Exiguus spatium, variis sed fertilis herbis.

Library

Catalogus Plantarum,

*Tum Exoticarum tum Domesticarum, quæ in Hortis haud procul
a Londino Sitis in Venditionem propagantur.*

A

CATALOGUE

OF

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers,

BOTH

EXOTIC *and* DOMESTIC,

Which are propagated for SALE,

In the GARDENS near LONDON.

Divided, according to their different Degrees of Hardiness,
into particular BOOKS, or PARTS; in each of which the Plants are Ranged
in an Alphabetical Order.

To which are added,

The Characters of the Genus, and an Enumeration of all the particular Species
which are at present to be found in the several Nurseries near London, with
Directions for the proper Soil and Situation, in which each particular Kind is
found to Thrive.

By a SOCIETY of GARDENERS.

*Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbor;
Nunc frondent Siliæ, nunc formosissimus annus.*

Virg. Ecl. 3.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the YEAR M. DCC. XXX.

Catalogus, Arborum, Fruticumque, &c.
 OR, A
CATALOGUE
 OF
TREES and *SHRUBS*,
 BOTH
 EXOTIC and DOMESTIC,
 WHICH
 Are Hardy enough to bear the COLD of our
 CLIMATE in the OPEN AIR.

Ranged in an
Alphabetical Order, according to their most approved Latin Names.

WITH
 An INDEX of the ENGLISH NAMES referring to the LATIN.

PART I

L O N D O N :

Printed for the SOCIETY of GARDENERS,
 And are to be sold by the said SOCIETY at NEWHALL'S Coffee-house, in *Chelfea*, near
London; And by G. RIVINGTON, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, T. COX, under the *Royal*
Exchange, F. DU BARRY, in *St. Martin's Lane*, Booksellers.

As also by the following Gardeners and Nursery-men.

ROBERT FORRER, in *Knightsbridge*
 JOHN ALTON, in *Chelfea College*
 FRICIS MILLER, in the *Physic Garden* in *Chelfea*.
 ORADIAN L. W. in *Bathurst*.
 JOHN THOMAS, in the *Royal* in *Chelfea*.
 CHRISTOPHER GRAY, in *Polhem*
 FRANCIS HUNT, in *Parson*.

MOSES JAMES, in *Lambeth*
 GEORGE SIMPLETON, in the *Near Hays*
 WM. HODGKIN, in the *Windsor* (near *Hyde Park*) *Green*.
 BENJAMIN WHITMILL, in *Hendon*
 RICHARD COLE, in *Bathurst*
 SAMUEL HUNT, in *Parson* And
 STEPHEN BACON, in *Hendon*.

TO the RIGHT HONOURABLE

Thomas *Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery;*

Baron Herbert of Cardiff, Baron Rofs of Kendal, Parr, Fitzhugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of the Governours of the Charter House; Fellow of the Royal Society; Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts; And one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

OUR Lordship's great Knowledge in every Part of useful Learning, together with the vast and expensive Collection you have made, of the choicest Pieces of Antiquity, have justly rais'd your great Name, to the highest Reputation throughout the learned World; as your great Goodness has merited the just Esteem of all who have the Honour to know you. But in neither of these Qualifications does your Lordship's Name appear greater, than in being a Patron of whatever tends to improve useful Knowledge.

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'Tis therefore to Your Lordship, that the Sciences repair for Protection and Encouragement, and it is under your Countenance, they are enabled to withstand, and overcome, their potent Enemies, *Ignorance*, and *Superstition*.

Nor has your Lordship been content with an Acquaintance with the sublimer Studies; but even during the Discharge of so many of the highest, and most important Offices of State, in which your Lordship has so honourably acquitted your self; have yet found leisure Hours, to bestow upon the more humble Employment of Gardening, and tracing vegetative Nature in her various Mazes.

Your Lordship's good Taste in, and great Encouragement of Planting and Gardening, are fully display'd in those noble Gardens at *Wilton*, where are a greater Number of the Trees here treated of, and in a more flourishing Condition, than can be found in any one Garden in this Kingdom besides.

This, together with your Lordship's known Humanity and Goodness, has encouraged us to lay the following Piece at your Lordship's Feet, humbly hoping it will meet with a favourable Reception, with whom the meanest Attempts to advance real Knowledge never yet wanted Encouragement.

And as the Design of this Work, is to promote the Introducing among us such foreign Trees, as may contribute either to Usefulness or Delight; so we concluded we could not better recommend it to the World, than under the Protection of so good a Judge and Encourager as your Lordship.

