: thoſe on the Stalks are more or leſs jagged: the Flowers are ſmall, and of a pale yellow. They did ill who affixed poiſonous to this Plant: I have found it a ſafe, tho' powerful Narcotic.

2. SHORT-LEAV'D LETTUCE.

Plate 119. Fig. 2. GARDEN LETTUCE.

Character of the Species. Lactuca ſativa.

The Leaves are thornleſs, ſhort, and obtuſe: the Flowers grow in ſpreading cluſters. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, raiſed in our gardens with infinite variety; but its origin is from Italy, where there are wild Plants now, very like what we call the common, Cabbage Lettuce: from theſe have ariſen the better Cabbage Lettuces; and from thoſe the Sileſia, Cos, and all the other varieties, by ſaving Seed from Plants of a peculiar aſpect. This, in its wild ſtate, is two feet high: the Stalk is ſlender: the Leaves are of a yellowiſh green: and the Flowers are pale yellow.

3. OAK LETTUCE.

Plate 118. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Lactuca quercina.

The Leaves are thornleſs, and deeply ſinuated in the winged manner. Fig. 3. *a.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the northern parts of Europe; and flowers in July and Auguſt. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a faint green: and the Flowers are yellow.

4. SWORD-LEAV'D LETTUCE.

Plate 118. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Lactuca Canadenſis.

The Leaves are ſword-ſhaped, and ſerrated at the edges, but deſtitute of thorns. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native, as it is thought, of Canada: but I ſuſpect it only degenerated from ſcattered ſeed of the Cos Lettuce. It is four feet high: the Leaves are of a freſh green: the Flowers are yellow.

5. WHITE RIBB'D LETTUCE.

Plate 118. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Lactuca ſaligna.

The Leaves have the great rib white, and are thorny at the Back; and they are ſpread at the Baſe. Fig. 5. *a.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the warmer parts of Europe; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is five feet high, and brown: the Leaves are deep green: the Flowers are yellow.

6. PERENNIAL LETTUCE.

Plate 118. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Lactuca perennis.

The Leaves are linear, deeply ſinuated in the winged manner, and the jaggs are cut again. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Germany; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is uſually reddiſh: the Leaves are deep green: and the Flowers are yellow.

GENUS

LETTUCE.



Scented Lettuce?



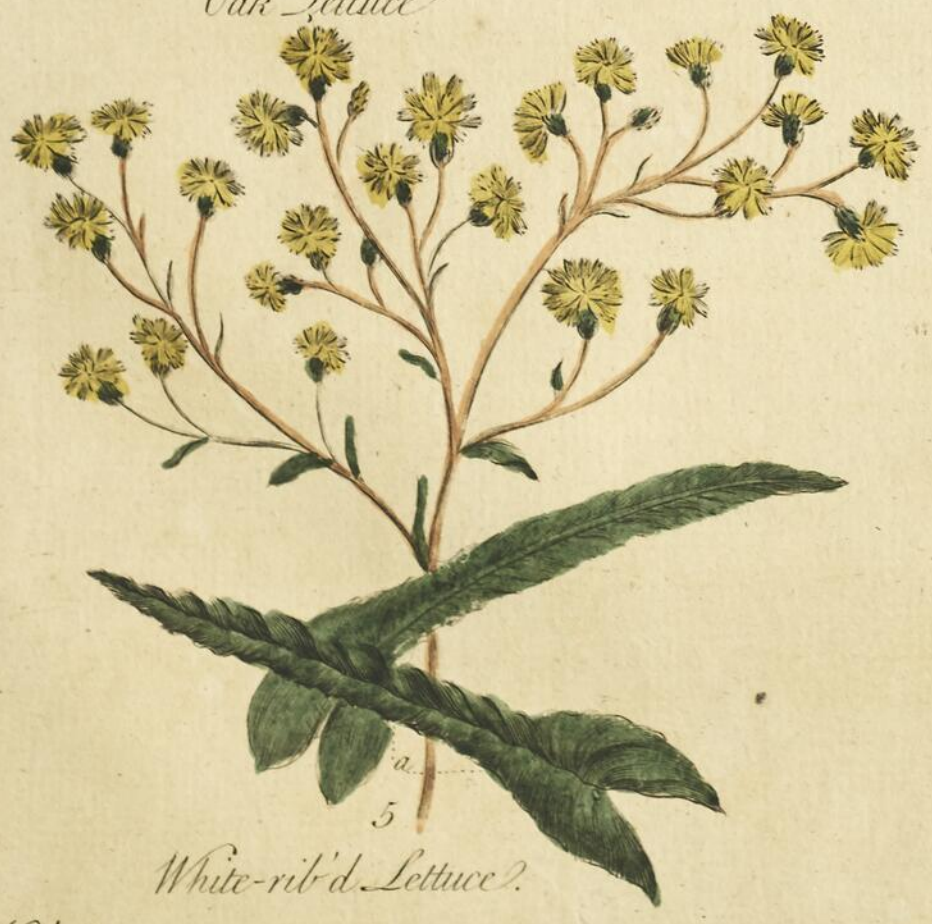
Short-leav'd Lettuce.



Oak Lettuce



Sword leav'd Lettuce



White-rib'd Lettuce?



Perennial Lettuce?

Vol. 3

HAWK- WEED.


o
b
a
Generic Character.
b
3
a
Bushy Hawkweed.
a
b
Vol. 3
1
Blo-tad Hawkweed.
2
Harsh-cup'd Hawkweed.
4
Umbrella'd Hawkweed

GENUS V.

HAWKWEED.

HIERACIUM.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is cylindric, but rounded at the Baſe: its Scales are very numerous, and unequal, but all linear, and pointed; and they are laid longitudinally one over another.

Plate 120. *o a b.*

It has been a cuſtom to divide this numerous Genus according to their naked or leafy Stalks: but the diſtinction between Leaf and Film upon the Hawkweed Stalk is too indeterminate: Culture alſo will ſometimes give an extraordinary branch; and a poor ſoil will withhold the uſual Films. We muſt therefore depend on the ſpecific diſtinctions which are founded on more ſtable parts, and will not vary.

1. BLOTTED HAWKWEED.

Plate 120. Fig. 1. Golden Lungwort.

Character of the Species. Hieracium murorum.

The Leaves are oval, woolly, and ſpotted: the Cups are almoſt ſmooth.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of our own country, and common on old walls. The Leaves are ſpotted with irregular marks of black, and covered very thick with long white hairs: the Stalk is two feet high: the Flowers are yellow.

The Leaves of this Plant vary greatly: they are broader or narrower, and more or leſs indented, according to the ſituation; but the eſſential characters continue always the ſame.

2. HARSH-CUP'D HAWKWEED.

Plate 120. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Hieracium paludoſum.

The Cups are covered with long, harſh hairs: the Leaves are ſmooth.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of the marſhy grounds at the bottoms of hills in Switzerland and Germany; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a fine, freſh green, perfectly ſmooth, and free from ſpots: the Flowers are yellow: and the hairs upon their Cups are black.

3. BUSHY HAWKWEED.

Plate 120. Fig. 3. Broad-leav'd bushy Hawkweed.

Character of the Species. Hieracium ſabaudum.

The Leaves are oval-lanced, indented, and embrace the Stalk: the Flowers are numerous.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of the hilly woods and thickets throughout England; and flowers in July: it is three feet high. The Leaves are of a dull green; and the Flowers are of a very fine and glowing yellow.

4. UMBRELLA'D HAWKWEED.

Plate 120. Fig. 4. Narrow-leav'd bushy Hawkweed.

Character of the Species. Hieracium umbellatum.

The Leaves are linear, lanced, and dented: the Flowers grow in a kind of umbrella.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

This alſo is a Perennial, native of our thickets: it flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is two feet and a half high: the Leaves are of a bright green: and the Flowers of a fine ſtrong yellow.

5. HARPED HAWKWEED.

Plate 121. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Hieracium lyratum.

