

THE
BRITISH
FLOWER GARDEN,
(*Series the Second,*)
CONTAINING
COLOURED FIGURES & DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE MOST
ORNAMENTAL & CURIOUS
HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS;
OR THOSE THAT ARE SOMEWHAT TENDER, BUT MAY STILL BE CULTIVATED
IN A WARM BORDER, NEEDING ONLY A MAT, OR A GARDEN POT,
PLACED OVER THEM IN SEVERE FROST;
SOME WILL EVEN REQUIRE BOTH EXPEDIENTS.

BY ROBERT SWEET, F.L.S.
Author of *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis*; *Hortus Britannicus*; *Botanical Cultivator*;
Geraniaceæ; *Cistineæ*; *Flora Australasica*; the *Florist's Guide*;
the *British Warblers*, &c.

The Drawings by E. D. SMITH, F.L.S.

VOLUME II.

LONDON:
JAMES RIDGWAY, 169, PICCADILLY.

M.DCCC.XXXIII.



Ed. Smith del.

R. & J. Thelme 165 Broadly July 1831.

Waddell sc.

AJAX cernuus.

Drooping creamy white Ajax.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 296.

Sect. V. NARCISSINÆ. Radix bulbosa. Spatha monophylla. Flores umbellati, raro solitarii. Perianthium tubulosum petaloideum, 6-partitum, coronatum.

AJAX. *Spatha* uniflora. *Perianthium* 6-partitum, patens: tubo turbinato; coronâ grandi poculiformi perianthii laciniis subæquanti. *Genitalia* recta. *Filamenta* libera, æqualia, ad basin tubi inserta, æqualiter, et ad ejus lacera paululum adnata, coronâ sæpe ter breviora. *Antheræ* lineares longæ. *Ovarium* triloculare, trivalve; *valvis* biseptiferis. *Ovulæ* numerosæ ovatæ, quadrifariam insertæ.—*Herbæ* (Europææ) *bulbosæ*; *bulbis* tunicatis inferne rotundatis, superne conicis; *foliis* semper bifariis loratis grosse nervoso-striatulis plano-canaliculatis plus minus glaucis, ante anthesin fere semper erectis. *Scapis* semper unifloris. Haworth in *Narcis. revis. in supp. pl. succ.* p. 111. parum mutatum. *Swt. hort. brit. edit.* 2. p. 514.

A. cernuus, foliis lorato-linearibus canaliculatus; subtus carinatis longitudinaliter striatis glaucescentibus, coronâ cylindraceâ crispâ 6-lobâ: lobis rotundis integerrimis, segmentis perianthii ovatis obliquis, flore cernuo.

Ajax cernuus. *Haworth on the Narcissæan group of plants in the philos. magaz. and annals*, Aug. 1, 1830, p. 132; and in a *Monograph on the Narcissææ*, by A. H. Haworth, in an appendix to the end of Vol. 1. of *Sweet's British Flower Garden*, series 2. p. 2. col. 2.

Narcissus cernuus. *Roth catalect. bot. fasc.* 1. p. 43. *Neue Beytr. zur Botan.* p. 187. *Schult. syst.* 7. pars 2. add. p. 1732. non *Salisb. prodr.*

Leaves lorately linear, scarcely acute, glaucescent, channelled on the upper side, hollowly keeled at the back, prominently striated with numerous longitudinal lines. *Scape* slender, erect, but bending round at the point, somewhat compressed, with 2 flat edges, striated with numerous lines. *Spathe* ovate, rounded at the end, membranaceous, bursting on the upper side. *Ovarium* below the flower, oblong, green and glossy, 3-celled and 3-valved, 2 septums passing up the centre, and each bearing 2 rows of ovulæ. *Perianthium* deeply 6-parted, segments oblong-elliptic, acute, more or less twisted, longer than the tube. *Crown* about the length

of, or a little longer than the segments, tubular, deeply and regularly 6-lobed, the lobes rounded, entire, somewhat undulate or curled at the margin. *Stamens* 6, inserted in the base of the tube, nearly of equal length: *anthers* linear, all included in the crown. *Style* smooth, longer than the stamens, but also included within the crown. *Stigma* slightly 3-lobed, hollow on the upper side, pustulate.

The double variety differs solely from the single, by its crown being filled with petals, and its stronger and more robust scape. For the opportunity of giving the present figure of this beautiful species of *Ajax*, we are obliged in part to Mr. Thomas Milne, of the Fulham Nursery, for the single variety, and in part to the Reverend Mr. Ellicombe, Vicar of Bitton, the possessor of a fine collection of *Narcissi*, and of hardy herbaceous plants; and of whose liberality we feel highly sensible.

The present beautiful plant has been confused ever since Roth published it, with *A. moschatum*, by all Botanists, until Mr. Haworth obtained it from Mr. Ellicombe, of Bitton; and on comparing it with Roth's *Beitrag*, he immediately recognised it as the same as his *cernuus*; it is certainly the most distinct and handsome species of the whole genus, and is nearest related to *N. moschatum* and *N. tortuosus*, particularly the latter, with which it agrees precisely in colour.

Ajax is a poetical name; he was a warrior in the siege of Troy, of gigantic size and strength, and the most valiant Greek, next to Achilles.



1. The flower spread open to show the insertion of the Stamens, and the beautiful 6-lobed crown. 2. Ovary, terminated by the Style and bluntly 3-lobed Stigma. 3. Single flower. 4. Double.



N. pseudonarcissus

Publ. by Th. Gray, Nov. 1831.

Widdell & Co.

GANYMÈDES concolor.

Sulphur-coloured Ganymedes.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 296.

Sect. 5. *Spatha* monophylla, 1-7-flora. *Perianthium* tubulosum, petaloideum, 6-partitum, coronatum.

GANYMEDES. Supra fol. 99.

