ATLAS OF THE

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Selection of
HEXANDRIAN PLANTS,
Belonging to the Natural Orders
Amaryllidæ
AND
LILIACÆ,
From Drawings
BY **M^{rs} Edward Bury,**
Liverpool.
ENGRAVED by R. HAVELL.
This Work is most respectfully dedicated
To Her Royal Highness
PRINCESS VICTORIA
by her Obedient humble Servant,
R. Havell.

Valued by W. F. W.
at 55 (211), 1927
(This item is
very rare)

London Pub^d 1831, End^d Dec^r 1834, by Rob^t Havell, Zoological Gallery 77, Oxford St.

Ex. Bot. Garden
1809

PREFACE.

An endeavour to preserve some memorial of the brilliant and fugitive beauties, of a particularly splendid and elegant tribe of plants, first gave rise to this work; and having enjoyed considerable, perhaps unusual, advantages, in the very great liberality with which specimens were supplied, both from public and private collections, it became a favorite recreation, to describe them as simply and naturally as possible, with both pen and pencil. Flattered by the opinion of her friends, and encouraged by competent judges of the *fidelity* of the *Proteas*, Mrs. Edward Barry has yielded to their wishes, and ventured to lay them before the public. To render them more worthy, she has availed herself of the help and instructions of the Messrs. Shepherd, Curators of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in examining the Plants themselves, with reference to the best Authorities within her reach; those she has freely quoted freely, as cited as synonyms whenever their application appeared to her plain and distinct; where doubt, or latitude seem to exist, she leaves it for wiser heads to unravel. Having no pretensions whatever, either to scientific knowledge, or extensive research, any attempt at lengthened technical descriptions, is purposely avoided; but for this defect some consolation may be found in Sir J. E. Smith's opinion on this subject, that "Truth does not require hard words." Following therefore the advice of that enlightened, and highly distinguished Benefactor of Natural Science, she has merely "aimed at writing common sense in plain English," and relies on the indulgence and courtesy of those more able and learned persons, or generous admirers of botanical pursuits, who may be induced to peruse the feeble attempt, of an Amateur.

Far better thanks than she well knows how to express, are due to many friends (some alas! to whose cherished memory only, the tribute can now be paid, for the quiet assistance and support which has been conferred during the progress of the undertaking, particularly to Richard Harrison, Esq.; to Mr. Shephard, and Mr. Henry Shephard; also for the kind appreciation of the President of the Horticultural Society, T. Knight, Esq.; and it is a proud distinction to be permitted to record, the liberal and valued encouragement and information, so kindly given at its commencement, by that bright example in the paths of Literature and Science, the late William Roemer, Esq. The Work has costed many hours of delightful occupation, and the labours of the pencil have been skilfully seconded by those of the Engraver. Indulgence is again entreated for all errors and imperfections, as she has been able only to glean a few rays, from a harvest so rich, "arranged in all the glory" of rainbow hues.

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SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

AMARYLLIDÆ.—FIRST DIVISION.

CHARACTERES.

Bulbiferæ (rare). Seed-cases below the flower; Calyx and Corolla embosomed together, in six divisions or petals, three outer and three inner; Stamens six, in number, having the filaments two, or joined together by their dilated bases, sometimes called the Crown, or Cup, as in *Persea* (rare); Style simple, and having the stigma in three divisions; Seed-cases three-lobed, each cell containing many seeds, or a berry containing three grains; Leaves simple, with parallel veins, generally sword-shaped, sometimes heart-shaped; Stems naked; Flower-buds usually enclosed in Spikes.

EXAMPLES GIVEN IN THIS SELECTION.

NUMBER.	NAME.	NUMBER.	NAME.
1	<i>Crisanth. Emmanuelle</i>	26	<i>Amaryllis Andica</i>
2		32	<i>Platyphragma</i> var.....
3	<i>Polystachya</i>	35	<i>Conoclinium</i>
4	var. <i>Polystachya</i> or <i>Zebrina</i>	37	<i>Silene</i>
5	<i>Dracopis</i>	42	<i>Polystachya</i>
6	<i>Asperula</i>	43	<i>Zebrina</i>
7	<i>Scilla</i>	44	<i>Zebrina</i>
8	<i>Ornithoglossum</i>	45	<i>Zebrina</i>
9	<i>Hebe</i> or <i>Yucca</i>	46	<i>Zebrina</i>
10	<i>Ornithoglossum</i>	47	<i>Zebrina</i>
11	<i>Zebrina</i>	48	<i>Zebrina</i>
12	<i>Amaryllis Longifolia</i> glauca.....	49	<i>Zebrina</i>
13	<i>Schizanthus</i> var. <i>Zebrina</i>	50	<i>Zebrina</i>
14	<i>Zebrina</i>	51	<i>Zebrina</i>
15	<i>Zebrina</i>	52	<i>Zebrina</i>
16	<i>Zebrina</i>	53	<i>Zebrina</i>
17	<i>Zebrina</i>	54	<i>Zebrina</i>
18	<i>Zebrina</i>	55	<i>Zebrina</i>
19	<i>Zebrina</i>	56	<i>Zebrina</i>
20	<i>Zebrina</i>	57	<i>Zebrina</i>
21	<i>Zebrina</i>	58	<i>Zebrina</i>
22	<i>Zebrina</i>	59	<i>Zebrina</i>
23	<i>Zebrina</i>	60	<i>Zebrina</i>

HEMEROCALLIDÆ.

The Day-Lilies, a division of the Liliaceæ; having the Bulbs in bundles; the Seed-cases contained within the flower; possessing most other characters similar to many of the Amaryllidæ.

EXAMPLES.

NUMBER.	NAME.	NUMBER.	NAME.
1	<i>Hemerocallis Canadensis</i>	2	<i>Hemerocallis Japonica</i>

LILIACEÆ.

Of the section containing the green Lilies; having the Seed-cases contained within the flower, which consists of Calyx and Corolla embosomed together, and in six divisions; Stamens six; Style one; Stigma three-lobed; Trunk three-lobed, many-seeded; Bulbs naked; Stems clothed with leaves; Leaves simple, with parallel veins; often spear-shaped or oval; Flowers large and showy.

EXAMPLES.

1	<i>Lilium Candidum</i>	11	<i>Lilium White Martagon</i>
2	<i>Lilium</i>	12	<i>Lilium</i>
3	<i>Lilium</i>	13	<i>Lilium</i>
4	<i>Lilium</i>	14	<i>Lilium</i>
5	<i>Lilium</i>	15	<i>Lilium</i>
6	<i>Lilium</i>	16	<i>Lilium</i>
7	<i>Lilium</i>	17	<i>Lilium</i>
8	<i>Lilium</i>	18	<i>Lilium</i>
9	<i>Lilium</i>	19	<i>Lilium</i>
10	<i>Lilium</i>	20	<i>Lilium</i>

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51. *Amerylla subsericea*

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

NEW GARDEN AMARYLLIDACEÆ. L. 20942.

PLANT-STEM about sixteen inches high, much striated with dark purple, and very glaucous—leaves dark, lanceolate, and a good deal variegated, especially towards the point—corolla of a dark blood-red colour, with a fringed ectosty in the throat—sepals brown—number of flowers varying from four to eight.

THIS *Lily* is sufficiently worthy of distinction from its upstart appearance, but still more so, as being the first hybrid *Amaryllis* on record, and having caused many learned disputes as the subject, for the investigation of which, those who are interested are referred to a Paper by J. R. GARDNER, Esq. published in the *Horticultural Transactions*, vol. 4. p. 488. to the several *Essays* by the Honourable W. HENNESSY, and a Paper by Mr. LINDLEY, *Horticultural Transactions*, vol. 5. p. 337. Hybrid patches of every possible degree and variety of mixture are now become so general and numerous, that it seems equally vain and useless to attempt to trace their parentage in every instance, and many seedlings from *Amaryllis* Begonia and others have obtained the appellation of "*Johnsonian*." The prototype is said to have been first raised about the year 1798, from the seed of *Volubilis* impregnated with *Formosissima*, by Mr. JOHNSON, a maker of gold beads for watches, in the town of Princes, and the present specimen is from one of the original bulbs, presented by Mr. JOHNSON to the late EDWARD PALMER, Esq. of Fairfield, near Liverpool. The striped markings of the stem and leaves, are a pretty constant characteristic of the true *Johnsonian*.

