Of Daffodils.

The Kindes.

Daffodill, or Narcissus, according to Dioscorides, is of two sorts: the flowers of both are white, the one having in the middle a purple circle or coronet, the other with a yellow cup circle or coronet. Since whose time there hath been sundry others described, as shall be set forth in their proper places.

1 Narcissus media purpureus.
Purple circled Daffodill.

† 4 Narcissus media croceus serotinus Polyanthus.
The late many flowered Daffodill with the Saffron-coloured middle.

The Description.

1 The first of the Daffodils is that with the purple crowne or circle, having small narrow leaves, thicke, far, and full of flimie juyce; among the which riseth a naked stalk, smooth and hollow, of a foot high, bearing at the top a faire milk-white flower growing forth of a hood or thinn filme, such as the flowers of onions are wrapped in: in the midst of which flower is a round circle or small corone of a yellowish colour, purled or bordered about the edge of the said ring or circle with a pleasant purple colour, which being past, there followeth a thicke knob or button, wherein is contained blacke round seed. The root is white, bulbovs or Onion fashion.

2 The second kinde of Daffodill agreeeth with the precedent in every respect, sauing that this Daffodill flowereth in the beginning of Februarie, and the other not vntill April, and is somewhat leffer. It is called Narcissus media purpureus praecox; That is, Timely purple ringed Daffodill. The next may have the addition praecocior, More timely: and the last in place, but first in time, praecocissimus, Most timely, or very early flowering Daffodill.
Double flored purple circled Daffodill.

The late floring small Daffodill.

7. Narcissus medioluteus.
Primrose Pearles, or the common white Daffodill.

8. Narcissus medioluteus polyanthos.
French Daffodill.
9 Narcissus Pisanus.
Italian Daffodill.

10 Narcissus albus multiplex.
The double white Daffodill of Constantinople.

11 Narcissus flore pleno albo.
The other double white Daffodill.

12 Narcissus flore pleno, medio luteo.
Double white Daffodil with the middle yellow.
3 The third kind of Daffodill with the purplering or circle in the middle, hath many small narrow leaves, very flat, crookedly bending toward the top, among which riseth up a slender bare stalk, at whose top doth grow a faire and pleasant flower, like unto those before descripted, but latter, and florish sooner, wherein consisteth the difference.

4 There is also another somewhat lefer, and florish somewhat earlier than the last described.

4 This in roots, leaves, and stalks differeth very little from the last mentioned kindes; but it beareth many flowers upon one stalk, the outer leaves being like the former, white, but the cup or ring in the middle of a saffron colour, with drier yellow threads contained therein.

5 To these may be added another mentioned by Clusius, which differeth from these onely in the flowers; for this hath flowers consisting of six large leaves fairely spread abroad, within which are other six leaves not so large as the former, and then many other little leaves mixed with threads comming forth of the middle. Now there are purple veils which runne betweene the first and second ranke of leaves, in the flower, and so in the rest. This flowers in May 5 and it is Narcissus pleno flore quinque, of Clusius. 4

† 13 Narcissus flore pleno, medio veriscolore.
Double Daffodill with a drier coloured middle.

14 Narcissus totus albus.
Milke white Daffodill.

6 This late flouring Daffodill hath many fat thicke leaves, full of juice, among the which riseth up a naked stalk, on the top whereof groweth a faire white flour, havng in the middle a ring or yellow circle. The seed groweth in knobby seed vessels. The root is bulbous of Onion fashion. It florisheth later than the others before described, that is to say, in April and May.

7 The seuenthe kind of Daffodill is that sort of Narcissus or Primrose peereless that is most common in our countrey gardens, generally knowne every where. It hath long fat and thicke leaves, full of a slimie juice; among which riseth up a bare thicke stalk, hollow within and full of juice. The flower groweth at the top, of a yellowish white colour, with a yellow crown or circle in the middle; and florisheth in the moneth of April, and sometimes sooner. The root is bulbous fashion.

8 The eighth Daffodill hath many broad and thicke leaves, fat and full of juice, hollow and spongesous. The stalks, flowers, and roots are like the former, and differeth in that, that this plant bringeth
ageth forth many flores upon one stalk, and the other fewer, and not of so perfect a sweet smell, but more offensive and stinking the head. It hath this addition, Polyanthos, that is, of many flores, wherein especially confineth the difference.