Corollæ (*Perianthii*) lacinia Cyclaminum more reflexæ; coronâ pendula poculiformi duplo vel plus longiores. *Genitalia* recta gracilia valde inæqualia. *Filamenta* tria tubo breviora et eo connata fere ad antheras erectas lineares: tria alia e tubo progredientia usque ad 3 lineas, et libera ultra tubum at coronâ breviora. *Stylus* coronâ longior usque 2-3 lineas et ultra, *stigmatē* trilobo exiguo pallido.—*Herbæ bulbosæ elegantes Europææ Corbulariarum foliis et habitu, at majores, et spathis 2-7-floris floribus cernuis nutantibusve, albis; sive pallidissime luteis, stramineisve, et delicatissime suaveolentibus.* Haworth supp. pl. succ. *Narcis. Revis.* p. 131.

N. concolor, 2-4-florus corollæ subnutantibus, laciniiis subreflexis, coronâ truncata integra triplo longioribus, stylo longe exserto.

Ganymedes concolor. Haworth loc. cit. p. 131.—*Monogr. Narcissin.* p. 4.

No. 2.

Narcissus juncifolius flore luteo reflexo. *Park. parad.* p. 92.

Bulb obversely top-shaped, producing a large cluster of small white fibres at the base, the upper part ending in a 2-valved membranaceous sheath, which encloses the leaves. *Leaves* succulent, very long, linear, tapering to a blunt point, deeply channelled on the upper side, owing to the sides being folded inwards, deeply furrowed with numerous furrows underneath. *Scape* shorter than the leaves, slightly angular, striate, inclining to glaucous. *Flowers* 2 to 4, nodding, of an elegant straw colour. *Sheath* membranaceous, acute, bursting on one side for the expansion of the pedicles, which it encloses at the base. *Pedicles* unequal in length, bluntly 3-sided. *Germen* smooth, bluntly 3-sided. *Perianthium* tubular, limb 6-parted, segments oblongly ovate, mucronate,

imbricate at the base, a little twisted and recurved, rather longer than the tube, of a bright straw colour. *Crown* of the same colour as the segments, truncate, more or less wavy, entire, nearly 3 times shorter than the segments. *Stamens* 6, three inserted in the mouth of the tube, and about half the length of the crown; the other 3 inserted lower down in the tube, and scarcely reaching beyond the mouth: *filaments* short and smooth: *anthers* incumbent. *Style* smooth, exerted at some distance beyond the crown. *Stigma* small, 3-lobed.

The drawing was taken from the rich Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, a few years ago. Probably, a native of the Pyrenees; thrives in light loam, and a warm situation, or near a wall; and is propagated by offsets, but is at present very rare, and flowers late in April.



1. Flower spread open, to show the insertion of the stamens. 2. A detached anther, with the upper part of its filament, which is not attached to the tube of the corolla, although its under part is, as appears by the visible line which it forms. 3. The Germen, with its attached style, ending in its small pale trilobulately rounded stigma, all magnified.



HERMIONE Trewiana.

Trew's Hermione.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 296.

Sect. I. *Radix* bulbosa. *Flores* spathacei, umbellati, raro solitarii.

HERMIONE. *Spatha* 1-multiflora. *Perianthii segmentis* in stellam patentes; coronâ parvâ caliciformi 3-5-plo longiores. *Tubus* gracilis angulato-cylindricus corollæ laciniis longior, viridis. *Filamenta* toto tubo adnata apice solum semilineam libera; tria tubo longe breviora, tria ejus longitudine. *Anthera* parvulæ trigono-ovata erectæ, tres tubo inclusæ, tres cum semisuperantes. *Stylus* rectus inclusus. *Stigma* plus minus trilobato-trifidum, lobis rotundatis. *Supra folio* 92. *Haworth in Narc. Revis. in supp. plant. succ.* p. 137.

Tribus II. **TAZZETTA.** *Folia* lorato-sublinearia obtusa viridescens, glauca v. glaucescentia. *Scapi* elevato-striati multiflori. *Tubus* angulato-cylindricus raro semicylindricus (*H. fistulosa*), elongatus. *Corona* cyathiformis v. cupularis aut rotata, integra plus minusve lacera, lobata aut crenulata.

Sect. I. *Floribus* albis, *segmentis perianthii ovatis ellipticisve obtusis aut acutis sæpissime mucronulatis.*

H. Trewiana, umbellis plurifloris, perianthii segmentis ovatis apice breve mucronulatis cum prima florentia imbricata posteriora subreflexo-tortuosa, corona patula pollubrifloris lobatim-crenulata subplicatula lutea.

NARCISSUS Trewianus, foliis lineari-loratis carinatis, scapo tereti-ancipiti striato, pedicellis spatha sub-longioribus, corollæ tubo germine 3-plo longiore, corona laciniis sub-duplo breviora, campanulato-rotata plicato-corrugata obsolete trilobo-repanda, margine inæquabiliter fissa, subdentato-erosula. *Ker Botan. magaz. fol.* 1298, *in emendanda.*

Narcissus orientalis a. Botan. magaz. t. 940.

Hermione grandiflora. Haworth in. supp. plant. succ. p. 141.

Narcissus grandiflorus. Haw. in Synops. pl. succ. app. p. 332.

Hermione crenularis. Salisb. in hort. trans. v. 1. p. 263. *excl. syn. Haw.*

Bazelman major. Trew flor. imag. 1. t. 23.

N. latifolius byzantinus major luteus. II. Clus. hist. 1. p. 154.

N. anglicus polyanthos. Park. parad. terr. 82. t. 81. f. 6.

N. polyanthos major albus calyce medio croceo-luteo. Rudb. elys. t. 60. f. 6.

Bulb rounder than in other related species, clothed with irregular brown shelly scales. *Sheath*, surrounding the leaves, striate, higher on one side than the other, in which it differs from *H. obtusifolia*, a nearly related, but very different species. *Leaves* from 2 to 4, or from 6 to 8 inches long when not forced, but much longer when forced; three fourths of an inch broad at the base, tapering upwards, and ending