LILIUM JAPONICUM

NOT GROWN LILLIANE.—LILLIANE

THIS Lili has been generally described and figured as one-flowered. In the *Horticultural Transactions*, vol. 4 p. 553 it is stated that our knowledge of *Lilium japonicum* as a native of Japan, was derived first from KUNZE (*Annuaire des sciences*, page 871) and afterwards from THUNBERG (*Flora Japonica*, page 133), from the accounts of both these writers it appears to produce only one flower on a stem in its native country, but such is the statement of Mr. HARRIS it had produced three flowers on one stem. The specimen from which this drawing was made grew in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in a plot of light black loam, shaded by high hedges...there they have flourished for a series of years with such strength and luxuriance of growth that many stems rise to four or five feet in height, producing five or six flowers on each—*L. japonicum* is a larger and may perhaps be designated a coarser plant than *Cardium* or *Longiflorum* to both of which it is nearly allied. The purple markings on the back, together with the tinge of Lilac on colour diffused through the petals especially on their best exposure, give a charming richness of appearance, which is enhanced by the deep shade of the firm bell-like, and massive bearing pedicel and stamens.

NERINE AUREA.

Nat. Order—AMARYLLIDACEÆ—Liliaceæ.

Amaryllis Aurea—Bot. Mag. 469.

Flowers erect rising nearly two feet high, solid, slightly compressed, glaucous, supporting 4 or 6 flowers of brilliant gold colour, inclining to orange in the inside, yellower outside, and having a greenish keel up the centre of each petal.—Petals narrow, curving, and very much undulated at the edges, particularly the three inner ones. Style and filaments pale orange and straight. Stigma small, thick, carinate, columnar. Anthers bearded. The style considerably longer than the corolla; three of the filaments are longer, and three shorter.—Pedicels yellowish green, short and unequal, green green, bluntly apex curved. Spathe brown, thin, transparent, divided into two broad segments and three or four narrow ones, or imperfect bracts.—Leaves strongly veined, the most lower set nearly an inch and half broad, blue-green and very glaucous on the back, and the margin turned down from the front so as to form a narrow border up each side of the leaf.—Habit resembles that of *Furcraea* in shape, but is of a paler brown colour. Flowers in Autumn and was first introduced into this country from China by Dr. FORSMAN in 1777.

CRINUM AUGUSTUM.

NEW DUTCH CRINALIDAE II.—Linnæa.

Crinum augustum and *Crinum amabile* being both in flower together at the Liverpool Botanic Garden on the 15th May, 1820, afforded an excellent opportunity of examining the recorded distinctions between these two very similar, and equally noble and beautiful plants. The proportionate length of the style and filaments, varied considerably in different flowers on both plants, the majority probably being of about equal length. The petals of *crinum* were generally somewhat broader and of a lighter and redder hue, and this also appeared to vary a good deal, according to the state of expansion and perfection of growth of the individual flower. The principal difference seems to consist in the leaves which in *crinum* are broader and darker while in *crinum* they taper off more gradually to a point. The accompanying drawing was from a plant in the Botanic of R. Hutton Esq. in August. There were twenty new flowers in the bud, with peduncles from one to two inches long. Ten spathe dividing into two linear segments, and several narrow ones, each flower forming also its own major spathe or coloured strap-shaped bract. As is the case with very many plants of this tribe, these bracts soon hang down among the sheaths of the root spathe and appear to form a part of it, in many others they are either deciduous or so small, as to escape notice.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PICTA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS PICTA.

VAR. OREO. AMARYLLIDAE R.—LINDLEY.

Taken from the seedling to the division of the petals, one arch: and of a rich deep brown, produced by the dark red markings suffused with yellowish green, which latter colour extends beyond the red, and decorates all sides the petals, particularly up the centre, for half their length. Whole length of the flower nearly six inches. Pistil and stamens white, green towards the base. The throat fringed. Petals of a pale cream colour, the two uppermost lower petals strongly marked with dark carmine streak towards the throat: the receptacles thick and spongy, giving to the flower a little of the peculiar solid appearance of *Lilium japonicum*, but the edges considerably waned. Flowers raised on three peduncles mark in the position of those of *Encostema*.

For some mistake of label it cannot be ascertained positively whether the bulb was imported from *Muscadown*, or raised from seed of *Saxandria*, in the collection of R. Hamner Esq. where it flowered as here represented in April, 1833. There is a strongly marked character of individuality in the whole appearance of the plant, and if not a distinct species, it is at least a very beautiful novelty as a variety.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Barry, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by H. Hardy, London.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

New Genre. AMARYLLIDACEÆ—Liliaceæ.

Jacyntha Lily. Bot. Mag. 43

As soon as this plant has been known in England since 1838, it is still as great a favourite as ever from the great beauty of the flowers as well as their easy culture. It is said to be a native of North and South America, and India, but in this country it certainly flourishes best and blooms most freely in a moderate, sunny heat. The stems seldom bear more than one flower on one, and rise alternately on opposite sides the bulb, so that one grows up as the other falls.

The segments of the corolla are separate, quite down to the receptacle, and stand in two divisions, three forming a side, and three downwards, giving a very dull appearance to the flower, as if it had a long taper waist. The edges of the outer lower petals roll inward so much as completely to envelop the *ventral filaments* near their base, these are of unequal length, but generally three of them are rather longer than the others. There is a minute scale at the base of each. Like the rudiments of a nucleus. Drawn from a very old plant at Fairfield.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIIFLORA VAR.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by H. Havell London.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIFLORA *nov.*

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: J. R. HARRISON.

A very beautiful seedling production of *Ameryllis Solanderi* and *A. Jelskii* was. The petals are most elegantly tinged with rose-colour toward their edges. The stamens are slightly developed and scarcely at all fringed. Sepals are somewhat thirty inches high, very gorgeous, purple for six inches near the base, leaves twenty-two inches long, two inches broad in their widest part and much channelled for strength, ribbed. The tube of the flower six inches, greenish, perianth and stamens white, anthers pale yellow. The whole plant has a most delicate appearance, almost first-looking, but affording a delightful contrast among so many of its blinding neighbours as surrounded it, in the *Orchidaceae* display in Mr. R. Harrison's conservatory, April, 1848. The seed from which this leaf was raised, arrived at Antwerp in October, 1846.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

Var. OBTUS—LILIUM L. GENTILE.

Bul. May, 1892

Stems, nearly three feet high, bearing four or five flowers of a very pure white, the tube considerably elongated and slightly shaded with pale green. The whole length of the flower is seven inches. very fragrant. The leaves are scattered round the stem, but more numerous and larger than those of *Lilium Carolinum*, bright green, dark on the upper surface, lighter beneath, marked with about seven longitudinal ribs, they become somewhat smaller towards the base of the stem. There were no robust leaves to the plant from which this specimen was taken. It belonged to Mrs. EDWARD CHURCH, and was shown as a prize-flower, at the meeting of the Liverpool Floral and Horticultural Society, 28th May 1892, when the permission was most obligingly granted to Mr. HENRY SHARPES, to cut the horizontal stems of flowers here represented. In the *Edinburgh Repository* it is said to have been "first introduced from China, by the Horticultural Society, in some conservatory, it flowered in May, 1821," bearing only one flower, but the stem of those on the present plant.

AMARYLLIS CORREIENSIS.

NEW SPECIES. AMARYLLIDEE E. JACQUET.

Stems, light yellowish brown, round, with a scarious sheath, from which springe a bunch of five or six leaves, quite erect at first, afterwards green, shaded with purple, channelled, glaucous, standing nearly erect, and bearing a transparent purple margin. Lower down on the bulb rises the scape, twenty-four inches high, smooth, cylindrical, glaucous, and hollow, nearly white towards the base and considerably tinged with purple above, a second stem arising beside it.