The Leaves are harped, and ſmooth: the Cups and Footſtalks of the Flowers are hairy. Fig. 5. *a b c.*

This is a Biennial, native of Siberia; and flowers in Auguſt: it is a foot and a half high. The Stalk is red at the bottom, green upwards, and at the top whitiſh and hairy: the Leaves are of a fine freſh green: the Flowers are yellow.

6. CLAMMY HAWKWEED.

Plate 121. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Hieracium glutinoſum.

The Leaves are ſinuated, and almoſt harped, and rough: the Flowers form a broad cluſter. Fig. 6. *a b c.*

This is a Biennial, native of France, and Germany; and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a pale faint green: the Leaves are rough, and rugged, and are often tinged with brown; they are always moiſt and clammy to the touch: the Flowers are ſmall, but of a very delicate yellow.

7. WOOLLY FOOTSTALK'D HAWKWEED.

Plate 121. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Kalmii.

The Leaves are lanced, and dented: the Footſtalks of the Flowers are white, and woolly. Fig. 7. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of North-America; and flowers in Auguſt: it is two feet and a half high. The Leaves are of a pale green; and the Stalk is uſually reddiſh: the Flowers are of a pale but delicate yellow.

8. HARSH HAWKWEED.

Plate 121. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Hieracium ſprengerianum.

The Leaves half embrace the Stalk, and are nurl'd along the edge, and covered with harſh hairs: the Stalk divides into many Branches. Fig. 8. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of Spain, and Portugal; and by far the moſt auguſt of all the Hawkweeds. The Stalk is reddiſh: the Leaves are of a fine ſtrong green: the Flowers are of a gold yellow, and blow in Auguſt.

9. FEW-FLOWER'D HAWKWEED.

Plate 121. Fig. 9.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Blattaroides.

The Flowers ſtand ſingly in looſe Cups: the Leaves embrace the Stalk, and are lanced, and dented. Fig. 9. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of the Pyrenæan mountains; and flowers in June. The Stalk is brown: the Leaves are of a deep green, but rendered ſomewhat paler by a few ſcattered hairs: the Flowers are large, and yellow.


a
c
b
6
Clammy Hawkweed.
2
5
Harpid Hawkweed?
a
b
7
Woolly Footstalkd Hawkweed?
b
a
8
Marsh Hawkweed
a
b
9
Few-flower'd Hawkweed.

Vol.3

HAWKWEED 3


b
a
10
Amplexicaul Hawkweed.
b
12
a
Vol. 3
Grassy Hawkweed.
13
Clustery Hawkweed.
a
a
11
Wavy Hawkweed.
a
b
14
Barb'd Hawkweed.

10. AMPEXICAUL HAWKWEED.

Plate 122. Fig. 10.

Character of the Species. Hieracium amplexicaule.

The Leaves are hearted, lightly dented, and embrace the Stalk: the Flowers ſtand ſingly on their Footſtalks. Fig. 10. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Pyrenees; and flowers in July. The Stalk is green, and tender: the Leaves are of a duſky and ſomewhat browniſh green: and the Flowers are of a delicate yellow.

11. WAVY HAWKWEED.

Plate 122. Fig. 11.

Character of the Species. Hieracium cerinthoides.

The radical Leaves are oval and dented: thoſe on the Stalk are oblong and waved. Fig. 11. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native alſo of the Pyrenees; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is thick, and naturally reddiſh: the Leaves are of a bluiſh green: the Flowers are of a deep, but not unpleaſing yellow.

12. GRASSY HAWKWEED.

Plate 122. Fig. 12.

Character of the Species. Hieracium porrifolium.

The Leaves are narrow and graſſy: the Stalk is extreamly branched. Fig. 12. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Italy; a very ſingular and pretty Plant; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are perfectly graſſy in form and colour: the Stalk rarely exceeds ten inches in height: the Flowers are delicately yellow.

13. CLUSTERY HAWKWEED.

Plate 122. Fig. 13.

Character of the Species. Hieracium paniculatum.

The Leaves are lanced, dentated, and ſmooth: the Flower-ſtalks are thready. Fig. 13. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Canada. A tender Plant of ten or twelve inches in heighth: the Stalk is brown and hairy: the Leaves are of a fine green, and ſmooth: the Flowers are of a very duſky yellow.

14. BARBED HAWKWEED.

Plate 122. Fig. 14.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Pyrenaicum.

The Leaves are barbed, or notch'd backward: the Stalk is ſimple. Fig. 14. *a b.*

THIS is an elegant little Plant, native of the Pyrenean mountains; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a deep, ſtrong, and yet lively green: the Stalk is tender, and alſo green: the Flowers are delicately yellow.

15. SPIKED

15. SPIKED HAWKWEED.

Plate 123. Fig. 15.

Character of the Species. Hieracium præmorſum.

The Leaves are woolly, oval, and dented: the Flowers are placed in a ſpike upon a branched leafleſs Stalk. Fig. 15. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Switzerland and Hungary; and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale: the Leaves are woolly and whitiſh: the Flowers are yellow.

16. OVAL-LEAV'D HAWKWEED.

Plate 123. Fig. 16.

Character of the Species. Hieracium dubium.

The Leaves are ſmooth, and oval, but ſomewhat oblong: there are runners from the root, and the Stalk is naked, but ſupports ſeveral Flowers. Fig. 16. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sweden; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a faint green, and ſcarce at all hairy: the Stalks are alſo pale: the Flowers are of the ſame delicate yellow with our common Mouſe-Ear.

17. LANCED-LEAV'D HAWKWEED.

Plate 123. Fig. 17.

Character of the Species. Hieracium auricula dictum.

The Leaves are lanced: there are runners from the root, and the Stalk has many Flowers. Fig. 17. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Germany; and flowers in June. The Leaves are of a duſky green: the Stalk is fourteen inches high: the Flowers are yellow.

18. ORANGE HAWKWEED.

Plate 123. Fig. 18. GRIM THE COLLIER.

Character of the Species. Hieracium aurantiacum.

The Leaves are oval and hairy: the Flowers ſtand in a great cluſter on a naked Stalk. Fig. 18. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Eaſt; but has been long an inhabitant of our gardens. The Leaves are duſky, and are covered with long hairs: the Stalk is pale: and the Flowers are of an extreamly ſtrong orange colour, tending to ſcarlet. It flowers all ſummer.

19. VARIOUS LEAVED HAWKWEED.

Plate 123. Fig. 19.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Chondrilloides.

The radical Leaves are lanced and undivided: thoſe on the Stalk are deep cut backwards. Fig. 19. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the North of Europe; a Plant of five inches high. The Leaves are of a faint green: the Stalk is paler: and the Flowers are pale yellow.

20. VIOLET HAWKWEED.

Plate 123. Fig. 20.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Gronovii.

The Leaves are egg-ſhaped, undivided, a little hairy, and violet coloured underneath: the Flowers are cluſtered. Fig. 20. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Penſilvania: a Plant of ten inches high; flowering in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a deep green: and the Flowers of a ſtrong yellow.

21. SMALL-CLUSTERED HAWKWEED.

Plate 123. Fig. 21.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Gmelini.

The Leaves are oval, ſerrated, and ſmooth: the Flowers ſtand in little cluſters. Fig. 21. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of yellowiſh green: the Stalks are alſo green: and the Flowers pale yellow.

22. CREEP-

Page 158.

HAWKWEED.

4

16 Oval leav'd Hawkweed.

17 Lanc'd leav'd Hawkweed

15 Spiked Hawkweed.

19 Various leav'd Hawkweed.

20 Violet Hawkweed.

18. Orange Hawkweed.

21 Small cluster'd Hawkweed.

HAWKWEED.

5

22

b

a

b

Creeping Hawkweed.

23

b

a

Rugged Hawkweed.

24

b

a

Rough hair'd Hawkweed.

b

25

a

Woolly Cup'd Hawkweed.

26

a

b

Painted Hawkweed?