9 The Italian Daffodil is very like the former, which to distinguish in words, that they may be knovn one from another, is impossible. Their flores, leaves, and roots are like, suiting that the flores of this are sweeter and more in number.

15 Narcissus Luncifolius proceus.
Ruth Daffodill, or Luncifolia.

16 Narcissus Luncifolius ferentius.
Late flowering Ruth Daffodill.

10 The double white Daffodill of Constantinople was sent into England unto the right honourable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flores; whose roots when they were planted in our London gardens, did bring forth beautifull flores, very white and double, with some yellownesse mixed in the middle leaves, pleasant in smell, but since that time we never could by any industrious or manuring bring them unto flowering againe. So that it should appeare, when they were discharged and shot or bursten which they had begotten in their owne country, and not finding that matter, foil, or elymate to beget more flores, they remaine ever since barren and fruitlesse. Besides, we found by experience, that those plants which in Autumne did shoo forth leaves, did bring forth no flores at all; and the others that appeared not until the Spring, did flourish and bear their flores. The stalks, leaves, and roots are like unto the other kinds of Daffodils. It is called of the Turks, Gul Catamer late; That is, Narcissus with double flores. Notwithstanding we have received from beyond the seas, as well from the Low Countries, as also from France, another sort of greater beautie, which from yeare to yeare doth yield forth most pleasant double flores, and great encrease of roots, very like as well in stalkes as other parts of the plant, unto the other sorts of Daffodils. It differeth onely in the flores, which are very double and thicke thrue together, as are the flores of our double Primrose, having in the middle of the flore some few chyns or welts of a bright purple colour, and the other mixed with yellow as aforesaid.

11 This also with double white flores, which Clofus lets forth in the sixth place, is of the same kinde with the last described, but it beares but one or two flores upon a stalk, whereas the other hath many.

12 This, which is Clofus his Narcissus flore pleno 2, is in roots, leaves, and stalkes very like the
precedent, but the floures are composed of six large white out-leaues; but the middle is filled with many faire yellow little leaues much like to the double yellow wall-floure. They smel sweeter like as the last mentioned.

13. This differs from the last mentioned onely in that it is leffe, and that the middle of the floure within the yellow cup is filled with longith narrow little leaues, as it were crossing each other. Their colour is white, but mixed with some greene on the outside, and yellow on the inside. 

14. The milke white Daffodill differeth not from the common white Daffodill, or Primrose peerelefe, in leaues, stalkes, roots, or floures, sauing that the floures of this plant hath not any other colour in the floure but white, whereas all the others are mixed with one colour or other.

‡ 17 *Narcissus juncifolius Rosoluteus.*
Rose or round flored *Inniquilia.*

‡ 18 *Narcissus juncifolius ampla calice.*
White *Inniquilia* with the large cup.

‡ 19 *Narcissus juncifolius reflexus flore albo.*
The white reflex *Inniquilia.*

15. The Rush Daffodill hath long, narrow, and thicke leaues, very smooth and flexible, almost round like Ruther, whereof it tooke his surnaume to *juncifolius* or *Rufhie.* It springeth vp in the beginning of Januarie, at which time also the floures doe shoot forth their buds at the top of small rushy stalkes, sometimes two, and often more upon one stalk, made of six small yellow leaues. The cup or crowne in the middle is likewise yellow, in shape resembling the other Daffodills, but smaller, and of a strong sweet smell. The root is bulbed, whitewithin, and covered with a blacke skin or filme.

16. This Rush Daffodil is like unto the precedent in each respect, sauing that it is altogether leffer, and longer before it come to flouring. There is also a white flored one of this kinde.

‡ 17 There
17 There is also another Runh Daffodill or *tremula*, with floures not sharpe pointed, but end with a little cup in the middle: the colour is yellow or else white. This is *Lycoris dilatata flore rotundae circuminicata rosea*.

18 There is also another *tremula*, whose leaves and stalks are like those of the first described thy Daffodill, but the cup in the midst of the flower is much larger. The colour of the flower is commonly white. *Clusius* calls this *Narcissus tuncifolius amplo calice*.

19 There are three or four reflex *tremulae*, whose cups hang down, and the five incompaldic leaves turn up or back, whence they take their names. The flowers of the first are yellow, and half of the second all white, the cup of the third is yellow, and the reflex leaves white. The fourth has a white cup, and yellow reflex leaves. This seems to be *Lycoris montanus minimus compacta*.