in rather a bluntish point, but more acute than most of the related species; furrowed on the upper side and keeled below, longitudinally striated, somewhat glaucescent. *Scape* in plants, not forced, longer than the leaves, very stout and succulent, solid below, but hollow from about the middle, roundly subcompressed, with a sharp angle on each side, and striated longitudinally with numerous prominent lines, a little glaucescent or mealy. *Spathe* ovate, acute, membranaceous, striated, not half the length of the front peduncles, but about even with the back ones. *Umbels* 4 to 8-flowered, most frequently 6-flowered; pedicels acutely 3-angled, flat at the back, the upper angle rather inconspicuous, so as to make them subsemicylindrical, longitudinally striated with several lines; front ones 4 inches in length; back ones 2 inches, all more or less varying in height from the two extremes. *Ovarium* ovate, acutely 3-sided. *Tube* of the flower bluntly triangular, with a longitudinal line on each side between the angles, about half as long again as the segments of the limb. *Segments* ovate, tapering to the base, white, every other one terminated by a short mucrone, the others ending in a small callosity: when first expanded, flat and closely imbricate; at length becoming more or less twisted. *Crown* about one fourth of an inch in height, nearly three fourths of an inch across, bason-formed, rugulose, and crenulated at the margin, of a golden yellow. *Stamens* 6, inserted in the mouth of the tube; 3 extending beyond it, and 3 equal to it: *filaments* very short, inserted about the centre of the back of the anthers. *Style* smooth, flat, and slightly furrowed on 2 sides. *Stigma* of 3 short rounded lobes, slightly reflexed at the points, and pustulose. *Ovula* numerous, the seeds obovate, smooth.

It is impossible that the present species can produce seed of itself without assistance, as the stigma is so far below the stamens, that the pollen cannot come in contact with it; most probably this is effected by insects in its natural habitats.

Our drawing was made from a bulb received from Mr. Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, which flowered in our Garden, at Chelsea, last Spring.

The generic name is from Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Helena.



1. The tube of the flower laid open, to show the insertion of the stamina. 2. The ovary, with its style and 3-lobed stigma.



P. D. Smith del.

Pub. by J. Ridgway. Feb 1812.

Widdell

NARCISSUS stellaris.

Starry Narcissus.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr. p. 296.*

Sect. V. NARCISSINÆ. Radix bulbosa. Spatha monophylla, 1-multiflora. Perianthium tubulosum, petaloideum, 6-partitum, coronatum.

NARCISSUS. *Spatha* 1-3-flora. *Perianthii* laciniis plus minus stellatus. *Corona* crassa brevi patellari segmentis multum breviori. *Filamenta* tubo adnata 3 inferiora cum antheris parum inclusa: et 3 etiam inclusa cum antheris semiexsertis. *Ovarium* triangularis trivalvis; valvis medio bisep-
tiferis; ovula numerosa bifariam producta.

N. stellaris, perianthii segmentis stellato-patentibus distinctis obovato-cuneatis mucronatis, corona perlutea patellari: margine plicato crenulato croceo intus albido, antheris omnibus subexsertis, foliis angusto-linearibus glaucescentibus obtusiusculis.

Narcissus stellaris. *Haworth in Swt. brit. flor. gar. no. 25. vol. 1. at the end, June 1, 1831.* *Narcissinearum monographia, edit. 2. 1831.*

Narcissus medio purpureus serotinus. *Park. parad. p. 76. t. 75. f. 4.*

Bulb rather small, ovate, tapering upwards, clothed with a brown membranaceous skin, which frequently more or less peels off. *Leaves* linear, bluntish at the point, glaucous, channelled on the upper side and keeled below, longitudinally striated with numerous prominent lines, more strongly keeled towards the base. *Scape* erect, slender, slightly compressed, acutely angled at the edges, faintly striated, very much tapering upwards. *Spathe* lanceolate, thinly membranaceous, longer than the peduncle, neatly striated, of a light straw colour. *Peduncle* nearly cylindrical, very obtusely angled, producing 2 or 3 shallow furrows. *Ovarium* below the flower, 3-celled, 3-valved, of a pale glossy green, each valve bearing 2 septums, on which two rows of crowded ovulæ are inserted; those are a little tapering to the base and rounded at the ends, of a glossy whiteness, shining like ivory. *Perianthium* petal-like: *tube* bluntly 4-angular, thick: *segments* spreading out like a star, quite distinct to the base, cuneately obovate, mucronate, tapering very much towards the base, longitudinally veined, the veins more or less branched. *Crown* very short, yellow at the base with a white ring a little

within the margin, which is somewhat plaited and crenate, and terminates in a margin of bright scarlet. *Stamens* 6, inserted in the mouth of the tube, the anthers all exserted, those are large, thick, and loaded with an amazing quantity of granular pollen. *Style* smooth, even with the anthers. *Stigma* 3-lobed, the lobes broadish and pustulate.

The present rare species of this pretty genus, which appears not to have been noticed before by any modern botanist, though well figured in *Parkinson's paradisus terrestris*, published in the year 1629: it must either have disappeared soon after, or has probably survived in some old gardens, where little notice has been taken of it; all the red or saffron edged species having been, in Linnæus's time, generally considered as the same, or nothing more than varieties of the same species: since that time, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Haworth, and Mr. Sabine, as private individuals, have paid great attention to this tribe, but no one has published any thing of consequence concerning them in this country, except Mr. Haworth. Some private individuals have also paid much attention to them within these few years, particularly the Reverend Mr. Ellicombe, of Bitton, near Bath, and Mr. Kent, who at one time had a fine collection of plants at Clapton, but now resides at Bathwick, Bath. Mr. Milne, at the Fulham Nursery, has also been collecting for some years all the species and varieties of *Narcissi* that he could procure, for his private collection, and has several scarce species; and Messrs. Young have a very good collection at their Nursery, at Epsom: there is also a large collection at the Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick.

In May last, we, in company with Mr. Haworth, saw in the Apothecaries Company's Garden at Chelsea, a few plants of the present species in flower, which Mr. H. immediately pronounced to be one figured in Parkinson's work; from those our drawing was made: the different species appear to thrive best in a sandy loam, and many will produce seeds; they may also be increased by offsets from the root.

For the explanation of the generic name, see folio 92, of the second series.



1. Tube spread open, to show the insertion of the Stamens. 2. Ovarium, terminated by the Style, and 3-lobed pustulose Stigma.



E. Smith del.

N. S. P. / Ridgway, March 1852.

Widdell sc.