22. CREEPING HAWKWEED.

Plate 124. Fig. 22. MOUSE-EAR.

Character of the Species. Hieracium piloſella dictum.

The Leaves are oval, and undivided; there are runners from the Root, and only one Flower on the Stalk. Fig. 22. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, common on our banks and walls, and in dry hilly paſtures, and flowers from May to Michaelmas. The Leaves are of a dark green, and white underneath, and covered with white hairs: the Flowers are large, and of a pale yellow.

23. RUGGED HAWKWEED.

Plate 124. Fig. 23.

Character of the Species. Hieracium incanum.

The Leaves are lanced, rugged, and juſt dented: there are no runners, and the Stalk has only one Flower. Fig. 23. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the hills in Germany and Switzerland; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a pale green, with a tinge of brown, and they are a little hairy: the Stalk is greyiſh; and the Flower is of a ſtrong yellow.

24. ROUGH HAIR'D HAWKWEED.

Plate 124. Fig. 24.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Hedypnoides.

The Leaves are deep cut, clammy, and covered with harſh hairs: the Stalk ſupports but one Flower. Fig. 24. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of France and Germany; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a faint and yellowiſh green, but they are rendered greyiſh by ſome long white hairs: the Stalk is paler; and the Flower is of a very fine gold yellow.

25. WOOLLY CUPPED HAWKWEED.

Plate 124. Fig. 25. MOUNTAIN MOUSE-EAR.

Character of the Species. Hieracium Alpinum.

The Leaves are oblong, waved, and hairy: the Cup is woolly. Fig. 25. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Welch mountains; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a deep green, but covered with long hairs, which give them a whitiſh aſpect: the Stalk is five inches high, and pale: the Cup is covered with ſoft hairs, like wool, the Flower is pale yellow.

THIS Plant affords abundant proof of the uncertainty there is in the method of dividing the Hawkweeds, according to the characters of the Stalks. Naturally the Stalk of this is naked, or has a ſingle thread. RAY has obſerved, in gardens, it has many ſuch; here, at Bayſwater, they are become broad, and filmy, and there is a bud for a ſecond Flower.

26. PAINTED HAWKWEED.

Plate 124. Fig. 26.

Character of the Species. Hieracium venoſum.

The Leaves are wedg'd, and beautifully veined: the Stalk is thick, and naked. Fig. 26. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a ſingular and beautiful Plant: it flowers in September. The Leaves are hairy, and have large red veins and ſpots: the Stalk is greyiſh; and the Flower pale yellow.

GENUS VI.

GOLD THISTLE.

SCOLYMUS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is oval; and its Scales are prickly. Plate 125. Fig. *o a b.*

1. ANNUAL GOLD THISTLE.

Plate 125. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Scolymus maculatus.

The edges of the Leaves are thin, and delicate, but armed with long white thorns. Fig. 1. *o a b.*

This is an Annual, native of France, and Italy; and flowers from July to October; a noble, ſpecious, and moſt ſingular Plant: it is five feet high, and vaſtly branched. The Leaves are of a delicate bright green; and the Flowers are gold yellow. Its thorny Leaves cauſed it to be called a Thiſtle, but moſt improperly.

2. PERENNIAL GOLD THISTLE.

Plate 125. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Scolymus Hiſpanicus.

The edges of the Leaves are thick; and the Spines are browniſh. Fig. 2. *a b.*

This is a native of Italy, Spain, and France; a very handſome Plant. The Stalk is pale, and branched: the Leaves are deep green; and the Flowers gold yellow.

GENUS VII.

SUCCORY.

CICHOREUM.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is cylindric, and the outer range of its Scales is looſe and leafy. Fig. *o a b.*

1. SINUATED SUCCORY.

Plate 125. Fig. 3. Wild Succory.

Character of the Species. Cichoreum intybus dictum.

The Leaves are deeply ſinuated; and the Stalk is ſimple. Fig. 3. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, common by our road ſides in dry places; and flowers in Auguſt: it is two feet high. The Leaves are of a deep duſky green; and the Flowers are blue.

2. WAVY SUCCORY.

Plate 125. Fig. 4. Endive.

Character of the Species. Cichoreum endivia dictum.

The Leaves are waved, and crenated; and the Stalk is ſimple. Fig. 4. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of Spain; but now abundant in our gardens, and abundantly altered in the form and cutting of its Leaves. The Stalk is two feet and a half high: the Leaves are pale green; and the Flowers are blue.

3. THORNY SUCCORY.

Plate 125. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Cichoreum ſpinoſum.

The Stalk ſplits always in a forked manner; and the Leaves are prickly.

This is a Biennial, native of Sicily; and flowers upon the ſandy ſea-ſide hills in Auguſt: it is two feet high. The Leaves are of a blueiſh green: the Stalks are whitiſh; and the Flowers are of a delicate blue.

GOLD THISTLE.



SUCCORY.



DAN- DE- LION.



1

Curl'd Dandelion.



2

Abrupt Dandelion.



3

Sword-leav'd Dandelion?



4

Harsh Dandelion.



5

Oval-leav'd Dandelion.



6

Downy Dandelion.

Vol. 3

GENUS VIII.

DANDELION.

LEONTODON.

Character of the Genus.
The Cup is bell-ſhaped: the three lower ranges of Scales are looſe, ſhorter by degrees, and leafy. Plate 126. *a a b.*

1. CURLED DANDELION.

Plate 126. Fig. 1. COMMON DANDELION.

Character of the Species. Leontodon taraxacum dictum.
The Leaves are ſinuated backward: the lower Scales of the Cup curl downwards. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, univerſal in our paſtures and gardens; and flowers throughout the year. The Leaves are of a freſh green: the Flowers are yellow.

2. ABRUPT DANDELION.

Plate 126. Fig. 2. YELLOW DEVIL'S BIT.

Character of the Species. Leontodon Autumnale.
The Leaves are ſmooth and dented: the Scales are upright: the Stalk is filmy. Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, frequent every where in our paſtures; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a freſh bright green: the Stalk is ſomewhat yellowiſh: the Flowers are yellow.

3. SWORD-LEAV'D DANDELION.

Plate 126. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Leontodon Dandelion.
The Leaves are long, narrow, ſword-ſhaped, and undivided. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia; and flowers in September. The Leaves are of a ſtrong deep green: the Stalk is pale, and toward the top is ſomewhat hairy and clammy: the Flowers are yellow.

4. HARSH DANDELION.

Plate 126. Fig. 4. ROUGH DANDELION.

Character of the Species. Leontodon hiſpidum.
The Leaves are dented, and covered with harſh hairs; and the Cup is hairy. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, frequent in our paſtures; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a yellowiſh green: the Stalk is a foot high, and of the ſame colour: the Flower is of a tawney yellow. The Leaves in this Plant vary greatly in the degree of indenting and hairineſs; but the Species is the ſame.

5. OVAL LEAV'D DANDELION.

Plate 126. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Leontodon bulboſum.
The Leaves are oval, but ſomewhat oblong and ſmooth: the Cups are ſmooth: but the Footſtalks of the Flowers are hairy. Fig. 5. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy; and flowers in July. The Root is thick and rounded: the Leaves are of a pale green: and the Flowers are yellow.

6. DOWNY DANDELION.

Plate 126. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Leontodon tuberoſum.
The Leaves are dented, and covered with a fine down: the Cup is ſlender. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the ſouth of France; and flowers in Auguſt. The Root is thick and tuberous: the Leaves are of a whitiſh green, and have a downy aſpect: the Flowers are pale yellow.

GENUS IX.

VIPERS GRASS.

SCORZONERA.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is conic: the inner Scales are long: the two outer ranges are much ſhorter; and they have all a thin, pale, membranaceous Edge.

Plate 127. *o a b.*

1. BROAD-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 127. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera humilis.

The radical Leaves are broad, and have great ribs: the Stalk ſupports only one Flower.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the paſtures of France and Germany; aad flowers in Auguſt. The radical Leaves are of a very ſtrong deep green: the Stalk is paler, and has a few films: the Flower is large, and of a fine yellow.