Spathe, brown, transparent, and striated. Two flowers supported on long unequal pedicels, which are singular shaded with purple and white throughout. **Pedicels**, dark green, indistinctly three-angled. The colour of the flower is a tawny ochraceous with some whitish streaks and a green stripe more than half way along each petal, and numerous dark red veins, all longest first, occasionally branched but never reticulated. The three outer petals are broader than the three inner ones, and the upper outer petal broader, and the lower inner petal narrower than the others, the stamens are of unequal lengths, but all of them shorter than the pistil. **Style and filament** dark coral-red, neither bearded, covered with bright yellow pollen, stigma, three-lobed, downy, purplish. **Nectary**, whitish green fringed with white hairs, clasping the bundle of filaments, and very distinct though scarcely one fourth the size of the nectary in *Azorex* or *Polyphylla*, and the flower not expanding so widely. This is apparently a new species, belonging to Mr. HENRIER'S division, *Hypocaulis*, with which it agrees in every respect except in the usual pedicels.—Mr. HENRIER obtained it from the Padre of Corroia, in one of the *Serras* of the *Orgao Mountains* in Brazil, the bulb was labelled "rare and valuable," and is now in flower for the first time at Argyborough 17th January, 1859.

Drawn by M^r E. Barry, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM CALATHENSE.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Howell, London.

PANCRATIUM CALATHINUM

Cup-shaped Pancratium. Bot. Rep. 215.

NEW GARDEN—WESLEY LEECH, E.—1. YEAR.

THIS very rare *Pancratium* was received by R. HARRISON, Esq. from *Brussels*, and it arrived in his Botanical, as here represented, in April, 1831. It approaches to the habit of *P. Americanum* in its clasped stem, its cup-shaped nectary, and the curious sort of which the stamens are bent down within the cup, even after the flower is fully expanded: they spring from this position with a sudden jerk, intended doubtless as in the *Andromeda* to scatter the pollen on the pistil, which is nearly straight, and as long as the nectary, consequently the stigma is elevated considerably above the anthers. This plant exceeds the size of *Americanum*, but the latter still remains triumphant, as the *Andromeda* described *Pancratium* with a coloured corolla. In *Calicut* it is a nearly globose, the sheathed part of the stem beautifully veined with green, and about one foot high to the separation of the leaves and flowers: it which rises two feet six inches more, is solid and full of spongy matter, and not more than three-eighths the other, there is a sharp ridge up each side, and it is green and glaucous. The leaves do not ever in perfection until after the flower is past, they then attain nearly three feet in length.

CRINUM PEDUNCULATUM.

1. PAPILIO ANTIOR. 2. PAPILIO MENETIUS.

CRINUM PEDUNCULATUM.

Not known—AMARYLLIDACEAE. Liliaceae.

This is a plant of magnificent growth, having the neck of the bulb lengthened out into a smooth, green, jointed stem, resembling that of the *Phlox*. It is perennating, and very old specimens above twenty inches in circumference, and fifteen or sixteen inches in height, before it separates into leaves. These are very numerous, and measure a yard and half, and some even two yards in length, and six inches in breadth. Having a very deep channel along the centre, and from twenty-seven to thirty ribs on each side, which, when seen against the light, are beautifully transparent. The flower stems rise from among the leaves, and the height from the surface of the soil, to each coming out loaded with flowers, frequently exceeds five feet.

The flowers are white, supported on green, unequal pedicels; the tube of the flower, longer than in *Crinum Ascarum*, pale yellowish green. Filaments, nearly horizontal, curving upwards towards the extremities, where they are purple-anthers, long and yellowish; style, purple, shorter than the filaments, surrounded by a narrow, flat, triangular stigma, which, when viewed through a magnifier, appears purple in the centre, and delicately fringed with white hairs. The root was sent by Dr. CURT, to the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it flowers freely every summer. Native of New Holland.

PAPILLIO ANTERIOR

For papillio ant. (D. 1000)

PAPILLIO POSTERIOR

For papillio post. (D. 1000)

For the whole of the plant, see the description of the plant in the text.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool.

LILIUM CANADENSE.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Howell

LILIUM CANADENSE.

N. Oakes, ILLINOIS. E. S. S. S. S.

For easy graceful bending of the slender flower-stalks, is one of the striking features of this plant. The petals are never rolled back, like those of the *Martagon*, although in other respects it approaches to the character of *Lilium superbum*, also a native of Canada. There is a variety of *Canadense* with much darker flowers. Both varieties may be seen in July and August, at the *Lewistown Botanic Garden*, in a border of bog-earth shaded by high hedges. Frequently three or four whorls of flowers, one above the other, form a spherical pattern. It is figured in the *Botanical Magazine*, Nov. 1860, as one flowered, but described as varying in the number of flowers, from one to two, or, and in the description of the variety *Botanical Magazine*, 1861, *MICROCOS* is referred to, as stating the usual number of flowers in wild specimens to be three.

1. ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATA.

2 ZEPHYRANTHES ROSEA.

Drawn by Miss E. Bury Liverpool

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by T. Havell.

ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATUS.

NEW GARDEN—WHITFIELD 1896, 97.

These pretty plants may be at first sight distinguished from *Anemylis*, by the erect position of the flowers, and also by the position of the filaments, which diverge regularly from the centre, one assuming the direct use of each petal, so as to form a sort of anther. Petal decurrent, stigma deeply three-lobed, white. Peduncle slender, as long as the flower. Buds, under the names of *Zephyranthes*, *three-Corollas*, and *Zephyranthes* *Gemuliflora*, have been received from Peru and Mexico, at the Liverpool Garden, and by Mr. HARRISON, which shows so exactly alike, that even Mr. HENRY SAMPSON's acute balanced discrimination, could not discover any difference, when we examined several plants of both, in flower at the same time, in May, 1898.

All the species are said in the *Bibliothèque Registre*, to be natives of Western Canada, and hence probably the origin of the name *Zephyranthes*, given by Mr. HARRISON, signifying literally 'The flower of the West wind,' and gently should *Zephyranthes* breathe over subjects of so frail and delicate a texture. For though the roots will live and grow in a warm border, in mild seasons, the beauty of the flowers is entirely destroyed by exposure to the elements. First brought to England from Mexico, in 1843.

ZEPHYRANTHES ROSA

This exquisitely delicate little *Lily*, is so similar in form and habit to the above, as scarcely to appear distinct from it in description, but it is less than half the size, and of a deeper rose-colour, the leaves also are smaller, and its time of flowering is later. The specimen was from R. HARRISON's, Reg. 10th July, 1893. M. GENTZOWSKI thinks it is probably the *Anemylis* *Mexicana* of Kuntze, in the "New Species Plantarum" the last edition of the *Martha* Cambridgeensis records its introduction from the Harcourt, in 1894.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Davis Liverpool.

GRIFFINIA HYACINTHINA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Harrell

GRIFFINIA HYACINTHINA

NOT GARDEN-AMARILLIDS.—L. S. SNEY

Bot. Rep. 103

There are only three described species of *Griffinia*, all natives of South America, and named by Mr. Kuhn in honour of the celebrated cultivator of bulbs, W. Giffert, Esq. of South Lambeth.

G. Parviflora, and *G. latifolia*, both resemble *G. Hyacinthina*, but the latter the first species introduced from Brazil (in 1833), and is larger and handsomer than the others. The most obvious distinction from *Amarillis*, consists in the leaves, which are broad and flat, strongly ribbed with numerous longitudinal veins, and netted with lacunose fibres: each leaf has a flattened fleshy foot-stalk, one or two inches in length. The flower-stem is somewhat compressed, having a sharp ridge up each side. Flower-stalks short and purplish. The petals are deeply separated, and the three upper, and the three lower, stand completely apart in two divisions, as in *Narcissus Acon.* The three lower petals are also considerably veined at their edges, and of a paler violet colour. Anthers pale buff, stamens white or bluish, of unequal lengths, five of them lie in the direction of the lower petals, and the sixth stands upright, nearly hid in the channel of the centre upper petal. Pistil white, stigma very small.

Drawn by Miss E. Dury (Liverpool).

AMARYLLIS PLATYPETALA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Howell.

AMARYLLIS PLATYPETALA.

NEW SPECIES—AMARYLLIDACEÆ. I. 78. 27

Bot. Rep. 1938.