20 This is like to the ordinarie leffer *tremula*, but that the floures are very double, consisting many long and large leaves mixed together; the shorter leaves are obtuse, as if they were eliptial. They are wholly yellow. ✦

19 *Narcissus tuncifolius reflexus minor.*
   *The leffer reflex tremula.*

20 *Narcissus tuncifolius multiplex.*
   *The double tremula.*

21 The Persian Daffodill hath no stalk at all, but onely a small and tender foot stalk of an inch high, such as the Saffron floure hath: upon which short and tender stalk doth stand a yellowish floure consisting of six small leaves; of which the three innermost are narrower than those on the outer side. In the middle of the floure doth grow forth a long stile or pointall, set about with many small chites or threads. The whole floure is of an unpleaunt finell, much like to Poppy. The leaves rise vp a little before the floure, long, smooth, and shining. The root is bulbethicke, and groisse, blackish on the outer side, and pale within, with some threads hanging at the lower part.

22 The Autumnne Daffodill bringeth forth long smooth, glittering leaves, of a depe greenish colour: among which riseth vp a short stalk, bearing at the top one floure and no more, resembling the floure of Mead Saffron or common Saffron, consisting of six leaves of a bright shining yellow colour; in the middle whereof stand six threads or chites, and also a peittell or clapper yellow like. The root is thicke and groisse like unto the precedent.

23 To this last may be adioyned another which in shape somewhat resembles it. The leaves
leaves are smooth, green, growing straight up, and almost a finger's breadth; among which rise up a stalk a little more than half a foot in height, at the top of which grows forth a yellow flower not much unlike that of the last described Autumn Narcissus: it consists of five leaves some inch and half a inch in length, and some half inch broad, sharp pointed, the three inner leaves being somewhat longer than the outer. There grow forth out of the midst of the flower three whitish chives, tis with yellow, and a peal in the midst of them longer than any of them. The root consists of many coats, with fibres coming forth of the bottom thereof like others of this kind. It flowers in February.

21 Narcissus Perennis.
The Persian Daffodil.

22 Narcissus Autumnalis major.
The great Winter Daffodil.

24. Small Winter Daffodil hath a bulbous root, much like unto the root of Rush Daffodil, but less: from which rises up a naked stalk without leaves, on the top whereof grows a small white flower, with a yellow circle in the middle, sweet in smell, something flushing the head as do the other Daffodils.

The Daffodils with purple coronets do grow wide in sundry places of France, chiefly in Burgundy, and in Switzerland in meadows. The Rush Daffodil grows wild in sundry places of Spain, among grass and other herbs. Dioscorides saith, That they be especially found upon mountaine. Theocritus affirmeth the Daffodils to grow in meadows, in his nineteenth Bist, or twentieth, according to some editions: where he writeth, That the faire Lady Europa, enthralling with her Nymphs into the meadows, did gather the sweet smelling Daffodils; in these Verdes:

Adversum illam.

Which we may English thus:
But when the Girls were come into
The meadows flowing all in sight,
That Wench with these, this Wench with these
Trim flowers, themselves did all delight:
She with the Narcissus good in scent,
And she with Hyacinths content.

But
But it is not greatly to our purpose particularly to seek out their places of growing wild, seeing that we have them all and every of them in our London gardens, in great abundance. The common white Daffodill groweth wild in fields and sides of woods in the west parts of England.

The Time.

They flower for the most part in the Spring; that is, from the beginning of February unto the end of April.

The Persian and Winter Daffodils do flower in September and October.

23 *Narcissus vernus praecocior flos florc.*

The timely Spring yellow Daffodill.

24 *Narcissus Autumnalis minor*

Small Winter Daffodill.

The Names.

Although their names be set forth in their several titles, which may serve for their appellations and distinctions; notwithstanding it shall not be impertinent to add a supply of names, as also the cause why they are so called.

The Persian Daffodill is called in the Sclavonian or Turkish tongue, *Zarunca Persiana*, and *Zaruncaea*, as for the most part all other sorts of Daffodils are. Notwithstanding the double flowered Daffodill they name *Ginat catamor lute*. Which name they generally give unto all double flowers.

The common white Daffodill with the yellow circle they call *Serin Cade*, that is to say, the kings Chalice; and *Deudahibini*, which is to say, Camels neck, or as we do say of a thing with long spindle shames, long-thankes, springing it from the long necke of the flower.

The Rush Daffodill is called of some *Ionquillas*, of the similitude the leaves have with Rushes. Of *Dioscorides, Balbus Vomitorius*, or Vomiting Bulbe, according to *Dodoenius*.