HÉLENA *gracilis*.*Slender Helena.**Linnean Class and Order.* HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 296.Sect. V. NARCISSÆ. *Radix bulbosa. Spatha monophylla* 1-v. multiflora. Perianthium tubulosum, petaloideum, 6-partitum, coronatum.

HELENA. *Spatha* 1-3-flora. *Perianthii* segmentis in stellam expansis, tubo multo brevioribus: *tubus* grossus valde compressus, angulis obtusis, fere ut in Narcisso, at longior, magisque compressus: *filamenta* omnia fere omnino toto tubo adnatæ: *antheræ* demum spiraliter tortæ, tres superne parte tubi inclusæ, tres tubi semisuperantes. *Stylus* tubum æquans stigmatibus tribus rotularibus. *Ovarium* triloculare, trivalve: valvis biseptiferis: *ovulæ* numerosæ, bifariam insertæ, obovato-spathulatæ, cætera ut in Narcisso. Charactere gracili sumptus.—*Habitus* in omnibus gracilior multo quam in ultimo, vel sequenti genere. *Folia* linearia fere plana, lineam lata et viridia seu glauca.

* *Flavissima* floris, foliis viridioribus.

H. gracilis, 1-3-floris, scapo gracili compresso superne ancipito læve, spatha pedunculo brevior inferne integra, perianthium flavissimum: segmentis ovatis acutis valde imbricatis horizontalibus saturatiore patula acetabuliformi, ore plicatim eroso-crenulata marcescente 5-6-plo longioribus.

*Haworth in Swt. brit. flor. gar. series 2. in end of volume 1. edit. 2. p. 120.**Narcissus gracilis. Bot. reg. t. 816.**Narcissus lætus. Redout. lilac. 428. non Salisb.*

Root bulbous, clothed with a glossy brown skin, the outside surrounded by numerous loose scales, which sheath the stem a good way up. *Leaves* several, dark green, the broadest about 4 lines in width, deeply channelled on the upper side and rounded below, striated longitudinally with numerous longitudinal slender lines, from 12 and a half to 14 inches in length, elongated linear, nearly of equal breadth from the base to the point. *Scape* erect, rather slenderish, in our specimens about 16 inches in height, flattened or slightly rounded, sharply but shortly 2-edged, striated longitudinally with innumerable slender lines, which extend to the spathe. *Spathe* rather more than an inch and a half in length, not very broad, membranaceous, and extending along way up the tube, nearly to its end. *Peduncles* slender, sharply 3-angled, from an inch and a half to nearly 3 inches in length. *Ovarium* below the perianthium, smooth, dark green, triangular, 3-celled, the cells each producing 2 septums, on which the seeds are longitudinally arranged, one row on each: *ovulæ* numerous, tapering to the base and widening upwards, of an obovately spathulate form: *tube* nearly double the length of the seg-

ments, flat on one side, and nearly subsemicylindrical on the other: *limb* composed of 6 horizontally spreading, elliptic, acute segments, of a bright yellow. *Crown* nearly flat, more or less plaited or undulate, scarcely crenulate at the edges, 5 or 6 times shorter than the segments of the perianthium, of a bright yellow. *Stamens* 6, 3 inserted in the tube a little below the throat: *filaments* short, smooth, attached to the anthers about half way up their back, and included in the throat; the other 3 attached in the throat, the anthers exerted: *anthers* 2-lobed, bursting in front for the exclusion of the pollen. *Style* smooth, slightly exerted. *Stigma* small, 3-lobed, the lobes rounded and slightly pustulose, flatly spreading.

The present genus is nearly related to the true genus *Narcissus*, but differs in the 3 lower stamens being inserted and included in the throat, the anthers of the 3 upper ones more or less exerted; the longer and more compressed tube, and the shorter segments of the limb: it agrees with it in its short spreading crown, and robust tube. It is also related to *Hermione*, in bearing only 2 rows of ovulæ in each cell, but differs in its short spreading crown, the thickness of its tube, and the narrowness of its foliage; it is also allied to *Jonquilla* in its short spreading cup and form of the leaves, but differs essentially in the form of its ovulæ, in the present being obovately spathulate, and in *Jonquilla* being subreniform. There is no other genus in the section of *NARCISSINEÆ* to which it has any need to be compared.

When a boy, we recollect well that a playmate of ours had another species of this genus, with a pale sulphur-coloured flower, with several other species and varieties of *Narcissi* in his garden; he had some dozens of it; the crown was the shortest of any we ever saw. It is still, perhaps, existing in some garden in the same village, which is Cockington, near Torquay, the villagers there being very fond of the cultivation of flowers.

The generic name is a poetical one, derived from *Helena*, the daughter of Leda, by Jupiter, in the shape of a swan, the most beautiful woman of her time; married to Menelaus, King of the Lacedemonians, to whom she bore Hermione. Afterwards, stole away by Paris, which occasioned the war between Greece and Troy, and the destruction of the latter.

◆◆◆

1. Perianthium spread open, to show the insertion of the 6 Stamens; 3 of them inserted below the throat, and 3 in the mouth, with the anthers exerted. 2. Ovarium. 3. Style, terminated by the 3-lobed fimbriate Stigma.



2 D. Arnott del

Pub by J. Ridgway May 1831.

Widdell sc

ÀJAX pùmilus.

Small 6-lobed Ajax.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 293.

Sect. V. NARCISSINÆ. *Radix bulbosa. Spatha monophylla. Flores umbellati, multiflori v. solitarii. Perianthium tubulosum petaloideum, 6-partitum, coronatum.*

AJAX. *Supra folio* 101. ser. 2.

*Div. * Minores, flaviflores, tubo longiusculo.*—† *Perianthii segmentis semiexpansis.*

A. pumilus, foliis latiusculis planis glaucis patentibus, perianthii segmentis anguste obcuneatis distinctis, coronâ ore sexlobâ patulâ minutissime rugosiusculâ.