THIS is one of the many beautiful members of *Azalea* and *Corydalis*, sent from R. S. by WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. and forwarded as here is presented, at Mrs. ANDREW HARRISON's, the 28th of November, 1828. Mr. LINDLEY considers it as a variety of *Amaryllis A. form*, from which it differs in the more copiousness of the flowers, and the greater breadth of the petals, which are of a much lighter scarlet, and have a decided green stripe along the centre of each. The fleshy nectary which surrounds the filament, in the mouth of the tube, is also white instead of green, and the stamens are more dispersed in different directions than in *Azalea*. The pistil has a disposition to turn downwards rather than upwards. The leaves are glaucous and succulent.

AMARYLLIS CROCATA,

PAULO NESTOR BRASIL,

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Howell London

AMARYLLI CROCATA.

NAT. QUINCE, AMARYLLIDÆ L.—LILIACEÆ.

PETALS very much imbricated on the edges, pointed, and strongly curved at the tips, of unequal lengths, marked the fourfold difference of breadth, given by Mr. HOUZEAU as a general character, to all his genus *Hypocistites*, is very perceptible in most of this group. Colour a bright orange, with mark green in the tube and along the centre of each petal. Filaments expanding widely. The staminal flower-stalks of about equal length, stamens short and soon withering away.—LEAVES three or four wide, of a rich dark glossy green, very glaucous on the back, as in also the flower-stems, no purple or yellow.

This specimen was drawn at the Liverpool Botanic Garden, 5th February, 1840, from a bulb received by Mr. SCHREIBER in 1830, from St. Paul in Brazil, together with a bulb of *Anacardium* P. Browne, being the first individuals of both these beautiful species introduced into this country.

The latter is the *Popula Noster* of the *Linn. Syst. Nat.* p. 559 of the second, Edition, ACUM. A native of Brazil.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool.

CRISTATA BOBANTUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell London

ORINUM GIGANTEUM.

NAT. SYSTEM—UMBELLIFERÆ. Liliaceæ.

Bot. May 1846.

This plant, the *Orinum Petiolatum* of Mr. HENRIER, is also considered as a *Crocus* in the *synopsis Liliæ*, in the *Botanical Magazine* published in 1828. Although described in the work as a variety of *Amaryllis Oracea*, and specifically distinguished with *Zeyheria* and *al. c.*, whose differences have since been well pointed out, in the *Botanical Reporter*, vol. 7. No. 576. The figure in the *Magazine* differs a little in the shape of the petals, from the specimen here represented, and which was obligingly presented by CHARLES HENRIER, Esq. of LIVERPOOL, after it had obtained a prize, at the meeting of the Liverpool Horticultural Society, 30th April 1840.

The following description translated from the *Præcis des synopses plantarum africanæ* exactly is the present text. "*Leaves fasciated and undulated, flowers solitary, forming an umbel; petals white, concave, native of Africa.*"

The leaf is much expanded, and flattened at the base the flower is a perfection, and the stamens and petal are suddenly bent down, almost in a right angle, close over the mouth of the tube.—Style, bright green, and far sturdier than the filaments, which are white, anthers yellow, but quickly turning brown when the pollen is shed, and the petals also, then soon look dusky, and wither, even before the flower drops its load. The leaves are of a very dark green, and sheathe alternately in the manner of *Sedum*, the scape grows from the bulb. Mr. SCHRÖTER has a very fine plant of this species, which he purchased in April, 1842, under the name of *Amaryllis Gigas*.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Barry Liverpool

CRINUM ORNATUM.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Havell, London.

CRINUM ORNATUM.

Var. *Ornatum*—SWAMPY MEADOWS. LOCAL.

Bot. Mag. 1853.

Plumbeous-green springing from the side of the leaves, as in *Crinum Scabrifolium*, which it appears to resemble closely in its habit, and in its habit of growth, but the petals are more pointed, and emerging at the extremities, as the flowers expand, which however they never do very much. Flowers nodding, from five to seven, returning in a very regular 2d growth. Leaves somewhat green, scarcely at all glaucous, but slightly scab, and margined. It belongs to Mr. HEDDING'S subdivision of *Crinum* 'the *Gracile*,' in which he enumerates ten species, the names to which seem to have been so differently assigned in various botanical works, as to render it in very difficult to distinguish. There is a letter on the treatment and varieties of some of these *Crinums*, from the Hon. and Rev. W. HARRISON to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, in the 3d. vol. of the *Horticultural Transactions*, part 2, page 340, where several interesting experiments are recorded.

This Drawing is from a plant that blossomed in Mr. R. HARRISON'S Hot-house, September, 1852.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS AFRICA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell, London.

AMARYLLIS AULICA.

NAT. ORDER—AMARYLLIDACEÆ. LINNÆA.

Bot. Rep. 444

THIS Lily has been very happily named by Mr. Bux, both on account of its truly "cerise" appearance, and also the pleasant manner in which the mouth of the tube is "crossed" by a thick fleshy ring of a bright green colour, which contrasts well with the vivid scarlet of the petals, these separate completely from each other, when the flower is full blown, and the difference in their breadth is conspicuous, the three outer ones, particularly the two lowest, being much narrower than the others. They are all variegated with darker red veins, and the same darker colouring is strongly contrasted along the centre, close down to the crown, where it spreads, and breaks the green mottles at the base of each petal, by a sort of very rich spotting, heightening the effect of our country's embroidered red. The stem is round, bulbous, and green: the leaves large narrow and luxuriant; the whole plant is magnificent looking.

Another of the recent importations from Brazil.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Dary, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM AMBONENSE.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell London.

PANCRATIUM AMBOINENSE.

NAT. GENUS—AMALYLLIDEE & LILIACE.

Nat. Mex. 141B.

THE leaves form the most striking feature. They are ovate-heart shaped, pointed, and strongly ribbed, of a very bright yellow-green, and in general appearance much resembling those of *Hemerocallis flammula*. The Nectary is very early in, and dissimilar from that of other *Pancratiums*, being formed merely of unconnected, wedge-shaped protuberances from each side of the base of the filaments.—The spathe bears a number of flowers which are nearly sessile.—In the *Paradiseus Loochoensis*, Mr. SARGENT names this plant "*Pancratium Nervifolium*" but says he believes it to be the true *P. Amboinense* of LAMOUR, which latter name is also adopted by the Messrs. SARGENT, of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, from a plant in which selection this drawing was made. Native of the Island of Amboina. Probably the same as the Chinese *Nervosum* of Dr. PEARSON. Mr. HOOKER has published a note of this plant, on some singularity in the fructification of the plant, which he says has been named *Excoptus* by Mr. SARGENT in the *Horticultural Transactions*, and this name is given to it by Professor LAMOUR in the *Encyclopædia of Plants*.

LYLII YUQUILDE.

CRINUM BROUSSONETI.

Nov. 1870.—AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—Liliaceæ.

Bot. Mag. 2141

Ascribent to Mr. HERBERT's very elegant natural group of "THE ORCHIDS," belonging to the *half-sprawling Crinææ*, bulb round, with a lengthened neck, scabrous light brown; leaves scabrous, numerous, spreading in every direction, rounded off, slightly undulated, very smooth at the edges, and scarcely at all glandular, rather above or beneath: a small twenty inches long. Stems springing from the side, purplish at the base, and flattened, six inches to the spathe, which is three or four long bright green, and dividing into two parts. Filaments white, with curved anthers, anthers pale dusky yellow, pastel purple for nearly an inch beyond the stigma, the divisions of which are white above, purplish beneath. Flower very transient, closely resembling those of *Crinum Crassum*, which however constantly produces five, six, or seven flowers in a single node the same to about of R. HANCOCK'S *Esq.* whereas the general habit of *Herbostichis* appears to be decidedly one-flowered, although it occasionally produces a two-flowered scape, a second smaller bud rising after the first flower has given off, but this is merely from extreme luxuriance of growth, and not a constant character of the plant.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Buxy, Liverpool.

CRINUM CRUENTUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Havell, London.

CRINUM CRUENTUM.

NAT. ORDER—AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—LILIACEÆ.