Generally all the kindes are comprehended under this name *Narcissus*, called of the Grecians *Naiades*; in Dutch *Narcissus*; in Spanish, *Trompen*; in English, *Daffodilly, Daffodowndilly*, and Primerose peterecree.

*Sepitcles* nameth them the garland of the infernal gods, because they that are delved and dullest with death, should worthilie be crowned with a dullest flower.

Of the first and second Daffodill *Ouid* hath made mention in the third booke of his *Metamorphosis*. 
phæsis, where he describeth the transformation of the faire boy Narcissus into a floure of his own name, laying,

\[\text{Nasium corpus erat, crecum pro corpore florum} \]
\[\text{Invenimus, folijs medium cingentibus albis.} \]

But as for body none remain'd, in stead whereof they found
A yellow floure, with milke white leaues ingirtting of it round.

Pliny and Plutarch affirme, as partly hath been touched before, that their narcoticke quality was the very cause of the name Narcissus; that is, a qualitie causing sleepeineffe, which in Greekes is \[\text{title}\] of the fish Torpedo, called in Greeke \[\text{title}\], which summenes the hands of them that touch him, as being hurtfull to the finewes; and bringeth dulleneffe to the head, which properly belongeth to the Narcissises, whose smell caueth drowneineffe.

\[\text{The Nature.} \]

The roots of Narcissus are hot and dry in the second degree.

\[\text{The Vertues.} \]

A Galen faith, That the roots of Narcissus haue such wonderfull qualities in drying, that they confound and glose together very great wounds, yea and such gashes or cuts as happen about the veins, finewes, and tendons. They haue also a certaine cleansing and attracting facultie.

B The roots of Narcissus, if they be stampt with honeys, and applied plaiter-wise, helpeth them that are burned with fire, and isoyeth together finewes that are cut in funder.

C Being vied in manner aforesaid, it helpeth the great wrenches of the ankles, the aches and pains of the isovets.

D The same applied with honys and nettle seed helpeth Sun burning and the morphew.

E The same stampt with barrowes greasc and leuen of rie bread, hath neth to maturation hard impostumes, which are not easly brought to ripeineffe.

F Being stampt with the meale of Darmell and honeys, it draweth forth thrones and flibs out of any part of the body.

G The root, by the experiment of Apuleius, stampt and strained, and giuen in drinke, helpeth the cough and collick, and those that be entred into a pitticke.

H The roots whether they be eaten or drunken, do move vomit, and being mingled with Vineger and nettle seed, taketh away lentiles and spots in the face.

---

**CHAP. 87. Of the Bastard Daffodill.**

\[\text{The Description.} \]

1 The double yellow Daffodill hath small smooth narrow leaues, of a darke greene colour; among which riseth vp a naked hollow stalk of two hands high, bearing at the top a faire and beautifull yellow floure, of a pleasant sweet smelle: it feedeth his floure, but there followeth no feed at all, as it happeneth in many other double floures. The root is small, bulbous, or onion fashion, like unto the other Daffodils, but much smaller.

2 The common yellow Daffodill or Daffodowndilly is so well knowne to all that it needeth no description.

3 We have in our London gardens another sort of this common kind, which naturally groweth in Spaine, very like unto our best knowne Daffodill in shape and proportion, but altogether fairer, greeter, and lafter longer before the floure doth fall or fade.

4 This hath leaues and roots like the last described, but somewhat leisse: the floure also is in shape not unlike that of the precedent, but leiseth, growing vpon a weake slender greene stalk, of some fingeles length: the seed is contained in three cornered, yet almost round heads. The root is small, bulbous, and blacke on the outside.

5 This hath a longish bulbous root, somewhat blacke on the outside, from which riseth vp leaues not so long nor broad as those of the last described: in the midst of these leaues springs vp a stalk, slender, and some halfe foot in height; at the top of which, forth of a white fume, breaks forth a floure like in shape to the common Daffodill, but leisse, and wholly white, with the brim of the cup welted about. It floures in April, and ripens the seeds in June.

\[\text{The Place.} \]

The double yellow Daffodill I received from Robinus of Paris, which he procured by means of friends from Orleance and other parts of France.
1 Pseudonarcissus latius multiplex.
   Double yellow Daffodill.