Ajax pumilus. *Haworth in Sweet's British Flower Garden, at the end of vol. 1. second series. p. 1. edit. 2. p. 1.*

Ajax cuneiflorus. *Salisb. in Hort. trans. 1. p. 345. Haw. in Succ. suppl. p. 113.*

Narcissus pumilus. *Pass. hort. hyem. p. 8. c. ic. Salisb. prodr. p. 220.*

Bealer hort. Eyst. vern. 3. ord. fol. 5. f. 4.

Narcissus cuneiflorus. *Schult. syst. v. 7. pars. 2. p. 937.*

Narcissus hispanicus medius luteus. *Theatrum Flora, t. 20.*

Bulb small, covered with a thin brown bark. *Leaves* considerably spreading, glaucous, broadish, slightly concave, attenuated downwards towards the root, blunt at the point, very much striated. *Scape* rather longer than the leaves, flattened downwards, deeply striate. *Spathe* membranaceous, extending to the end of the tube, tapering to the point. *Ovarium* bluntly triangular, of a deep green, tapering downwards to the short pedicle. *Perianthium* tubular; *tube* green on the outside, and yellow on the inner: *segments* 6-parted, distinct, oblongly lanceolate, acute, spreading, about the length of the crown, but scarcely extending to the ends of the lobes, but a little longer than the tube: *crown* inflated upwards, open at the mouth, 6-lobed, the lobes unequally toothed, somewhat plaited, and a little rugged on the inside. *Stamens* 6, of the same length; *filaments* inserted in the base of the tube, white, tapering upwards, inserted into the back of the anthers, a little above the base: *anthers* linear, all inclosed in the tube. *Style*

white, and smooth, tapering upwards. *Stigma* 3-lobed, the lobes rounded.

Mr. Haworth has now restored the original name given by Passares, in his *Hortus Hyemalis*, or work on Winter flowers, above 200 years since; it was also the first name given to it by R. A. Salisbury, in his *Prodromus stirpium in Horto ad Chapel Allerton*, published in 1796; though he afterwards changed it to *A. cuneifolius*, which was also adopted in *Haworth's Supplementum Plantarum Succulentum*, published in 1819, at page 113; there is also a *pumilus*, published in *Redoute's Liliaceæ*, t. 409, with a small white flower; but as that is nearly related to *N. tenuior*, it is now placed in another genus with it: our species is a native of Spain.

The present species, though having been known to be cultivated for so long a time in the gardens of the curious, still continues to be scarce in the collections about London: for the opportunity afforded us of giving this figure, we are obliged to A. H. Haworth, Esq., who possesses a few bulbs of it; from its early and free flowering, it is a desirable bulb for the garden, and its flowers are produced early in March if the weather prove mild, and continue in flower for a long time; and, like the other species of this genus, succeed well in a rich loamy soil; and if a little light rotten dung be mixed with it, they will grow all the stronger, and produce larger flowers; with a little trouble they would most likely produce seeds, by applying some pollen to the stigma when in bloom; by these means they may become more plentiful; and the sooner they are sown after they are quite ripened and hardened, the quicker they will be up; for if they are not sown till Spring, they will seldom make their appearance till their next growing season; they are also increased by offsets from the bulbs.

For the derivation of the generic name, see folio 101, of the second series.



1. The 6 Stamens of equal lengths, inserted in the base of the tube. 2. Ovarium, terminated by the Style, and 3-lobed Stigma.



W. Smith del.

Publ. by J. Ridgway June 1852.

W. Smith sc.

AJAX *albicans*.*Greatest Spanish White.**Linnean Class and Order.* HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.*Natural Order.* AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 296.*Div. I.* *Radix bulbosa.* Flores spathacei, umbellati, raro solitarii.*Sect. V.* NARCISSINÆ. *Radix bulbosa.* Spatha monophylla. Flores umbellati aut solitarii, pluri aut multiflori, aurei, lutei, sulphurei, albescentesq, albi, nivei et viridescenti. Perianthium tubulosum petaloideum, 6-partitum, coronatum.*AJAX.* *Spatha* uniflora. *Perianthium* 6-partitum patens: tubo turbinato; coronâ grandi poculiformi perianthii laciniis subæquantibus, lobata, crenata, serratave, fere vel plus longitudine laciniarum sæpissimè imbricatarum perianthii laciniarum. *Ovarium* triloculare, trivalve; *valvis* biseptiferis. *Ovula* in valvis bifariam raro 4-fariam inserta. *Stamina* 6: *filamentis* basi perianthii insertis, filiformibus strictis, æqualibus: *antheræ* posticæ.—*Herbæ* (Europæ et Orientali) *bulbosæ*; bulbis *tunicatis inferne rotundatis; superne conicis; foliis semper bifariis loratis vel ensiformibus obtusis sæpè infernè carinatis grosse nervoso-striatulis, supra plano-canaliculatis plus minusve glaucis, ante anthesin fere semper erectis.* *Scapis semper unifloris.**Div. ***.* ALBIFLORES. Floribus mediocribus sæu majusculis, primo sulphureis demum coronâ longissima.*A. albicans*, foliis erectis loratis obtusiusculis glaucis striatis: subtus carinatis: supra concavis: marginibus crassiusculis, spatha tubo multo breviori, perianthii laciniis ovato-lanceolatis patentibus tubo coronum brevioribus, corona lobulato-crenata sulphurescente.*Ajax albicans.* *Haworth Monog. Narciss.* in *Syst. brit. flor. gar.* n. 25. ser. 2. p. 2. edit. 2. p. 8.*Pseudo-Narcissus hispanicus maximus albidus.* *Park. par.* p. 100. t. 101. f. 1.