2. AMPLEXICAUL VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 127. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera Hiſpanica.

The Stalk is branched, and has many Flowers: the Leaves embrace it, and are waved.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, and alſo of Siberia: it flowers in July. The Leaves are of a dull green, and waved at their edges: the Stalk is two feet high, and of the colour of the Leaves: the Flowers are of a fine yellow. This is the Species we ſhould cultivate in gardens for its eſculent root.

3. GRASSY-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 127. Fig. 3. SCORZONERA.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera graminifolia.

The Leaves are narrow, flat, and graſſy: the Stalk thickens under the Flower.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, and ſome other parts of Europe; and flowers in July: a low but handſome Plant. The Leaves are of a fine freſh green: the Stalk is about ten inches high: it divides near the ground, and is there downy, and thickens toward the Flower: the Cup is browniſh: and the Flower is yellow.

4. PURPLE VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 127. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera purpurea.

The Stalk is branched: the Leaves are graſſy, flat, and waved: the Foot-ſtalks of the Flowers do not ſwell.

Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany; and flowers in Auguſt. It is two feet high: the Stalk is pale: the Leaves are of a pleaſing pale green: the Flowers are of a very delicate blue purple.

5. SWORD-

VIPERS GRASS.



Broad-leav'd Vipers Grass.





Amplexicaul Vipers Grass.

Grassy-leav'd Vipers Grass.



Purple Vipers Grass.

VIPERS-GRASS.

2



Sword-leav'd Vipers-grass.



Sinuated Vipers-grass.



Decumbent Vipers-grass.



Deep Sinuated Vipers Grass.



Various-leav'd Vipers-grass.

5. SWORD-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 128. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera anguſtifolia.

The Leaves are long, narrow, undivided, keel'd, and ſharp pointed. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Portugal, and alſo of Siberia: it flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a coarſe but ſtrong green: the Stalk is pale; and the Flowers are of a very beautiful light yellow.

6. SINUATED VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 128. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera laciniata.

The Leaves are long, and deeply ſinuated; and they are all the way of a breadth. Fig. 6. *a.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of France and Germany; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a delicate, tho' not ſtrong green: the Stalk is pale: the Flowers are of a gold yellow; and their Cups are gloſſy.

7. DECUMBENT VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 128. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera reſedifolia.

The Stalk lies on the ground; the Leaves are obtuſely ſinuated; the Cups are downy at their top. Fig. 7. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Spain and Portugal; a ſmall and humble Plant, and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a very delicate green: the Stalks are reddiſh; and the Flowers are of a ſtrong fine yellow.

8. DEEP SINUATED VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 128. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera tingitana.

The Leaves embrace the Stalk, and are deeply ſinuated forward: the Jags turning outwards. Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Africa, and of the ſouthern parts of Europe; and flowers in Auguſt: a very beautiful Plant. The Leaves are of a faint, and ſomewhat bluiſh green, extreamly elegant in their form and diviſion: the Stalk is very pale; and the Flowers are yellow.

9. VARIOUS LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

Plate 128. Fig. 9.

Character of the Species. Scorzonera picroides.

The radical Leaves are harped; thoſe on the Stalk amplexicaul, and undivided. Fig. 9. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a fine, tho' not ſtrong green: the Stalks are tender, and uſually ſtained with red: the Flowers are yellow.

ORDER IV.

With the general Cup fringed; or ſurrounded at the Baſe with additional and peculiar Scales.

GENUS I.

MAITHEN.

CREPIS.

Character of the Genus.

The body of the Cup is cylindric, and form'd of a ſingle range of oblong, narrow, pointed, ſwelling Scales, cloſe ſet: its Fringe is formed of three ranges of ſhort pyramidal Films. Plate 129. *c a b.*

1. LACINIATED MAITHEN.

Plate 129. Fig. 1. SUCCORY HAWKWEED.

Character of the Species. Crepis biennis.

The Leaves are variouſly laciniated in a winged, and ſomewhat ſpeary form; the body of the Cup is round, with ſoft prickles: the Fringe is ſmooth. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, common in our paſtures, and is the Herb our farmers properly call Maithes and Maithen; a name they in ſome places confuſedly give to the Stinking May-weed, and in others to the Adonis. It is a foot and a half high, and flowers in June. The Leaves are of a yelloviſh green: the Flowers are inconſiderable, but numerous, and of a pale yellow.

2. BROAD-LEAV'D MAITHEN.

Plate 129. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Crepis Alpina

The Leaves are oblong, pointed, and indented, and embrace the Stalk by a broad Baſe. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, an Annual of a foot and half high; a ſingular and very beautiful Plant. The Leaves are of a freſh and fine green, but with ſome tint of bluiſh: the Stalk is pale: the Flower is large, and yellow: the body of its Cup is green, and armed with ſhort, weak, black ſpines: the Fringe is of a faded brown.

THIS Plant grows like the Sowthiſtle, ſo quick from Seeds to flowering, that here at Bayſwater, between the ſecond of June, and this twenty-eighth of October, I have raiſed three generations.

3. NAKED STALK'D MAITHEN.

Plate 129. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Crepis nudicaulis.

The Leaves are harſh, lanced, and ſinuated: the Stalk ſupports but one Flower. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of France and Spain; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a yelloviſh green, and are crown'd with duſky, ſharp-pointed, hard hairs: the Stalk is yelloviſh; and the Flower is of a fine yellow.

4. CRIM-

MAITHEN.


a
1
Laciniated
Maithon.
b
o
a
b
Generic
Character.
2
a
Broad-leav'd Maithon.
3
Naked Stalk'd
Maithon.
b
a

MAITHEN



6
Bearded Maithen



4
Crimson Maithen



5
Pinatifid Maithen



8
Yellow Fringed
Maithen



7
Petty Maithen

4. CRIMSON MAITHEN.

Plate 130. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Crepis rubra.

The radical Leaves are deeply and closely sinuated: the upper ones are lanced, dented, and amplexicaul. Fig. 4. *a b.*

This is an Annual, an Alpine Plant, singular in the colour of its Flower, and the most beautiful of all this kind: it is a foot high, and flowers in June. The Leaves are of a fine, fresh, but not deep green: the Stalk is pale; and the Flower is of the most elegant pale crimson.

5. PINNATIFID MAITHEN.

Plate 130. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Crepis burfifolia.

The Leaves are pinnatifid: the Stalk is naked, and has only one Flower. Fig. 5. *a b.*

This is a Perennial, native of Italy and Sicily; flowering in June: a very pretty little Plant. The Leaves are of a pale green: the Stalk is tender, and reddish; and the Flower is of a very delicate pale yellow.

6. BEARDED MAITHEN.

Plate 130. Fig. 6. Bearded Hawkweed.

Character of the Species. Crepis barbata.

The Fringe is longer than the body of the Cup, and makes a kind of beard. Fig. 6. *a.*

This is a native of the southern parts of Europe; but has long been a favourite in our gardens, where culture adds often to the singularity of its bearded Cup, by rendering it proliferous, a young Offspring surrounding the Parent Flower. See Plate 12, where this is figured among the Luxuriances in Vegetables.

The Plant is two feet high: its Leaves are of a dark green; and its Flowers of a bright yellow.

7. PETTY MAITHEN.

Plate 130. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Crepis pygmæa.

The Stalk leans: the Leaves are oval, hairy, undivided, and have Footstalks. Fig. 7. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of Italy; a petty Plant, but not without its beauty: the Stalk is weak, and red: the Leaves are of a deep green; and the Flowers are of a remarkable light yellow.

8. HOLLOW FRING'D MAITHEN.

Plate 130. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Crepis veficaria.

The Fringe of the Cup swells into a kind of oval bladder. Fig. 8. *a.*

This is a Biennial, native of Italy and Switzerland; a singular and not unhandsome Plant. The Root is thick, and fleshy: the Leaves are harped, and rough: the Stalk spreads wildly; and the Flowers are yellow.