2 Pseudonarcissus Anglicus.
   Common yellow Daffodill.

3 Pseudonarcissus Hispanicus.
   The Spanish yellow Daffodill.

4 Pseudonarcissus minor Hispanicus.
   The lesser Spanish Daffodill.
The yellow English Daffodill groweth almost everie where through England. The yellow Spanish Daffodill dothlikewise decke up our London Gardens, where they increafe infinitely.

The double Daffodill fendeth forth his leaves in the beginning of Februarie, and his flowers in April.

The first is called Pseudonarcifius multiplex, and Narcifius latens Polyanthos: in English, the double yellow Daffodill, or Narcifius.

The common sort are called in Dutch, Geel Sporeckel bloemen: in English, yellow Daffodill, Daffodilly, and Daffodowndilly.

The temperature is referred into the kinds of Narcifius.

The vertues are Touching the vertues hereof, it is found out by experiment of some of the late Physitians, that the decoction of the roots of this yellow Daffodill do purge by siege tough and flegmaticke humors, and also watereth, and is good for them that are full of raw humors, especially if there be added thereto a little anise feed and ginger, which will correct the churlish badness of the working.

The distilled water of Daffodils doth cure the Palsie, if the Patient be bathed and rubbed with the said liquor by the fire. It hath beene proved by an especiall and trusty Friend of mine, a man learned, and a diligent searcher of nature, Mr. Nicholas Belfom, sometimes of Kings Colledge in Cambridge.

CHAP. 86. Of divers other Daffodils or Narcifius.

There are besides the forementioned sorts of Daffodils, sundry others, some of which may be referred to them; other some not. I do not intend an exact enumeration of them, it being a thing not so fitting for a historie of Plants, as for a Florilegie, or booke of flowers. Now those that require all their figures, and more exact descriptions, may finde satisfaction in the late Work of my kinde friend Mr. John Parkinson, which is intituled Paradisus terræfris: for in other Florilegies, as in that of De Bry, Swertz, &c. you have barely the names and figures, but in this are both figures, and an exact historie or declaration of them. Therefore I in this place will but overly briefly describe and name some of the rarest that are preferred in our choice gardens, and a few others whereof yet they are not poiffit.

The Descriptions.

1. The first of these, which for the largeness is called Nonpareille, hath long broad leaves and roots like the other Daffodils. The flower consists of six very large leaves of a pale yellow colour, with a very large cup, but not very long: this cup is yellower than the incomparing leaves, narrower also at the bottom than at the top, and vaneously cut about the edges. This is called Narcifius omnium maximus, or Non pareille: the figure well expresseth the flower, but that it is somewhat too little. There is a variety of this with the open leaves & cup both yellow, which makes the difference. There is also another Non pareille, whose flowers are all white, and the six leaves that stand spred abroad are vnally a little folded, or turned in at their ends.

2. Besides these former there are foure or fiue double yellow Daffodils, which I cannot passe over in silence; the first is that which is vulgarly among Florists knowne by the name of Robins Narciflic.
Narcisse; and it may be was the same our Author in the precedent chapter mentions he received from Robine; but he giving the figure of another, and a description not well fitting this, I can affirm nothing of certaintie. This double Narcisse of Robine grows with a stalk some foot in height, and the flower is very double, of a pale yellow colour, and it seems commonly to divide itself into some six partitions, the leaves of the flower lying one upon another even to the middle of the flower. This may be called Narcissus pallidus multiplex Robini, Robine's double pale Narcisse.

1 Narcissus omnium maximus.
The Nonpareil Daffodill.

3 Pseudonarcissus flore pleno.
The double yellow Daffodill.

3 The next to this is that which from our Author, the first observer thereof, is vulgarly called Gerrards Narcisse; the leaves and root do not much differ from the ordinary Daffodill; the stalk is scarce a foot high, bearing at the top thereof a flower very double; the six outermost leaves are of the same yellow colour as the ordinary one is; those that are next are commonly as deep as the tube or trunk of the single one, and amongst them are mixed also other paler coloured leaves, with some green stripes here & there among those leaves; these flowers are sometimes all contained in a trunk like that of the single one, the six outer-leaves excepted: other whereas this inclosure is broke, and then the flower stands faire open like as that of the last described. Lobel in the second part of his Adversaria tells, That our Author Master Gerrard found this in Wiltshire, growing in the garden of a poor old woman, in which place formerly a Cunning man (as they vulgarly terme him) had dwelt.

This may be called in Latin, according to the English, Narcissus multiplex Gerardi, Gerrards double Narcisse.