Bulb obversely top-shaped, producing numerous roots from the base. *Stems* 3 from the same bulb, two of them producing flowers; main stem 4-leaved, the other two 3-leaved; all inclosed in a white sheath at the base. *Leaves* from the sheath to the point, from 9 to 10 inches in height, upright, or a little spreading, ending in a bluntish point, considerably glaucous; and striated with deep lines at the back, which is also keeled; the upper side somewhat concave, and the margins rather thickened. *Scape* somewhat flattened, striated with various stripes, and somewhat ancipitous, tapering upwards, and becoming slender just at the spathe. *Spathe* membranaceous, connected at the base, inclosing the lower part of the peduncle, considerably shorter than the tube, ovate, scarcely acute, but bluntish. *Peduncle* about 10 lines in length, or probably sometimes less. *Ovarium* glossy. *Perianthium* corollaceum, tubular, with a long tubular crown; *tube* about 9 lines long, top-shaped, tapering to rather a slen-

der base, seated on the ovarium : *segments* 6, ovately or oblongly lanceolate, horizontally spreading when in perfection, almost an inch and a half in length, of a pale straw colour when first expanded, gradually changing to white : *cup* above 2 inches and a half in length, at first pale yellow, changing to straw-colour and almost to white ; edge of the crown slightly lobed and crenulate, and a little crispate. *Stamens* 6 : *filaments* all about the same length, inserted in the base of the perianthium, about an inch and 2 lines in length, half the length of the tube, slender, of a glossy whiteness : *anthers* linear, 2-lobed, inserted by their back to the filaments a little above their base. *Style* seated on the ovarium, longer than the stamens, tapering upwards from the base, of a bright straw-colour. *Stigma* 3-lobed, the lobes rounded and pustulose.

Our drawing of this rare and newly introduced species, (which appears to have been lost to our gardens for many years,) was taken from a bulb with 2 flowers sent us on the 11th of April last, from the fine collection at Bitton, belonging to the Rev. H. T. Ellicombe ; Mr. Haworth, also, possesses several bulbs of it, which we saw in flower in his garden this Spring. We have also seen it in other collections about London, introduced from Holland this year, under the name of *moschatus* ; but the *moschatus* of the Linnean Herbarium, which we examined last year, is a very different plant ; it is the *moschatus* ♂ of the Botanical Magazine, *tab.* 1800, and the *candidissimus* of Redoute's Liliacées, *tab.* 188. The present plant, according to Mr. Haworth's Monograph of Narcissi, is a native of Spain ; it begins flowering the beginning of April, and some will be in flower at nearly the end, depending partly on the time that the bulbs are planted in the ground, or whether they have been left in altogether.

The present species, as well as many other strong growing ones, thrive best in a rich sandy loam ; and if there is a little dry rotten dung mixed with it, they will thrive all the better, and attain a greater height. The greater part of this genus seed freely, particularly if a little pains be taken with them when in flower ; or if the various kinds of bees be plentiful when they are in flower.

For the derivation of the generic name, see folio 101, vol. 2, of the second series.



1. The 6 Stamens inserted in the base of the perianthium ; the filaments very long, attached to the back of the anthers, a little above the base. 2. Ovarium terminated with the Style and 3-lobed Stigma.



F.L. Smith del.

Ruby/Rubyway Oct 1891.

Ward

CORBULÀRIA serótina.

Late flowering Hoop-petticoat.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. Brown prodr. 1. p. 296.

Div. I. Radix bulbosa. Flores spatheci, umbellati, raro solitarii.

Sect. V. NARCISSINÆ. Supra folio 145, series II.

CORBULARIA. *Perianthium* tubulosum; *segmentis* angustis, exiguis, patentibus, aut suberectis, coronâ truncatâ plerumque brevioribus. *Stamina* 6: *filamentis* perianthii basi insertis declinatis apice adscendentibus: *antheræ* incumbentes, versatiles, curvatae. *Ovarium* subtruncatum cylindricum, triloculare, trivalve. *Ovula* numerosa, quadrifariam inserta. *Bulba parva.* *Folia angusta, semicylindrica, supra planiuscula. Scapi plerumque uniflori raro biflori.*

C. serotina, foliis semicylindricis elongatis atroviridibus contortis semistriatis supra planiusculis, coronâ turgidâ truncatâ integerrimâ rugulosâ, stylo filamentorum longitudine incluso.

Corbularia serotina. *Haworth Monog. Narcis. in Swt. Brit. flor. gar. n. 25. ser. 2. p. 1. edit. 2. p. 1.*

Narcissus turgidus. *Salisb. prod. stirp. hort. Chap. Allert. p. 222.*

Narcissus Bulbocodium. *Botan. magaz. t. 88. non Linnæi.* (testante ejusdam herbario.)

Pseud. Narc. serotinus. *Park. par. p. 106. tab. 107. f. 8.*

Bulb small, rounded at the bottom, and tapering towards the leaves, somewhat like an onion, shell covering of the bulb, very thin, of a pale brown, sometimes decaying, and leaving the bulb naked altogether when in flower. *Roots* or *fibres*, some fleshy and succulent, others filiform and longer, some producing other fibres of a very small size. *Leaves* 2, 3, or 4 from each bulb, tapering to a long slender point; some on our plants, from the root to the point, a foot and a half in length, bent and twisted in various directions, of a very dark green, semicylindrical, and striated at the back, and flat on the upper surface, and slightly channelled. *Scapes* in our plant six inches from the bulb to the spathe, slightly flattened. *Spathe* membranaceous, tubular at the base, that incloses the peduncle, the upper part split, and tapering to an acute point, but not reaching to the end of the tube.

Peduncle half an inch in length: *tube* narrow at the base, and inflated gradually upwards: *segments* six, narrow, about half an inch in length, tapering to a point, green down the back, that extends to the base of the tube; the edges yellow, which also extends nearly to the base, and gives an appearance of being furrowed when growing, from the shadow of the yellow on the green. *Crown* about three-fourths of an inch in length, of a bright yellow, gradually spreading, and becoming wider to the top, where its extent across is about an inch, sometimes extending to three lines more, marked up the crown with several deepish channels, which makes it rather uneven at the top, and ridged inside: top entire, not lobed, or crenate: *tube* and *crown* an inch and half in length. *Stamens* 6; *filaments* inserted in the base of the perianthium, declining, the points curved upwards, and recurved a little inwards: *anthers* incumbent, versatile, or easily moved, curved. *Ovary* somewhat turbinate, cylindrical, 3-celled, 3-valved; *ovula* numerous, disposed in four rows, seated on two septa in each valve. *Style* about the length of the *stamens*, also first declining, but ascending at the end. *Stigma* capitate.