9. ARROWED MAITHEN.

Plate 131. Fig. 9.

Crepis pulchra.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are arrowed and indented: the Footſtalks of the Flowers are ſwelled and turbinate. Fig. 5. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of France; and flowers in July. The Stalk is a foot and a half high, and is red toward the ground: the Leaves are of a very fine ſtrong green: the Flowers are ſmall, but they are of a beautiful yellow.

10. ALATED MAITHEN.

Plate 131. Fig. 10.

Crepis Sibirica.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are oval and dented, and they have alated dented leafy Footſtalks. Fig. 10. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of Siberia; a very ſingular Plant; flowering in Auguſt. The Stalk is yellowiſh: the Leaves are of a good green, but with ſome tinge alſo of yellow: the Flowers are of a very bright gold colour.

11. GUMMY MAITHEN.

Plate 131. Fig. 11.

Crepis tectorum.

Character of the Species.
The Cups are covered with gummy hairs: the radical Leaves are ſinuated: the others lanced and dented. Fig. 11. *a b c.*

This is an Annual, native of the warmer parts of Europe, and common there on old walls, and the tops of houſes; flowering in July. The radical Leaves are uſually red: the Stalk is alſo of a reddiſh brown: the Leaves on it are of a duſky green, ſomewhat paler on the under ſide: and the Flowers are yellow.

12. HARSH STALK'D MAITHEN.

Plate 131. Fig. 12.

Crepis hirta.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are harped, and ſpeary at the end: the Stalk is harſh to the touch. Fig. 12. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of France and Germany; and flowers in June. The radical Leaves are of a coarſe green: the Stalk is two feet and a half high, very harſh and yellowiſh: the Flower is large and yellow.

13. STRONG-SCENTED MAITHEN.

Plate 131. Fig. 13.

Crepis fœtida.

Character of the Species.
The Leaves are winged, and their Footſtalks are leafy and indented. Fig. 13. *a b.*

This is a Biennial, native of France; and flowers on their dry waſte grounds in Auguſt. The Stalk is of a pale green: the Leaves are of a fine ſtrong green: and the Flowers are of a deep yellow.

GENUS

Pl. 166. MAITHEN. 3 Pl. 171.



9
Arrow'd Maithen.



10
Alated Maithen?



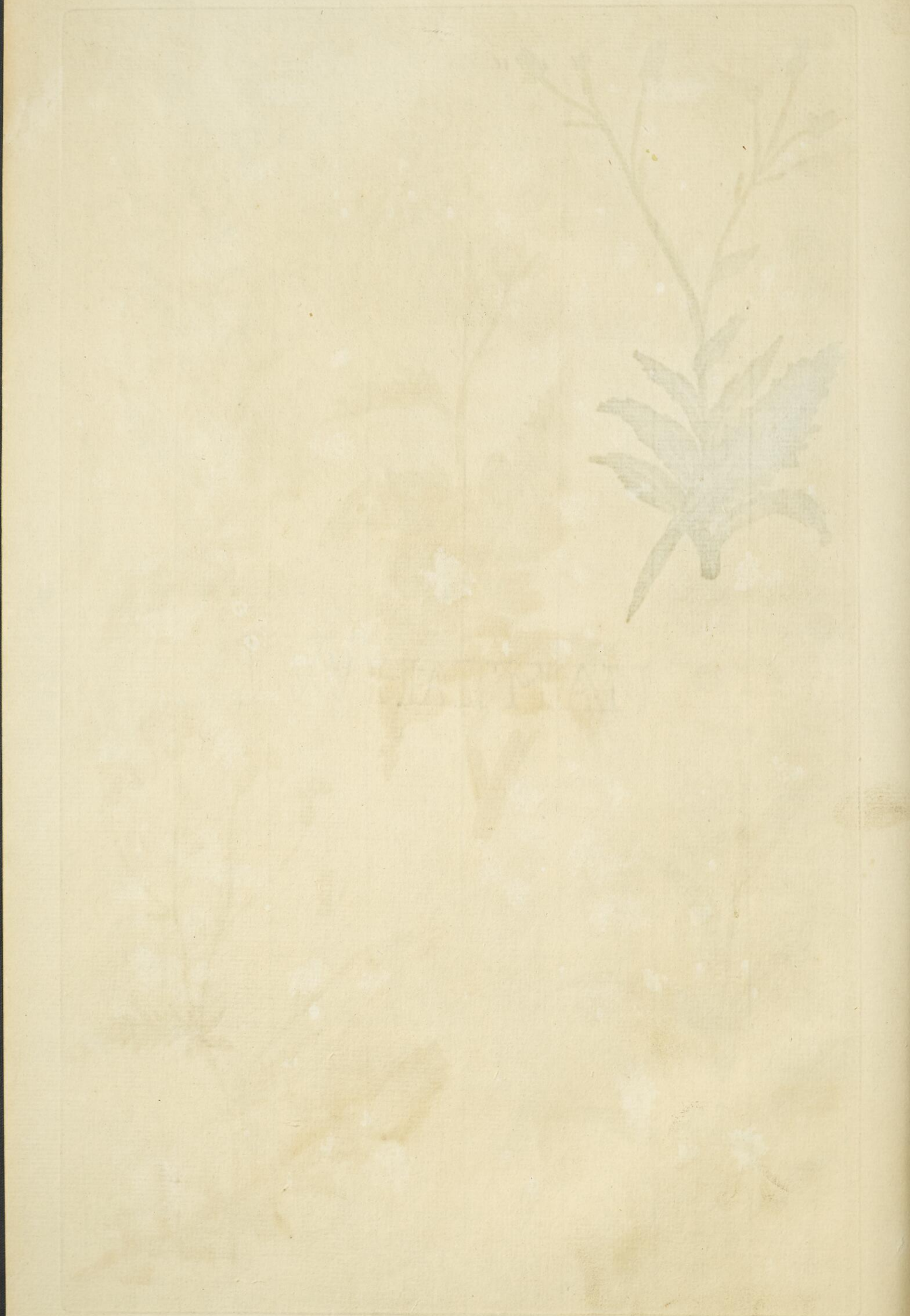
11
Gummy Maithen?



12
Vol. 3 Harsh stalk'd Maithen.



13
Strong scented Maithen.



OX-TONGUE

Page 107.

Pl. 132

Generic Character.



Wide fringed Ox-tongue.



Broad flowered Ox-tongue.



Dwarf Ox-tongue.



Pinnatifid Ox-tongue.

GENUS II.

OX-TONGUE.

PICRIS.

Character of the Genus.

The body of the Cup is oval, and thick ſet with Scales: its Fringe is compoſed of five large, hearted, leafy Films. Plate 132. *a b.*

1. WIDE-FRING'D OX-TONGUE.

Plate 132. Fig. 1.

LANG DE BEUF.
Picris Echoides.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers are kept cloſe by the neck of the Cup: the fringe of the Cup is harſh to the touch. Fig. 3. *a.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our dry banks and hilly commons, flowering from June to November: the Leaves are of a freſh but not ſtrong green, and they are covered with a kind of white bliſters. The Stalks are often brown; and the Flowers are of a fine yellow. The roughneſs of its Leaves occaſioned our old Writers to call it Wild Bugloſs: ſo little did they attend to the real characters of Plants. We now generally know it by the French Sallad name, Lang de Beuf, Ox-tongue, from the oblong ſhape, and extream roughneſs of the Leaves.

2. BROAD-FLOWER'D OX-TONGUE.

Plate 132. Fig. 2.

YELLOW SUCCORY.
Picris Hierachoides.

Character of the Species.

The fringe of the Cup is filmy, harſh, and oblong: the Flowers ſpread wide open. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our country, and frequent on the edges of plow'd grounds; flowering in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a yellowiſh green: the Stalk is paler, and both are covered with ſtiff hairs: the Flowers are large, and of a ſtrong yellow, and they ſpread wide open.