The figure we here give you is expressed somewhat too tall, and the flower is not altogether so double as it ought to be.

4 There are also two or three double yellow Daffodils yet remaining. The first of these is called Wilmotts Narcisse, (from Master Wilmott, late of Bow) and this hath a very faire double & large yellow flower composed of deeper and paler yellow leaves orderly mixed.

The second (which is called Tradescants Narcisse, from Master John Tradescants of South-Lambeth) is the largest and tallest of all the rest; in the largeness of the flowers it exceeds Wilmotts, which otherwise it much resembles; some of the leaves whereof the flower consists are sharp pointed.
All red, and these are of a paler colour; other some are much more obtuse, and these are of a deeper and fairer yellow.

This may be called *Narcissus Rosaceus Tradescanti, Tradescants Rose Daffodill.*

The third M. Parkinson challengeth to himselfe; which is a flower to be respected, not so much for the beautie, as for the various composure thereof, for some of the leaves are long and sharpe pointed, others obtuse and curled, a third sort long and narrow, and visally some few hollow, and in shape resembling a horse; the utmost leaves are commonly streaked and of a yellowish green, the next to them fold themselves vp round, and are visally yellow, yet sometimes they are edged with green. There is a deep yellow pestill divided into three parts, visually in the midst of this flower. It flowes in the end of March. Visually (before M. Parkinson set forth his Florilegie, or garden of flowers) called this flower *Narcissus septemvires*; by reason of its various shape and colour; but since I thinke it fitter to give it to the Author, and term it *Narcissus multiplex varius* Parkinsoni, *Parkinsoni* various double Narcisse.

5 *Narcissus Jacobean Indicus.*
The Indian or Jacobean Narcisse.

6 *Narcissus juncifolium montanus minimus.*
The least Rush-leaved Mountaine Narcisse.

5 Now come I to treat of some more rarely to be found in our gardens, if at all. That which takes the first place is by Clusius called *Narcissus Jacobean Indicus,* the Indian or Jacobean Narcisse. The root hereof is much like to an ordinarie onion, the leaves are broad like the other Narcisses, the stalk is smooth, round, hollow, and without knots, at the top whereof, out of a certaine skinny huske comes forth a faire red flooure like that of the flowering Indian reed, but that the leaves of this are somewhat larger, and it hath six chieues or threads in the middle thereof of the same colour as the flooure, and they are adorned with brownish pendants; in the midst of these there stands a little farther out than the rest, a three forked stile, under which succeeds a triangular head, after the falling of the flooure.

This gives his flooure in June or July.

6 This Lobei calls *Narcissus montanus juncifolius minimus,* The least Rush-leaved mountaine Narcisse. The leaves of this are like the *Tanguilia,* the stalk is short, the flooure yellow, with the six winged leaves small and paler coloured, the cup open and large to the bignesse of the flooure.
7. This also is much like the former; but the six encompassing leaves are of a greenish faint yellow colour, the cup is indented, or unequally curled about the edges, but yellow like the precedent. Lobell calls this *Narcissus montanus juncefolius flore fimbriato*. The mountaine Rush-leaved Narcisse with an indented or curled cup.

47 *Narcissus montanus juncefolius flore fimbriato.*

The mountaine Rush-leaved Narcisse with an indented or curled cup.

48 *Narcissus omnium minimus montanus albus.*

The least mountaine white Narcisse.

8. The leaves of this are as small as the Autumnne Iacinth, the flake some handful high, and the flower like the last described, but it is of a whitish colour. Lobell calls this last described, *Narcissus omnium minimus montanus albus*. The least mountaine white Narcisse. These three last vitally flower in February.

---

**Chap. 37. Of Tulipa, or the Dalmatian Cap.**

† The Kindes.

_Tulipa_, or the Dalmatian Cap is a strange and forreine floure, one of the number of the bulb bed flours, whereof there be sundry sorts, some greater, some lesser, with which all studious and painefull Herbarists desire to be better acquainted, because of that excellent diversitie of most brawe flours which it beareth. Of this there be two chiefe and general kindes, _viz._, *Precox* and *Serotina*; the one doth beare his flours timely, the other later. To these two we will adde another sort called *Media*, flourishing betweene both the others. And from these three sorts, as from their heads, all other kindes do proceed, which are almost infinite in number. Notwithstanding, some are called _H. laevigata_ and _A. phageum_ of Ley.