The *Corbularias* being natives of the South of Europe chiefly, require a very slight protection in severe Winters; they thrive best in a light loamy soil, and a sheltered situation; but also succeed well in pots, if treated as bulbous frame plants. The present species, if occasionally transplanted when the bulbs are quiescent, succeeds, also, in the open ground.



1. *Stamens*. Style 2. .



E.D. Smith det.

Pub by J Ridgway Feb 1833.

Woodell St

HERMIONE tereticaulis.

Snowflake-leaved Hermione.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. Brown prodr. 1. p. 296.

Div. I. Radix bulbosa. Flores spæthacei, umbellati, raro solitarii.

Sect. V. NARCISSINÆ. Suprà fol. 145. series 2?

HERMIONE. Suprà fol. 118. series 2?

Div. ** ROTULIFLORÆ. Segmentis perianthii rotularibus, coronâ cupulari. Flores lutescentes v. ochroleuci.

H. tereticaulis, umbellâ 5-8-florâ, foliis lineari-loratis carinatis striatis suprà concavis viridescens, perianthii segmentis imbricatis ovato-rotundis alternis mucronatis tubo brevioribus, coronâ citrinâ patulâ sublobatâ margine integerrimâ, scapo teretiusculo fistuloso obsolete striatulo.

Hermione tereticaulis. Haworth synopsis. succ. narcis. rev. p. 140. Narciss. monog. p. 14.

Hermione leucoifolia. Salisb. Hort. trans. v. 1. p. 359.

Narcissus tereticaulis. Haw. in Linn. trans. v. 5. p. 245.

Narcissus orientalis (a.) Ker Bot. Magaz. t. 1298.

Bulb nearly pear-shaped, rather small in this genus, and so resembling that of the common Citroniere, (not Primo-Citroniere,) as only to be distinguished, when dry, by the best practical gardeners. *Leaves* 4 to 6, linear-lorate, furnished below with a blunt channelled keel, striated on both sides, but mostly so underneath; concave on the upper side, particularly towards the base, becoming gradually less so upwards, flattened near the apex, which is not acute, but somewhat attenuated; of a pale but glossy green, or very slightly glaucescent, some nearly 18 inches long, about three fourths of an inch in breadth near the base. *Scape* hollow, or fistulous, apparently generally about the length of the leaves, very much rounded, particularly at the base, becoming slightly flattened just below the umbel, more on one side than the other. *Spathe* membranous, also striate, terminating in a narrow point, rather longer than the peduncles. *Peduncles* varying in length, from an inch and a half to 2 inches, and even more. *Ovarium* dark green, acutely triangular, 3-celled, 3-valved, with 2 rows of obovate ovules thickly arranged on the 2 septums. *Tube of the*

perianth slender, about an inch long. *Segments* broadly ovate, or rounded, imbricate at the edges, of a cream colour, gradually becoming whitish, or white, and disposed in a circular form, scarcely exceeding half the length of the tube. *Crown* pale yellow, very short and spreading, thrice shorter than the segments, the edge slightly lobed, or, occasionally, almost entire. *Stamens* 6, three inserted in the mouth of the tube, with the anthers more or less exserted: and three inserted a considerable way down the tube: *filaments* short, inserted into the back of the anthers. *Style* smooth, included in the tube, and about half the length of the stamens. *Stigma* 3-lobed: *lobes* rounded, pustulose.

This fine Plant is, I believe, a native of France, and not so common in our gardens as it deserves to be, being perfectly hardy, and flowering freely in any rich deep soil; and when in perfection, is not only much larger than here represented, but is, perhaps, (to use a Florist's phrase,) the most elegant and beautiful *trusser* of the whole. It is annually imported from Holland, with other bulbs, by the name of *Surpassant*, and ranks in the genus at the head of the section *Rotulares*, on account of its roundish stem, and green leaves; thereby more approaching those species which precede it, though, perhaps, not quite so rotular in its flowers as those which follow: for we must ever keep in mind, in sections, as well as genera, and even families, or higher, in the most perfect arrangements of natural productions, that the actual affinity, or approximation, in all groups, is the most complete in the centre, and recedes in the extremities. Thus are we enabled to pass, in the mind's eye, as it were, and without any abruptness in the transit, from the last termination of one group, to the incipient confine of the next, which it most truly approaches. Our drawing was taken from a specimen, sent from the Bristol Nursery.

A. H. H.

The generic name is already explained at fol. 118.



1. A Flower laid open. 2. Pistil.



L. P. Smith del.

Painted by S. Bridgway April 1833.

W. H. Wall sc.

NARCISSUS recurvus.

Drooping-leaved Narcissus.

Linnean Class and Order. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 296.

Subordo V. NARCISSINÆ. *Haw. Monogr.* p. 1.

NARCISSUS. *Spatha* 1-3-flora. *Corona* parva, patellaris, corollæ sæpius nivæ laciniis multoties brevior, tota crocea seu flava, et margine croceo plerumque ornata. *Stamina* tubo adnata; 3 inferiora parùm inclusa; 3 superiora antheris semi-exsertis. *Haw. l. c.* p. 20.

N. recurvus, uniflorus; foliis semunciam latis perglaucis superne debilitè recurvo-dependentibus scapo humilioribus, corollæ nivæ laciniis imbricatis latè ovatis retusis cum mucrone lateribus inflexis, coronâ præplicatâ: ore crenulato croceo. *Nobis narciss. revis.* p. 151. *l. c.* p. 15.

The annexed figure represents one of the largest and latest flowering species of our restricted genus *Narcissus*, which is only surpassed in size and beauty by *N. patellaris*, of Salisbury, and our *N. Poëtarum*; and which last is the finest of all this fair and fragrant group.

All the species are probably indigenous to the southern countries of Europe, although two of them have been said to occur spontaneously in England. They are all perfectly hardy bulbous-rooted plants, and produce their flowers in April and May; the one here delineated, being nearly, or quite the latest of all, except the double flowered varieties; whose blossoms, in cool moist seasons, endure to the very end of May, even in the neighbourhood of London. They are to be increased abundantly by offsets in any soil or situation, but will not thrive well, and scarcely flower at all, in a poor, dry, or light one. But when seasonably transplanted every third year into deep, rich, and rather moist, or strong loamy soil, they will bloom very freely, and very perfectly; and are, when so treated, the most worthy of cultivation of the Narcissinean family; except alone, perhaps, the very delicately perfumed Jonquills; and even these, in size and beautiful colours, they very far surpass.