3. DWARF OX-TONGUE.

Plate 132. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Picris pygmæa.

The fringe of the Cup is looſe and leafy; and the Leaves are ſinuated. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a very ſmall and very ſingular Plant, a native of the Pyrenæan mountains: it flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a dark blackiſh green, and ſlightly covered with long hairs: the Stalks are paler, and more hairy: and the Flowers are of a pale and delicate yellow.

4. PINNATIFID OX-TONGUE.

Plate 132. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Picris Aſplenoides.

The Leaves are pinnatifid, and their lobes are rounded and alternate. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Ægypt; and flowers in June. The Leaves are of a dull and duſky green: the Stalk is browniſh: and the Flowers are yellow.

GENUS III.

SWINES SUCCORY.

HYOSERIS.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is compoſed of ten, lanc'd, equal, upright, leafy Scales: its Fringe is form'd of very ſhort Films. Plate 133. *a b.*

1. DWARF SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 133. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris minima.

The Stalk is deſtitute of Leaves, but divided into Branches. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a petty Plant, native of our dry and barren grounds; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a faint green: the Stalks are pale: and the Flowers are of a very pale and lemon yellow.

2. STRONG-SCENTED SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 133. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris fœtida.

The Leaves are pinnatifid: the Stalk is ſimple, leafleſs, and ſupports only one Flower. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Italy and Germany; and flowers in July. The Leaves are of a freſh green: the Stalk is red toward the ground, and green upwards, and is undivided, and a foot high: the Flower is large and yellow.

3. SPREAD-LEAV'D SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 133. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris radiata.

The Leaves are pinnatifid: and the extream lobe ſpreads out its diviſions like Rays. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, and of the ſouth of France, and flowers in July and Auguſt. The Leaves are of a fine bright green, but often crimſon toward the Baſe: the Stalk is naked, and a foot high: the Flower is yellow.

4. RUGGED SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 133. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris ſcabra.

The Leaves are pinnatifid, and have a rugged ſurface: the Stalk is naked. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Sicily; a rough, ill-looking Plant, and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a browniſh green: the Stalk is alſo browniſh: and the Flower is of a pale yellow.

5. VARIOUS LEAV'D SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 133. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris Virginica.

The firſt Leaves are oval; thoſe which riſe afterwards are lanc'd, and the laſt are harp'd: all riſe in ſucceſſion only from the Root; for the Stalk is naked. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia; a ſmall, odd looking Plant, and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a deep green: the Stalk is pale: the Flowers are of a faint yellow.

6. SMOOTH

SWINES SUCCORY.

Generic Character.



Dwarf Swines Succory.



Spread leav'd Swines Succory.



Strong Scented Swines Succory.



Rugged Swines Succory.



Various-leav'd Swines Succory.

SWINES SUCCORY.

2



6. SMOOTH-HEADED SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 134. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris hedypnois.

The heads of Seeds are roundiſh, and ſmooth: the Footſtalk of the Flower ſwells; and the Flower droops. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of France, and Italy; and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a good green: the Leaves are deep green, and ſhining: the Flowers are of a pale, but very bright and pleaſing yellow.

7. ROUGH-HEADED SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 134. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris Rhagadioloides.

The heads of Seeds are globular, and hairy: the Stalk is branched, and leafy. Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of France, and Portugal; and flowers from the beginning of June to October. The Leaves are of a duſky green: the Stalks have a tinge of brown; and the Flowers are yellow. The Cups have uſually a brown tinct above the Fringe, which is handſome.

8. OVAL-HEADED SWINES SUCCORY.

Plate 134. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Hyoſeris Cretica.

The heads of Seeds are oblong, oval, and covered with briſtles. Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Crete; a very ſingular and not inelegant Plant. The Stalks are pale: the Leaves are of a faint but not unpleaſing green: the Flowers are yellow.

IN this Genus the character of naked and leafy Stalks is more determinate than in the Hawkweeds; but even here it cannot be received as the mark of a diſtinct arrangement: for, in the Dwarf kind here at Bayſwater, there are a few Films upon ſome of the Stalks; though that is of the number of thoſe in which they are naturally naked.

GENUS IV.
NIPPLEWORT.
LAPSANA.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is oval, and ridged, and is formed of eight hollowed, linear, equal, ſharp pointed Scales: the Fringe conſiſts of ſix very ſmall pointed Scales, placed alternate with the others. Plate 135. *a b.*

1. BRANCHY NIPPLEWORT.

Plate 135. Fig. 1. NIPPLEWORT.

Character of the Species. Lapſana communis.

The Footſtalks of the Flowers are very much branched: the ridges of the Cup are high. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our dry banks and waſte grounds; and flowers in Auguſt. The Leaves are of a duſky and very unpleaſant green: the Stalk is a yard high, and toward the top is extreamly branched: the Flowers are ſmall, and yellow.

2. WARTY NIPPLEWORT.

Plate 135. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Lapſana zacyntha dicta.

The Cup is ſhort, depreſs'd, ridg'd, and warty: the Footſtalks thicken under the Flowers. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy; and for the ſingularity of its aſpect, has long held a place in our gardens: it is two feet high. The Leaves are of a freſh and very fine green: the Stalk is uſually reddiſh; and the Flowers are ſmall, and yellow: the ridges of the Cup, when the Seeds are ripening, are covered with red warty knots.

3. STARRY NIPPLEWORT.

Plate 135. Fig. 3. STARRY HAWKWEED.

Character of the Species. Lapſana ſtellata.

The Leaves are lanced, and undivided: the Cup ſpreads out in Rays. Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of France, and Italy; and flowers in July. The Stalk is weak: the Leaves are of a deep but unpleaſing green: the Flowers are of a pale yellow; and the ſtarry rays about the Seeds are brown.

4. HARPED NIPPLEWORT.

Plate 135. Fig. 4. WART SUCCORY.

Character of the Species. Lapſana rhagadiolus dicta.

The Leaves are harped, or pinnatifid, with a broad end: the Cup under the Seeds ſpreads, and is ſtarry. Fig. 4. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Eaſt: a very ſingular Plant, flowering in July. The Stalks are reddiſh: the Leaves are deep green; and the Flowers are yellow.

5. RUGGED NIPPLEWORT.

Plate 135. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Lapſana chondrilloides.

The Leaves are oblong, rough, and rugged on the ſurface; the Cup is pyramidal. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of France, and Italy; a rough and robuſt Plant, two feet and a half high. The Stalk is furrowed, and reddiſh: the Leaves are pale; and the Flowers are yellow.

6. DELICATE NIPPLEWORT.

Plate 135. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Lapſana capillaris.

The Stalks are ſlender, and weak; the radical Leaves are lanced; thoſe on the Stalk are ſpear'd. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a very little, delicate and tender Plant, native of the corn-fields of Italy: it is but five inches high. The Leaves are of a fine ſhining green: the Flowers are yellow.

NIPPLEWORT.



Branchy Nipplewort.



Generic Character.

Warty Nipplewort.



Starry Nipplewort.



Vol. 3 Harp'd Nipplewort.



Rugged Nipplewort.



Delicate Nipplewort.

WALL-LETTUCE



Generic Character.

1

Ivy-leav'd Wall-Lettuce?

2

Linear Wall-Lettuce?

3

Leafy Wall-Lettuce.

4

Lanc'd Wall-Lettuce.

GENUS V.

WALL LETTUCE.

PRENANTHES.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is cylindric: its Scales are long, and only five: the fringe is form'd of three ſhort unequal leafy films. Plate 136. *a b.*

1. IVY-LEAV'D WALL LETTUCE.

Plate 136. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species. Prenanthes muralis.

The Leaves are harped, and the extream lobe is ſpread like an Ivy-leaf. Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our own country, and frequent on old walls and in damp thickets: it flowers in June. It is two feet and a half high, and is a delicate and well-looking, tho' weedy Plant. The Stalk is ſlender, and of a purpliſh brown: the Leaves are naturally of a fine dark green, but they alſo have frequently a tinge of the ſame purpliſh brown: the Flowers are ſmall and yellow, very numerous, and placed in purpliſh Cups.