Bot. Beg. 171

Flowers reach two feet and a half to the spathe, rising from the side of the mass of foliage, but within one or two of the outside leaves—smooth, not glaucous, compressed and solid—of a clear bright green, paler near the bulb. Spathe dark and fleshy, dividing into two leaf-like segments, darkish green outside, paler within. Flowers sessile, each with a long narrow bract, resembling the spathe in colour and substance. Tube of the flower from seven to eight in 's, light green—petals purple, strap-shaped, of equal breadth, and strongly curved at the points, pistil and filaments purple, pistil generally, but not invariably, longer than the filaments—anthers dark brown, covered with bright deep yellow pollen. Leaves five feet long, ribbed, slightly channelled, and growing very much towards the point. This Crinum was first flowered by Mr. Hemsley, who imported it from the East Indies, and it is still a very scarce plant: the present specimen flowered in the Liverpool Botanic Garden; the bulb is very much elongated at the neck, and so scaly as almost to lose the character of a true bulb, dark brown, raising itself almost entirely above the soil, and throwing out thick, tuberous, fleshy roots on every side.

AMARYLLIS PSITTACINA.

NEW SPECIES—AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—LINDLEY

Bot. Rep. 1169. *Hyperboreum Pathopaeum* Mr. HANNEY

This bulb was received at the Liverpool Botanic Garden from St. Paul in the *av.* in 1846. It is figured in the *Botanical Reporter*, No. 1169, from a plant at Mr. GARRICK'S collection at South Lankith, whence it is said to have arrived for the first time in this country in March 1847, but the plant at the Liverpool Garden flourished in great perfection, and was destroyed by Miss HANNEY at that time sent to the Botanic Garden, in 1844.

The degree of red in the petals, as well as the form of the markings, seem to vary a good deal in different individuals, perhaps some of the most beautiful are those, in which the red stripes are gradually blended and harmonized with the usual apple-green, which forms as it were, the ground colour of the petals. A fleshy ridge surrounds the filament at the mouth of the tube, though scarcely one-fourth the size of the ring or crown in *Ashes*, or *Calyculata*. The flowers of the parent *Amaryllis*, both at the Botanic Garden and at Mr. HANNEY'S are much larger and richer than the figure in the *Reporter*, but smaller and paler specimens are now frequent. Mr. HANNEY has a magnificent seedling from *Polluxia* at *St. Paul*.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by H. Bosc, London

AMARYLLIS REGINÆ.

NEW DUTCH—AMARYLLIDACEÆ. L. 1804. 1.

This plant here represented has been above thirty years in the Fairfield Collection and flowers very freely every spring: the following correct description is taken from Professor Murray's edition of *Müller's Dictionary*, published in 1788:—"Bluish green, scape round, sub-terrestrial. Each stem supports two, three, or four flowers, rarely more; they are large, of a bright copper-colour inclining to scarlet, with a bottom of a whitish green: the three outer petals rounded at the tip, the three inner fringed at the base; the style red: the stigma green: covers the buds before they open, divides into two parts to the bottom, standing on each side the neck of the ovary." It flourished in Mr PIERCE'S garden at Boston, in 1729, when the late DE JONAS DUNSTON is celebrated Anonymous, caused a figure of it to be drawn, and wrote a false paragraph on it. He gave it the title of *Luzan Regiæ*, because it was in full beauty on the 1st of June, which was the birth-day of the late Queen, Caroline of Anspach, wife of George II. The root was brought from Mexico, and it is therefore called the Mexican Lily among Gardeners. It increases readily by offsets, or by seed, by which an many varieties have been raised, but the original species is never equalled.

ZEPHYRANTHES TIBISPATHA.

Drawn by M^r E. Bury Liverpool.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. R. R. London.

ZEPHYRANTHES TUBISPATHA AND CANDIDA

NEW DUTCH AMERICAN LILY. - F. ANDERSON

THE small bulbs here represented in flower, were received from Honduras with a number of others, under the name of "Atenasco Lily," but the flowers besides being smaller, and destitute of the pink hue of *Atenasco*, have the petals broader, and not so deeply divided: the flower stalks much longer in proportion to the stem, and possess exactly the character given by Mr. HORTON to *Tubispatha*, "a very short tube, rounded out into a bowl at the summit. The stamens are shorter than the pistil, of unequal length, and diverging, but not so regularly as in some of the *Zephyranthes*." A variety which appears nearly allied to this, is mentioned in the *Horticult. Register*, 1861 - 3 to be present plant agrees with the description in the *Botanical Magazine*, No. 1891.

Zephyranthes Candida is larger, whiter, the petals more deeply divided, and arching backwards when the flower is expanded, the stigma is more elongated the length from the pericarp to the bottom of the stigma, is scarcely above one-fourth of the whole length of the style, whereas in *Tubispatha* it is nearly one-third: both the flowers and buds of *Candida* are more upright, and the stems less upright. Leaves then, smooth, not reddish.

AMARYLLIS FULGIDA.

NOT DUNE AMARYLLIDE V. LAMBE

Bot. Rev. 226

WAGNER has paid attention to any one branch of natural history, must have felt the force of the truth so well explained by Mr. LAMBE, in his observations on different systems of arrangements, namely, that "while few individuals only are known to the collector, he finds it an easy task to establish distinctions of genera and species, but as proportion to our collections are enriched, if families and subgenuses begin," and "the greater the number of natural objects assembled together the more do we discover proofs that every thing passes by insensible shades into something else."

Amaryllis Fulgida, *Crocus*, *Regina*, and some others, resemble each other very much, but as stated in the *Botanical Register*, *Amaryllis Fulgida*, "differs from *Crocus* and *Bathia*, in the greater length of the tube of the corolla", as compared with the genera, "and from *Epidendrum* and *Regina*, in having the throat smooth instead of creased with white hairs," it exceeds them all except perhaps *Crocus*, in length and the size of the frange, and the dazzling lustre of the corolla of the flowers.

This specimen was reported by Mr. HARRISON, from Brazil, and was drawn at Ayrburg, April 1844. Some of the leaves measured twenty-two inches in length and nearly three inches in breadth, the first flower-stem bearing eight flowers, attained the height of thirty inches, and would probably have become somewhat taller, but was most generously cut for the completion of the present figure, a second scape immediately succeeded it, twenty-eight inches high and bearing six flowers, some smaller buds of the same species, were also in flower at Antonio HARRISON'S Eas, and differed slightly in the size and shape of the lig. of colored star in the center.

*See *Principles of Geology* by CHARLES LAMBE, Esq. Vol. II, Chapter I.—Illustrations on the structure of species.

Drawn by Miss F. Bury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS HARRISON.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell London.

AMARYLLIS HARRISONI.

Var. *Orange*.—AMARYLLIS H. L. 3004.

This plant was imported from Peru, by Mr. Harrison, and named in his gar-
den by Professor Leveillé, who considers it as a variety of *A. Vittata*.—It
differs however from the true *Vittata* in the great length of the flower-tube, which
measures six inches, from the pericarp to the angle where the petals divide, and
also in being a very tender bulb, requiring considerable heat and the same treat-
ment as *A. Schottiana*, whose habit it seems to approach. The Phloxes
do not expand widely, and their position is somewhat horizontal. The outer
edges of the petals, are separate only to the commencement of the filaments, about
half way down the tube, instead of quite down to the bottom as in *Vittata*.—The
peristomes are far paler, and less spreading, and there is no purple on the stem,
or leaves, which are very greenish. The leaves are particularly marked off as
1. *St. lance green*, having the transparent colourless outside, edged on the beyond
the red der. to the centre, so to look like a bright edge of a veil round the leaf. It
flowered at Angkor, "for the first time in Europe, in 1844

Drawn by M.T. Derry, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM ADNIGRUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. B. Smith, London.

PANCRATIUM AMÆNUM.

NOT GROWN AMARYLLIDACEÆ,--LONDON.

Bot May 1857

Flowers from six to ten, smooth, pure white except the tube, which is gradually shaded with green, down to the pericarp. Spathe and bractes permanent greenish, and almost transparent. Nerves small but dark green. Anthers of a dusky orange. Style and stamens green, nearly down to the edge of the ectary, white below. Flowers fragrant, but less powerful than those of *P. Speciosum*. Leaves numerous, channelled, and having a raised furrow on each side the channel down the centre. Siliques rising from the middle of the leaves so much compressed as to be nearly twice as broad one way as the other, and having a sharp edge on each side, and a slightly depressed furrow in the centre wheel throughout, and very glaucous, but when the bloom is rubbed off, showing itself elegantly naked. Brought from a plant in flower in the store of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, May, 1850. A native of *C. Syria* is according to L'HERMINIER. WALLER says "probably a native of Cyprus, cultivated in gardens in Martirio, in 1760."