In poor, or very dry soils, the flowers of these fine plants, and more especially the double ones, are subject to

a very remarkable disease, which attacks them about the time they ought to escape from their membranous, and, finally, scariose spathes, and prevents their being able to burst those filmy envelopes in the usual healthy manner. The blossoms appear to stagnate and die, imprisoned within them, at about one-third, or, occasionally, one half of their natural size; at which time the spathes seem somewhat puffed, or more inflated, than when in a healthy state; and if pressed by the fingers, burst, and give out the imprisoned, and, perhaps, unwholesome air; discovering the discoloured, and only partially developed flower, as if it had been scalded by the heat of the sun's rays. This distemper the gardeners have a name for, and say, such flowers are *blind*. Now, as this defect occurs much less frequently in *moist* than in *dry* seasons, it is probably occasioned by the sun's over-heating the air in the spathe, and exhausting the sap of the plants quicker than the roots in dry soils can supply it; and thus, as it were, scalding the nascent blossoms, before they have time to accomplish their full development, and escape from the unhealthy air* of the swollen and indurated spathe. Wherefore, it should seem, that poverty, and consequent want of vigour, is the predisposing, and at length efficient cause of this disease; and, if so, the remedy will doubtless be that of planting the flowering roots three or four inches deep over their crowns, in a strong, rich, and rather moist loamy soil, and, probably, in a somewhat shady situation, but not overhung by other plants; and, in dry weather, watering the plants after the setting of the sun, but not much after the blossoms are expanded.

There is a variety, (*Narciss. Monog. l. c.*), with slenderer, greener, and often less conspicuously drooping leaves, than the one we have here chosen to figure; but it has little other difference. Both are those snowy Narcissi, with crimson bordered cups, which adorn so abundantly the flower markets of London in May; and those which ornament them in April, though rather smaller, but quite of equal beauty, belong to *Narcissus ornatus* of our *Monograph*, p. 20, which is distinguished well from *N. recurvus*, by its flattened crown; as the latter is, from all others, by its drooping leaves, and broad but laterally inflected somewhat hollow petals.

A. H. H.

* I have let out this air with the point of a pin, in many stages of growth; but this process afforded neither advantage nor relief.



1. A flower spread open, to show the insertion of the stamens.
2. Pistil.



E.D. Smith. del.

Pub. by J. R. Agnew May 1855

HERMIONE aperticorona.

Spreading Orange-crowned Hermione.

Linnean Class and Order. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order. AMARYLLIDÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. p. 296.

Subordo V. NARCISSINÆ. *Haw. Monogr.* p. 1.

HERMIONE. Suprà fol. 118. series 2.

H. aperticorona, subsexflora; corollæ laciniis subrotundo-ovalibus semi-reflexis valdè imbricatis tubo brevioribus flavis coronâ patulâ plicatim subrepandâ aurantiacâ sesquiduplò longioribus. *Nobis l. c.* p. 9.

This beautiful species of *Hermione*, comes into flower very soon after the more common *H. cupularis*, (the *Soleil D'or* of the gardens;) and although a smaller and paler flowered plant than that lofty species, its individual blossoms are sometimes larger, and, perhaps, more elegant and graceful.

The bulbous root, although I have cultivated the plant more than twenty years, I never saw half the size of a man's fist, which that of the *Soleil D'or* is said often to surpass. The *leaves* are 3 or 4 in number, strap-shaped, erect, shorter than the flower-stalk at the time of blooming, perhaps, flatter than usual among its nearest affinities, and likewise more blunt pointed; of a glaucous colour, or often nearly deep green, and slightly striated longitudinally; of the width in flowering plants of ten lines, but in younger plants far less. The *scape*, or *flower-stem*, is somewhat cylindraceous, less compressed, of the colour of, and striated like the leaves, and rises to the height of about 12 or 14 inches, which is little more than half that of the *Soleil D'or*. The *spathe*, or sheath which contains the flowers, is of a dark or brownish colour, and of a membranaceous or filmy texture, and becomes, finally, dry parched and scariose. The *flowers* appear in the middle of April, very soon after those of *H. cupularis*; they are in well-grown plants about 6 in number, forming an elegant umbel, and their 6 *segments*

are often semi-reflexed, of a broad oval form, and much imbricated; of a rich yellow colour, often shorter than their *tube*. The *crown* is ample (amongst its nearest affinities) and saucer-shaped, that being much more spreading upwards than in *Soleil D'or*; somewhat plaited and crenulate at the mouth, and nearly three times shorter than the *segments*, and of a bright orange colour. Three of the orange *anthers* are included within the *tube*, and three are more or less completely excluded beyond it. *Stigma* enclosed with 3 short lobes.

The *Hermione aperticorona*, being so nearly related to *H. cupularis*, as above shown, is probably a native, like that plant, of the northern coast of Africa, or of the Levant.

The greater part of this genus requires some slight protection in Winter, or the tops of their leaves will be killed by the frost, which greatly weakens their roots, often destroys their flower buds in early infancy, and sometimes paralyzes, or even kills the plant. They thrive best in a rich loamy manured soil of 2 feet deep, and in a warm situation. The crowns of their bulbs should be covered to the depth of 2, 3, or 4 inches, according to their size; and transplanting them, when quiescent in July, or August, once every two or three years, carefully removing every offset from the flowering bulbs. If it should happen to be convenient, they may be kept out of the ground in any dry situation, like Tulips, but not exposed to much light, until the middle or end of November, but not longer with impunity, and be then planted at least six inches from each other, if of the flowering size: but all offsets, at less distances, according to their respective sizes, and soon after they are taken up: for if kept out of the ground they shrivel, and dry in their outer coats, and become invariably weakened and deteriorated. *A. H. H.*



1. The Corolla laid open, to shew the insertion of the Stamina. 2. Pistil.