2. LINEAR WALL LETTUCE.

Plate 136. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species. Prenanthes tenuifolia.

The Leaves are very long, narrow, linear, and undivided. Fig. 2. *a.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the woods of Spain and Italy; and flowers in July. The Stalk is two feet high, and uſually tinged with purple: the Leaves are like graſs; and, tho' naturally of a fine green, they have often a tinge of browniſh purple: the Flowers are of a delicate crimſon.

3. LEAFY WALL LETTUCE.

Plate 136. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species. Prenanthes viminea.

The Stalk is covered all over with a leafy matter in fine thin threads. Fig. 3. *a.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Spain and Portugal, and of ſome parts of the South of France. It is a very ſingular Plant: the Stalk is naturally brown; but it is covered with green leafy ſhreds, and is clammy to the touch: the Leaves are of a ſtrong but not pleaſing green: the Flowers are of a pale, but very fine yellow. It flowers in Auguſt.

4. LANCED WALL LETTUCE.

Plate 136. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species. Prenanthes purpurea.

The Leaves are lanced and indented; and only five Florets ſtand in each Cup. Fig. 4. *a b.*

This is an Annual, native of the woods of Italy, Germany, and France; and flowers in July. It is two feet high: the Stalk is ſlender, but firm and brown: the Leaves are of a deep and blackiſh green: the Flowers are crimſon, with a tinge of purple, a deep, and, tho' a fine, yet not a pleaſing colour.

5. TRILOBATE WALL LETTUCE.

Plate 137. Fig. 5.

Character of the Species. Prenanthes altiſſima.

The Leaves are formed of three great lobes: the Flowers are only five in a Cup. Fig. 5. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Canada and Virginia; flowering in Auguſt: a very ſtately and ſingular, though not handſome Plant. It is five feet high: the Stalk is purple: the Leaves are of a deep ſhining green; but, as they grow higher up the Stalk, they are leſs divided and paler: the Flowers are ſmall and yellow.

6. UMBRELLA'D WALL LETTUCE.

Plate 137. Fig. 6.

Character of the Species. Prenanthes alba.

The Leaves are ſpear'd and angulated: the Florets are numerous in the Cup. Fig. 6. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia; and flowers in September. The Stalk is upright, firm, and of a deep purple: the Leaves are of a dark and duſky green: the Flowers are of a pure and perfect white.

7. CREEPING WALL LETTUCE.

Plate 137. Fig. 7.

Character of the Species. Prenanthes repens.

The Leaves are irregular and trilobate, and the Plant creeps. Fig. 7. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; and flowers in Auguſt. The Stalk is naturally ting'd with a deep crimſon: the Leaves are of a coarſe ſtrong green: and the Flowers are pale yellow.

GENUS VI.

GUM-SUCCORY.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is cylindric, and form'd of numerous, parallel, narrow, linear Scales: the Fringe is form'd of a few ſlight and ſhort leafy Films. Plate 130. *c a b.*

OF this Genus we know only one Species.

1. RUSHY GUM-SUCCORY.

Plate 130. Fig. 8.

Character of the Species. Chondrilla juncea.

The radical Leaves are pinnatifid: thoſe on the Stalk are lanced and narrow. Fig. 8. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial; a very troubleſome Weed about the gardens and vineyards in France and Italy; flowering in June. It is two feet high: the Stalk is ſlender, upright, and purpliſh: the Leaves are of a delicate green: and the Flowers are ſmall and yellow: the whole Plant is clammy to the touch.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

WALL LETTUCE.

?



Umbrella'd Wall Lettuce.

Trilobate Wall Lettuce.

Creeping Wall Lettuce.

GUMM SUCCORY.

o

Generic Character.

Rushy Gumm Succory

INDEX

TO THE

THIRD VOLUME.

A.

ABrotanum — Page 126
Abrotanum — 135
Abſinthium — — 134
Acmella — — 125
Ageratum — — 124
Ageratum Ciliare — 124
Ageratum Altiſſimum — 124
Ageratum Conyzoides — 124
Agrimony, Hemp — 123
Agrimony, Dutch — 131
Andryala — — 147
Andryala Integrifolia — 147
Andryala Situata — 147
Artemiſia — 134
Artemiſia Vulgaris — 134
Artemiſia Rupeſtris — 134
Artemiſia Pontica — 134
Artemiſia Abſynthium — 134
Artemiſia Dracunculus — 134
Artemiſia Tanacetifolia — 134
Artemiſia Chinenſis — 134
Artemiſia Æthiopica — 135
Artemiſia Santonica — 135
Artemiſia Crithmifolia — 135
Artemiſia Abrotanum — 135
Artemiſia Paluſtris — 135
Artemiſia Campeſtris — 135
Artemiſia Annua — 135
Artemiſia Maritima — 136
Artemiſia Integrifolia — 136
Artemiſia Cæruleſcens — 136
Artemiſia Madraſpatna 136
Artemiſia Minima — 136

B.

Baccharis — 130
Baccharis Ivæfolia — 130
Baccharis Indica — 130
Baccharis Neriifolia — 130
Baccharis Halimifolia — 130
Baccharis Tenuifolia — 130
Baccharis fœtida — 130
Bidens — 123
Bidens Tripartita — 123
Bidens Cernua — 123
Bidens Bipinnata — 123
Bidens Nodiflora — 123
Bidens Piloſa — 123
Bidens Nivea — — 123
Bidens Dilleniana — 123
Broadfoot — — 145
Butter Burr — — 124

C.

Cacalia — Page 143
Cacalia Porophyllum — 143
Cacalia Sonchifolia — 143
Cacalia Suaveolens — 143
Cacalia Atriplicifolia — 143
Cacalia Alpina — 143
Cacalia Antieuphorbium 144
Cacalia Kleiniana — 144
Cacalia Ficoides — 144
Cacalia Papillaris — 144
Catananche — 152
Catananche Cærulea — 152
Catananche Lutea — 152
Catananche Græca — 152
Catsfoot — 137
Chafeweed — — 143
China, baſtard — — 142
Chondrilla — — 172
Chryſocoma — — 128
Chryſocoma Coma Aurea 128
Chryſocoma Cernua — 128
Chryſocoma Ciliata — 128
Chryſocoma Linoſyris — 128
Chryſocoma Biflora — 128
Chryſocoma Graminifolia 128
Chryſocoma Villoſa — 128
Cichoreum — — 160
Cichoreum Endivia — 160
Cichoreum Spinoſum — 160
Conyza — — 129
Conyza Bifrons — 129
Conyza Tortuoſa — 129
Conyza Hirſuta — 129
Conyza Squarroſa — 129
Conyza Bifoliata — 129
Conyza Chinenſis — 129
Conyza Cinerea — 129
Conyza Candida — 129
Conyza Lobata — 129
Coſtmary — — 127
Coſtus Hortorum — 127
Cottonweed — 145
Cotula — — 125
Cotula Anthemoides — 125
Cotula Coronopifolia — 125
Crepis — — 164
Crepis Biennis — 164
Crepis Alpina — 164
Crepis Nudicaulis — 164
Crepis Rubra — 165
Crepis Burſifolia — 165
Crepis Barbata — Page 165
Crepis Pygmæa — 165
Crepis Veſicaria — 165
Crepis Pulchra — 166
Crepis Sibirica — 166
Crepis Tectorum — 166
Crepis Hirta — 166
Crepis Fœtida — 166
Crownwort — 145
Cudweed — 137

D.

Dandelion — 161
Dens Leonis — 161
Devilſbit, Yellow — 161
Dracunculus — 134
Dutch Agrimony — 131

E.