Drawn by Miss E. Bury Leveson.

CRINUM MEXICANUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. B. Smith, London.

CRINUM ZEYLANICUM.

See *Boeckl* AGRICULTURE 4 and 5000.

Mr. HENRIER and Prof. van LEEUWEN both refer to the *Botanical Magazine* 1771, for this plant. It is there called "*Anagallis Oranda*," but is well described in *Marign's Histoire Botanique*, where it is stated that the name of *Crinum Zeylanicum* was originally assigned to it by LEEUWEN, and was recently confirmed by M. L. HENRIER (the first propagator of the *Lobelia* system in France, and one of the earliest and most unflinching members of the National Institute). *Crinum Zeylanicum* (since the death of Mr. HENRIER's *Descent*, the whole of the stem and spathe are of a rich royal purple, the same colour extends along the base of the flower and the keel on the outside of each petal. In the *Botanical Magazine*, the following description from *Crinum Oranda* are printed out: "the leaves are conspicuously undulate, smooth at the edges, somewhat shorter, with a flatter mid-rib, flowers much redder, rather dark brown, bell-shaped elongated into a neck." It is a native of the East Indies.

SPINIFOLIA HYBRIDA
PROF. DR. J. H. VAN DER WEGE

CRINUM PEDUNCULATO-ZEYLANICUM

A most hybrid *Crinum*, possessing all the elegance of the New Holland species, *Crinum Pedunculatum* (the Mother Plant), and delicately tinged with colour by *Zeylanicum*, blending so beautifully the characters of both, as to form a subject of interest in company with its parents. It is here represented as it flowered in the state of *BONJAN HANJIAN* Esq., at Asgharagh, in the middle of August, 1848.

AMARYLLIS SUPERBA.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA (SUPERA.)

NEW ORIGIN—AMARYLLIDEE. LINDLEY

This figure was from a bulb received from Utrecht, by Miss ANNE HARRISON, and will be found on comparison, to differ considerably from its less distinct sister, the original species from the Cape, now becoming a very scarce plant, as the more glowing beauties of the South American varieties, present greater attractions to the cultivator. The edges of the petals are united further along the tube, in *Supera*, and the flowers open wider: the whole plant is much larger, and the coloring throughout, lighter, and gayer.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool

LILIVM SCABRUM.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by J. B. Sawell

CRINUM SCABRUM.

NEW GARDEN—AGRICULTURE—LIVERPOOL.

Bot. May 1880.

THE figure in the *Magazine* is much too small, but a very accurate description of the given by Mr. HENNET, who reckons this as the second section of *Croton*, *acuminate*, the half-opening, although he admits that the lobes of the corolla expand quite widely, when exposed to much heat. The scape is many-flowered, flowers sitting; leaves very long, bearing scars, with rough cartilaginous edges, considerably undulated, especially towards the base; they alternate one each other alternately for several inches, so as to form a pretty firm stem. The scape springs from the base, side of the leafy stem; it is of a yellow-green, purple at the base, compressed and solid. The lobes of the flowers bright green, the sepals beautifully white and shining, with a brilliant pale crimson stripe down the centre of each petal. Style and filaments white, anthers pale yellow. Bulb light brown and round, received by Mr. HENNET from Brazil, but LISIANSKY says a native of the Azores. As Mr. HENNET remarks, "it likes a strong heat and plenty of water, and with such treatment, flowers freely in May and June, sending up a succession of flower-stems, with five or six flowers on each."

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS STILLOSA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Brown.

AMARYLLIS STILOSA.

NAT. ORDER—AMARYLLIDACEÆ—Liliaceæ.

Bol. Mag. 227b

This is another individual of the South American group, separated from *Amaryllis*, under the name of *Hypocostatus*, by Mr. HENAU, who at first considered it as a variety of *Equatore* (var. 4. *Glabrifolia*), but has since distinguished it as a different species, recognised by the form and posture of the flower, the length of the style and stamens, and the style being longer instead of shorter than the corolla. The colour is also peculiar, and resembles the great Tawny Day Lily (*Hemerocallis Fulva*), more than any of the individuals of our cultivation.

The fine old Knight's Star too, which is so conspicuous in *Equatore*, is so small, and so little rayed as seldom, or scarcely to assume any appearance of a star, but is merely a dark green mark within the tube, terminating very abruptly just at the throat.

Bulbs were first received by Lord Cornwallis, from Mannheim and Cayenne, in 1740, others have since been imported from Brazil, the present one flourished in the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Barry, Liverpool.

UTRICULARIA RUBESCENS.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by J.

CRINUM ERUBESCENS.

NEW ORLEANS—AMARYLLIDACEÆ—Liliaceæ.

Mr. HARRIS mentions five distinct varieties of *Crinum Erubescens*, of which, this stands the first, "Limb white, tube and germ green." The flower-stem, style and filaments are strongly shaded with red, and a faint blush of the same tint, suffuses the petals, just before they begin to droop, though they are quite white when first the flowers open. The leaves are strong, thick, and spreading deeply ribbed red at the edges very rough to the touch. PETER MOORE says in his "*Francis Pinckney*" (notes to him, &c.), that he received many of these roots from Putnam and Cuthbertson, about the year 1750, which he cultivated very successfully in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, where the plants generally flowered three or four times in a year, but at no regular season. The figure in the *Bot. Mag.* 1782, is Mr. HARRIS'S first variety, *Rubro-lancea*. The bulb here represented, has flowered constantly, for twenty or thirty years past at Purfield.

AMARYLLIS MINIATA.

Var. *Green*.—AMARYLLIDACEÆ—Liliaceæ.

Bot. Mag. 1843.

This species is two or four flowered, the upper petal very much bent back, the inferior opposite petal much narrower, and straighter, the throat of the tube is lined all its length. Petal and filaments decussate, curving upwards towards their extremities, the divisions of the stigma strongly fringed, and becoming more deeply fringed as the flower goes off, anthers pale yellow. Leaves broad, stiff, robust, smooth at the edges, and very rounded at the extremities. It is received by Mr. HANSEN from Brazil, flowers freely in the back-stove. Dr. PATRICK quotes the *Flora Peruviana* 3, p. 57. Mr. HORTON says this is a variety of *Polydia*, and not the *Miniata* of BUX and PISON, which has a bearded tube a character which this species does not possess. The form of the leaves, and the manner of growth are however very different from *Polydia*.

Lilium Superbum.
Lilium Chalcedonicum.
Lilium Martagon.
White Martagon.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Barry. Liverpool.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Harrell

LILIUM POMPONIUM

Bot. Mag. 78a.

LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM

Bot. Mag. 80.

LILIUM MARTAGON VARIETIES

N. O. & LILYER 1851

The Yellow *Pomponium* Lily makes a very gay appearance in the flower garden, especially when growing in a moist situation, and increases rapidly by offsets, but the scent is very disagreeable. There is also a scarlet *Pomponium* Lily (figured in the Botanical Magazine, No. 571) which has been sometimes confounded with *Lilium Chalcedonicum*, both being incorrectly called *Scarlet Martagon*; but *Chalcedonicum* (here figured) differs from *Pomponium* in its leaves, which are broader, less pointed, and have a far more distinct margin fringed with white hairs. The flowers also are of a brighter colour, and the surface of the petals smoother; the scent is less strong and disagreeable. The number of leaves is a good index from one to ten or twelve. The leaves of *Martagon* are at 2 more erect, and strongly serrated, they are also arranged in regular whorls round the stem. The purple *Martagon* is common in most old gardens. The whole variety is very scarce, and the specimens introduced in this group was given by Mrs. ARTHUR BURNES.

PANCRATIUM AMANCAES.

Nat. Genera—AMARILLIDACEÆ. Linn. n. 1.

Bot. Mag. 1221 Bot. Mag. 1093.

This singularly beautiful golden *Pancratium* appears to be still rare in our collections, though, recorded in the "Botan. Correspondenz" as introduced into this country in 1836. In the Botanical Register it is described from a plant in Mr. Gussone's collection, where it flowered in 1822. It is said to be a native of Peru, where it grows in abundance on the hills called Amancaes or Barwashies, in the prov. of Lima, and the blossoms, which are of an unusual, and delicate fragrance, are among the sweets of Yucay, are reported to be used by the South American females to perfume their hair, together with the flowers of *Bignonia Tiliacea*.

Dr. Presl, in his *Synopsis Plantarum*, describes this plant under the name of *Aurantiaca Amancaes*, as follows:—"spathe 2 to 6 flowered, solitary, arched, corollate, spread up, 4-lobed, and the edges creminate; stamens hanging; anthers linear-deltoidate, lobes semi-obovate; flowers orange, yellow-ochraceous colored, and very fragrant." He quotes the same figure as the "*Fium Peruviana*" as that quoted in *Curtis's Magazine*, Vol. P. Vol. 3, pag. 53, tab. 284. The present specimen flowered in the hot-house of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, and was received from Chas. Agnes, the son of Y. W. Gossard, Esq. where it was given from seed. It is very closely allied to *Pancratium Colchicum*.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Havell.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

No. 302. — LILIPUTS and . . .

THE garden where Lily, a native of 150 Levant, has been cultivated in England, is the monument where Gossamer wrote her "Hesper" (1897), it grows the garden of the Cottage and the Palace, and it is well known as strictly to meet a description. It has been copied by poets, and sung by poets, as a favorite flower of June, and according to "Olympic Records," growing from some drops of milk which settled down upon her birth when the Valley was founded in the Heaven, and as no blossoms have been entered in the annals of a lovely complexion, as no poets have been said to possess extraordinary virtues in conferring wit, an attribute which, according to legend, may serve to show the high flower in which the crown of "Aurelia de la Reine" "Miss Lily the first," has been held in a age, and apologues for her extraordinary, among her name, but surely, very beautiful blossom. The petals become gradually longer on the lower part of the stem, and the flowers are broad, deep, and shining, particularly from such of the roots as do not send up filiations.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Barry Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PURPUREA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Harrell.

AMARYLLIS PURPUREA (MAJOR)

Nat. History - CHAMBERLAIN - 1888

Bot. Mag. 1431

From a bulb sent from Rio by WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. In the Botanical Register No. 457, is a figure of the minor variety of this Lily, which appears to have been the plant most frequently cultivated, and here to us under the name of *Anard o* *Purpurea*. The Author of the Botanical Register says, "the large variety *a*, (of which the present subject is a fine specimen,) has the flowers nearly twice the size of *b*, and is very scarce in our collections. The six leaf-stems which connect the lower part of the segments at the base, are also transparent, instead of opaque as in the minor." These conditions are (except to all this point to the *Prætextata*, Mr. HARRISON makes it a distinct genus under the name of *Platan*, which he says was given by Mr. SALADINI, and has been accepted in France. The appellation *Purpurea* can be inserted easily by the strong purple mark at the base of the flower stem and bearing the flower being, as it is very appropriately termed, a *Citrin* *Magnus*, "Citrin-colour," without the slightest tinge of purple.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA, Minor

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS VITTATA. (MINOR)

A. C. DONALD—AMARYLLIDACEAE—LONDON.

Bull. Mag. 229

This herb has been in the Field House since 1863, and flowers once or twice every year, sometimes more frequently than when the accompanying drawing was made; with a powerful supply of water and fresh air during its rapid growth, the stem will attain a greater height, and bear four and even six flowers. The flowers however seldom exceed in size those in the figure, and never nearly equal those of the African species, neither do they ever expand so widely, and the petals are narrower, and have the calicinal stripes darker and more distinct. The edges of the outer petals are separate down to the base, but the centre ribs are finally united more than half way up the tube, when they form a fringed margin from which the filaments rise; these are white and $\frac{3}{16}$ in a compact bundle along the inner lower petal. The stigma is very deeply 3-lobed, $\frac{1}{8}$ are white, and resembles the sepaloid style.

It is a hardy plant requiring very little attention, but, it will even live in the open ground in small masses, and has been generally considered a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIIS MAJOR.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRIS (MAJOR)

VAR. *OLYMPIA* (L'HER.) L'HER.

Bul. Herp. 334

This is a tender bulb, and not of very easy treatment, so as to secure the resistance to its flowering; but it was in extreme beauty and luxuriance in the Hermites collection, at the time this drawing was made, June 1896.

The Knight's star in the centre of the flower, is very conspicuous, when viewed in full front, the mouth of the tube is fringed with light-colored hairs; the middle lower petal is narrower, the rest of nearly equal breadth, gracefully undulate, and slightly reticulate, the style and filaments red, greenish towards the base, anthers yellow, and small in proportion to the flower; the ovary is round and globose, lower thick and tough, channelled, from ovary to base the ovary is long, and one to one and a half inch broad, of rather a dark yellow green, very robust. Not so of the West India, as well as the smaller variety, which is figured in Curtis's Magazine, No. 465, and said to be much more common. The degree of obliquity of the filaments and pedicels varies considerably, according to the state of expansion of the flower, and their greater or less exposure to the influence of the sun; therefore, their angle can be no certain mark of distinction, though it has been considered one.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Harell

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA. (GLAUCA.)

NOT UNDER AMARYLLIDEE 1 x 1

Herbar. Göttingenensis.

Stems springing from the side of the bulb, three feet high, round, compressed, smooth, and glaucous; apices of a scarious colour, dividing into two parts. Branches from four to ten in number, erect or ascending; peduncles about two inches long, flower about six inches long, of which the tube is more than half—belonging to Mr. Herbert's common "*Sonopentia*" or half opening *diversa*. Petals nearly equally pale and glaucous of a pale rose-colour, withers eight years. Leaves many of them fifty two yards long, about four inches broad at the base, but curling very much, so as to assume a radi-like appearance towards their extremities, of a blue green resembling the foliage of *variegata*, and the whole plant, when in health, beautifully glaucous, particularly the leaves, which are altogether different in form, texture, and colour, from the strong flat heavy leaves of *Amerylla Longifolia*, Bot. Mag. 661, (Crown Copied of Mr. Herbert).

This Plant has for many years flowered in the autumn in the greenhouse at Farnham, producing between May and September three or four stems, generally with from six to ten flowers on each, it most nearly resembles the *Amerylla Longifolia var. repens*, of the Botanical Register, No. 546, (Crown Register of Mr. Herbert, and quoted as the true *Amerylla Longifolia*, in Don's Catalogue) except that the flowers are considerably paler, and more upright, and less widely expanding, it was necessary to bend one of them down in a forced position, in order to show the interior at all in the drawing. Native of the Cape of Good Hope

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury Liverpool.

CRINUM DECLINATUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Harrell

CRINUM DECLINATUM.

VAR. *Declinatum*—AMABILISSIMUM, *Kawakatsu*.

Bot. Mag. 1861

Average stately Emperor of the Eastern Dynasty, sent by Dr. Carey in 1859 from
Nippon (near the Liverpool Botanic Garden) where it grows to lofty height, and mass
of fine racemes, nearly the height of one of the eastern trees.

The spike usually contains four-twenty so thirty flowers and buds, the latter
being produced on three fastidiously just before they expand, and are then slowly
enveloped with pink, or possibly some more reflection of the crimson filaments edged
with red; these are tipped with long, narrow, orange-colored setae, which, when
the flower expands, stand far above the recurved, and a little white pointing the style
is shorter than the filaments, and the stigma very small, and dark red.

The buds are made of greenish, resemble those of *Crinum Phil. squarros.*

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS PULVERULENTA.

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Havell.

AMARYLLIS PULVERULENTA

HIPPEASTRUM PULVERULENTUM

Herbert

AMARYLLIS ACUMINATA

Bot. Mag. 1836

VAN DER LINDEN—J. H. VAN DER LINDEN

The most striking feature of this plant, at all times, is its greyish powdered foliage, and Mr Herbert says, in his Dissertation, "Pulverulentum (bluish-leaved) was introduced by me some a year ago, (1820), and the name inserted in the Liverpool Catalogue, was I believe by all who cultivated it in this country; the plant from which the figure in the *Bot. Mag.* was taken, was so labelled in Mr. Griffith's collection." There are two or three varieties, in which the flowers are of a pale or deeper saffron colour, and sometimes they resemble some of the varieties of *Fragula*, and *Crocus*, but as it is remarked in the Botanical Register, the plant is sufficiently distinguished from both, by the foliage. I have from a specimen in the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

The spathe soon withers, and are quite shrivelled by the time the flowers are fully expanded. The petals are not more pointed than those of *Fragula*, and several others, therefore the name of *acuminata* is not nearly so expressive as the original one of *Pulverulenta*.