Elephantopus — 145
Elephantopus Scaber — 145
Elephantopus Tomentoſus 145
Erigerum — 142
Everlaſting — 137
Eupatorium — 131
Eupatorium Hyſſopifolium — 131
Eupatorium Scandens — 131
Eupatorium Houſtonianum 131
Eupatorium Zeylanicum 132
Eupatorium Seſſilifolium 132
Eupatorium Trifoliatum 132
Eupatorium Canabinum — 132
Eupatorium Altiſſimum — 132
Eupatorium Chinenſe — 132
Eupatorium Purpureum 133
Eupatorium Cœleſtinum — 133
Eupatorium Aromaticum 133
Eupatorium Perfoliatum 133

F.

Fleabane — 129
Fleabane, African — 122

G.

Gnaphalium — — 137
Gnaphalium Fœtidum — 137
Gnaphalium Plantagineum 137
Gnaphalium Dioecium — 137
Gnaphalium Margaritaceum 137
Gnaphalium Grandiflorum 137
Gnaphalium Helianthemifolium — 137
Gnaphalium Niveum — 138
Gnaphalium Muricatum — 138

Gnaphalium

INDEX.

Gnaphalium Obtuſifolium 138
Gnaphalium Indicum — 138
Gnaphalium Luteo Album 138
Gnaphalium Undulatum 138
Gnaphalium Stæchas — 139
Gnaphalium Sordidum — 139
Gnaphalium Teretifolium 139
Gnaphalium Petiolatum 139
Gnaphalium Dentatum — 139
Gnaphalium Arenaceum — 139
Gnaphalium Rutilans — 140
Gnaphalium Igneſcens — 140
Gnaphalium Purpureum 140
Gnaphalium Cymoſum — 140
Gnaphalium Imbricatum 140
Gnaphalium Scabrum — 140
Gnaphalium Patulum — 140
Gnaphalium Odoratiſſimum 140
Gnaphalium Gallicum — 141
Gnaphalium Sylvaticum 141
Gnaphalium Leontopodion 141
Gnaphalium Maritimum — 141
Gnaphalium Germanicum 141
Gnaphalium Saxatile — 141
Gnaphalium Uliginoſum 141
Gnaphalium Alpinum — 141
Gnaphalium Arvenſe — 142
Gnaphalium Montanum — 142
Gnaphalium Pyramidata 142
Gnaphalium Teretifolium 142
Goatſbeard — 148
Goldilocks, ſoft —— 127
Goldilocks — 148
Gold Thiſtle — 163
Goſmore — — 153
Grim the Collier — 158
Groundſell — 142
Gumm Succory — 127

H.

Hawkweed — 155
Hawkweed — 153
Hawkweed, bearded — 165
Hawkweed, long — 153
Hawkweed, purple — 165
Hawkweed, ſtarry — 170
Hedypnois — — 169
Hemp Agrimony — 123
Hieracium — — 155
Hieracium Murorum — 155
Hieracium Paludoſum — 155
Hieracium Sabaudum — 155
Hieracium Undulatum — 155
Hieracium Lyratum — 156
Hieracium Glutinoſum — 156
Hieracium Kalmii — 156
Hieracium Sprengerianum 156
Hieracium Blattaroides — 156
Hieracium Amplexicaule 157
Hieracium Cerinthoides — 157
Hieracium Porrifolium — 157
Hieracium Paniculatum — 157
Hieracium Pyrenaicum 157
Hieracium Præmorſum — 158
Hieracium Dubium — 158
Hieracium Auricula — 158
Hieracium Aurantiacum 158
Hieracium Chondrilloides 158
Hieracium Gronovii — 158
Hieracium Gmelini — 158
Hieracium Piloſella — 159
Hieracium Incanum — 159
Hieracium Hedypnoides 159
Hieracium Alpinum — 159
Hieracium Venoſum — 159
Horſefoot —— 143
Hyoſeris —— 168
Hyoſeris Minima — 168
Hyoſeris Fœtida — 168
Hyoſeris Radiata — 168
Hyoſeris Scabra — 168
Hyoſeris Virginica — 168
Hyoſeris Hedypnois — 169
Hyoſeris Rhagadioloides 169
Hyoſeris Cretica — 169
Hypochæris —— 153
Hypochæris Radicata — 153
Hypochæris Urens — 153
Hypochæris Achyrophorus 153
Hypochæris Montana — 153
Hypochæris Maculata — 153
Hypochæris Glabra — 153

J.

Jaſione — — 145

K.

Kleinia — — 144

L.

Lactuca — — 154
Lactuca Viroſa — 154
Lactuca Sativa — 154
Lactuca Quercina — 154
Lactuca Canadenſis — 154
Lactuca Saligna — 154
Lactuca Perennis — 154
Lang de Bœuf — 167
Lapſana — — 170
Lapſana Communis — 170
Lapſana Zacintha — 170
Lapſana Stellata — 170
Lapſana Rhagadiolus — 170
Lapſana Capillaris — 170
Lapſana Chondrilloides — 170
Lavender Cotton — 126
Leontodon — — 161
Lettuce — — 154
Lion's Paw — 141
Lungwort, golden — 155

M.

Maithen — — 164
Maudlin — — 124
Mayweed — — 125
Micropus — 143
Mouſe-ear — 159
Mugwort — 134

N.

Nipplewort — — 170

O.

Ox-tongue — — 167

P.

Petaſites — — 124
Petaſites Vulgaris — 124
Petaſites Hybrida — 124
Petaſites Alba — 124
Prenanthes — 171
Picris —— 167
Picris Echioides — 167
Picris Hierachoides — 167
Picris Pygmæa — 167
Picris Aſplenoides — 167

R.

Rampion, Sheep's — 145
Rapunculus, ſc. cap. — 145

S.

Salſafie — 148
Santolina — — 126
Santolina Chamæcypariſſus 126
Santolina Dentata — 126
Santolina Roſmarini-folia 126
Santolina Trifurca — 126
Santolina Crithmi-folia — 126
Santolina Crenata — 126
Santolina Annua — 126
Scolymus — 160
Scorzonera — — 162
Senecio —— 142
Senecio Divaricatus — 142
Senecio Chinenſis — 142
Senecio Vulgaris — 142
Senecio Hieracii-folius — 142
Sonchus — 150
Sonchus Arvenſis — 150
Sonchus Oleraceus — 150
Sonchus Canadenſis — 150
Sonchus Floridanus — 150
Sonchus Lævis — — 151
Sonchus Alpinus — 151
Sonchus Paluſtris — 151
Sonchus Sibiricus — 151
Sonchus Tenerrimus — 151
Southernwood — 135
Sow-thiſtle — 150
Sheep's Rampion — 145
Stæbe — 145
Stæchas, citrine — 139
Stæchadove — 139
Stæhelina — — 145
Spikenard — — 130
Spikenard, Plowman's — 129
Stone-wort — — 125
Succory — — 160
Succory-wart — 170
Swine's Succory — 168

T.

Tanacetum — 127
Tanacetum Vulgare — 127
Tanacetum Fruteſcens — 127
Tanacetum Crithmifolium 127
Tanacetum Annuum — 127
Tanacetum Sibiricum — 127
Tanacetum Incanum — 127
Tanacetum Suffruticoſum 127
Tanacetum Coſtus — 127
Tanzy — — 127
Tarragon — — 134
Tarchonanthus — 122
Tragopogon — 148
Tragopogon Pratenſe — 148
Tragopogon Orientale — 148
Tragopogon Porrifolium 148
Tragopogon Hybridum — 148
Tragopogon Virginicum 149
Tragopogon Dalechampii 149
Tragopogon Picroides — 149
Tragopogon Aſperum — 149

V.

Verbeſina — 125
Verbeſina Alata — 125
Verbeſina Acmella — 125
Verbeſina Pſeudo Acmella 125
Verbeſina Lavenia — 125
Verbeſina Alba — 125
Vipers-graſs — 162

W.

Wall Lettuce — 171
Wart Succory — 170
Wayweed — 152
Wool-thiſtle — 147
Wormwood — 134
Wormwood, Sea — 136
Wormwood, Roman — 134

FINIS.