Drawn by M^r E. Bury, Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Havell

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA

var. *Pallida Robur?*

Var. *OBSCURA*—AMARYLLIDACEAE.

The original *Amaryllis* is of Linnaeus and the Type of the Genus, is best described by Philip Miller, who gives a good figure of the dark variety, and mentions also the pale variety as long brought from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1756, to Rotterdam, and some of the bulbs sent to the Chelsea Garden by Doctor David Van Boven, Professor of Botany at Leyden.

Both sorts appear to have been formerly cultivated in great plenty, in the Portuguese and Italian Gardens, under the name of *Narcissus Belladonna*, especially about Florence, where they are constantly sold in the markets. Sir Hans Sloane is said to have gathered them wild in the West Indies "on shady hills by the side of streams." Near given directions for the culture of the Lily in the open ground, but it would not succeed under that treatment at Enfield, though the bulbs were planted under a stone wall, and survived two or three winters. Mr. Herbert appears to have been equally unsuccessful in a similar attempt, unless these bulbs are very feeble and shy flowers, &c. &c. in any situation. The plant here figured had the flowers much more soft and delicate than the other variety Bot. Mag. 733. The leaves do not rise till some time after the flowers

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Dury Liverpool.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRIFLORA var.
OR AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured, by R. Harell

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI-SOLANDRIFLORA

A beautiful Hybrid Lily, partaking largely of the character of Amurell's School refers in the length of the tube. Stamens springing exactly from the green dark ~~concolorous~~ forming the centre of the petals, just below their position in the throat of the flower, but without any fringe or fleshy protuberance. The colour is of a metaphoric and somewhat common,—the flower should be seen in flower in the shade of its leaves. It was raised from seed in the collection of R. Hemmings, Esq. where it blossomed in great perfection in April 1829.

Drawn by M^r E. Bury, Liverpool.

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Havell

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM

NAT. ORDER—ARACEAE. Liliaceae.

Bot. Mag. 1453

THE elegant appearance of the branch of pure white flowers, contrasted with the rich dark green leaves surrounding it, delights the eye on approaching this plant, as much as the balmy fragrance which it emits gratifies the sense of smelling; but the scent is too powerful to be inhaled long without causing headache.

The flowers are generally ten or twelve in the umbel, on short pedicels which are nearly hidden within the spathe. Petals seven or eight inches long, the three outer ones closed at the point. Style longer than the filaments, green and twisted, the stigma covered with a velvet down and sticky. Anthers contain a quantity of yellow pollen, which when scattered on the white petals spreads like the finest gold dust on frosted silk; work. Spathe and flower-bracts whitish-green, slightly tinged with brown. The scape rises within some of the leaves, which are narrow, attaining the length of thirty inches, and the breadth of five or six in the broadest part, but narrowed into less than one inch for half the length, and pointed at the base. This is the *Pancratium Speciosum* of Mr. Herbert, and he enumerates three varieties, distinguished by the breadth of the leaves and the length of their pedicels. Drawn from a plant in the store of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it flowers very luxuriantly several times every year.

Drawn by M^{rs} E. Bury, Liverpool

AMARYLLIS STRIATIFOLIA

Engraved, Printed, & Coloured, by R. Moxel

AMARYLLIS STRIATÆFOLIA

NEW ORLEANS—AMARYLLIDACEÆ. L. 1838.

Red Reg. doz

This beautiful variety of *Amaryllis Retenensis* differs from the original both in the leaves, which are broader, and have a distinct silver stripe up the middle of each, and also in the flowers, which are paler and less regularly reticulated. There is generally a white stripe along the centre of each petal from the tube to the point, and sometimes on one side of this stripe the petals will be nearly destitute of colour while the other half is richly netted and shaded with purplish pink.

Mrs. Edward Boscoe possessed a plant in which these alternate pale and dark markings were peculiarly distinct, and gave a remarkably beautiful appearance to the flower. Nature of Brevel; figured from a plant at R. Harrison's, Esq. The netted markings are very perceptible in the bulb.

Drawn by Mrs. E. Drey, Liverpool

LILYUM PYRENAEUM.

Engraved, Printed & Coloured by R. Borell, London

LILIUM PYRENAICUM

Nov. Oudem.—LILLICKE.—L. 1850.

The flowers of this plant are smaller, and more closely crowded, than those of *Pomposum* or *Chalcidanthus*, and the narrow grass-like leaves are thickly clustered round the stem, particularly about half way from the ground to the flowers. It is, as its name imports, a native of the Pyrenees, but very rare in that country. The specimen here represented grows in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, where it does not seem to increase readily. It was received by Mr. Shepherd from Otto, the Proprietor of the Royal Gardens at Bonn.

Hemerocallis Carulea
Hemerocallis Japonica
Libellula Angustipennis
English Dragon Fly

HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA.

—

HEMEROCALLIS JAPONICA

NAT. ORDER.—HEMEROCALLIDÆ. L. 581.

These "beautiful Day-lilies" are both natives of Japan, but their habits very different. *Cerulea* is perfectly hardy, but *Japonica* seems to have difficulty in accommodating its flowering season to our climate, and will not succeed well without some protection; its leaves are said to be "of a lighter green, and more spear-head-shaped than those of *Cerulea*,"—the difference is very slight, and, in reality at least, may probably arise from different situations or state of growth. When *Cerulea* is in perfection in July or August, the fresh flush of verdure is still in its brightness, the leaves afterwards become much darker. The growth of *Japonica* is six weeks or two months later, and then the tints of autumn are mingling with the green in the older leaves; orange spots and streaks, and golden tints, betray the ravages of the numerous insects which have sheltered their secret beneath the broad undulating foliage, whilst, not unobtrusively, the cradled foot not only tucks the leaves, but with his iron pinners, lays hold of the scape containing its nest of flower-buds, each carefully folded in its own green bract, and gives a tumescence partly, which effectually prevents further expansion, and condenses them to larger and their colour as little bunch-suck buds, instead of becoming graceful neck-white flowers.

The striking difference in the bracts, the shape of the raceme, and the length of the pedicels, sufficiently distinguish the two plants, as well as their different season of flowering. *Cerulea* sometimes doth fly a white variety of *Cerulea*. The shade of blue varies considerably. Mr. Salisbury has called it a distinct genus, *Sensuaria*, but this name is given by Dr. Cassel to a different tribe, and that same remarks, (Distinguishing *Cerulea*) we cannot well separate these "Beauties of the Day" (as Latham so expressively terms them, *Hemercallidæ*) from the grand group of Lilies.

LILIUM TIGRINUM

Bot. Mag. 1237

Var. *Orange* — *LILIUM TIGRINUM* — *LILIUM*

THE "Deccanese Clusque" calls this a beautiful native, now common enough, though first introduced into the gardens of Europe by the English, scarcely more than twenty years ago. In the year 1810 it first flowered, and was figured in the *Bot. Magazine*, and "a name borrowed for it from the approaching edition of the *Hortus botanico*." It succeeds best in the open ground, and increases very rapidly by the bulbs produced on the stems, as well as by offsets from the old roots. A stem growing near the small one here figured, in the garden at Fairfield, was six feet high, and had on it nineteen perfect flowers. Each petal presents the elegant colour of the finest white, and their glowing orange-coloured ground, richly variegated with round dark spots, give a splendid appearance to the flowers, the effect of which is still further heightened by the contrast of the very dark purple stems, and whorls of green leaves. Native of China and Japan. Bonnier says, that the "white var. cult." by the Japanese; his description seems might have attached as that this was the plant he had in view; but upon referring to his manuscript in the British Museum, we found an excellent drawing, done with a pen and ink by himself, accompanying the description. — *Vari. Bot. Mag.* No. 1237

Spine

Top

Foot

Fore