We know your Lordship to be more judicious, than to expect polite Language from us, whose Conversation is mostly with speechless Vegetables; and considering your Lordship as averse to receive parasitical Encomiums, as we are incapable to give them; we shall only beg your Lordship's favourable Acceptance of this, and to permit us to subscribe ourselves,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most Humble and

Devoted Servants,

The Society of Gardeners.

THE P R E F A C E.

PROVIDENCE having allotted to us a Situation in a temperate Climate, as remote from the scorching Rays of the Sun of the Torrid, as from the piercing Colds and nipping Frosts of the Frozen Zone; by Reason of which our Soil and Atmosphere are adapted to the Culture and Nurture of most Plants in the Universe, whether from warmer or colder Climates, either useful for the various Purposes of Life, or delightful by their Beauty and Variety; it would be a Neglect scarce pardonable, to suffer so valuable a Blessing to pass unregarded and unimprov'd.

INDEED if long Custom were allowed as sufficient to justify such Neglect in us, enough might be said; for our British Ancestors in the earliest Ages, made but little Account of aiding Nature in Vegetation; but abandoned her to her own spontaneous Productions.

THEY, like all the rest of the Inhabitants of Europe, especially the Northern Ones, were an unpolite, uncultivated People, and having little or no Commerce abroad, scarce knew any Thing beyond the Extent of their own Shores,
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ing imbarress, and civil Dissentions, domestic or foreign Oppressions, were so employ'd in the Management of the Sword and Bow, that there was but little Leisure to use the Spade and the Pruning-knife.

ALL Europe, say, the greatest Part of the Universe, being over-run with Barbarity and Barrenness, if not a total Dearth of Arts and Artists, till within a few Centuries, the Arts must needs be improv'd, and Artists be but very few and mean, for Want of Means and generous Encouragement, and these have lain in a manner neglected till within a Century or two; the Revival of which seems to have been left to adorn the happy Age we now live in.

UPON these and many other Considerations that might be urged, it is not to be admir'd at, that Horticulture, among other Arts, should be so long dormant, and make but little Progress, till within the Compass of one Century past, that the Royal Society, or that founded by Sir Thomas Gresham for the Improvement of natural Knowledge, was favour'd and encouraged by King Charles II. from whence have proceed'd many useful Discoveries in various Phenomena's of Nature, and among the rest into that of Vegetables; and within the Space of fifty Years, the practical Part of Gardening began to rouse out of the long Lethargy it had lain in, and especially on the coming of King William III. and his Royal Consort, whose Givings and Inclination to the innocent and delightful Diversifements of a Garden, animated others to imitate their Examples, which gave Encouragement to those Artists we then had, to exert themselves, to trace the Operations of vegetative Nature in all her various Mazes, and to this we owe the useful Performances of a Malpighius, a Crew, a Ray, &c.

THE Way being thus paid for the Improvement of Gardening, the Profits that do accrue, and the innocent Delights to be enjoy'd in a well-dispos'd and artfully-manag'd Fruit, Kitchen and Pleasure-Garden, have allured many learned and curious Persons, Nobility and Gentry, to encourage this profitable and delightful Art, and these have not contented themselves with the narrow Compass, and mean Stock of our former poorly-furnish'd Gardens, but they have industriously procur'd from abroad, Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits, not only from our own Plantations in America, but these also of other Parts of Europe, nay, even Asia and Africa.

AMONG these generous Procurers of Plants, &c. and Encouragers of Gardening, we can't forbear mentioning the following worthy Persons, from whose Generosities the several English Gardens have been supplied with a great Number of Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. which at present add to the beautiful Variety thereof, and would in us be unparadisable, since by their Assistance we have arriv'd to so great a Number of Things, as to be capable of publishing the following Catalogue.

AND first, Dr. Compton late Bishop of London, who was an early Introducer of Exotick Trees and Plants, many of which were grown to a considerable Size in the open Air, in those formerly well-stock'd Gardens at Fulham, most of which have been since destroy'd, to the great Regret of many curious Persons.

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MUCH about the same Time Samuel Reynardson Esq; began to furnish his fine Gardens at Hillingdon near Uxbridge, with a great Variety of curious Plants, which his great Correspondence abroad enabled him to procure from diverse Parts of the World; but as he kept them for the most Part confin'd to Pots and Tubs, preserving them in Green-houses in Winter, never attempting to naturalize them to our Climate, so, soon after his Death, that valuable Collection was so dispersed, as at present to be hardly known what he was possessed of.

IN the like Manner also the curious Dr. Uvedale of Enfield did by his great Correspondence abroad, collect a very valuable Parcel of Plants and Flowers, which he, with great Skill and Care, maintained for many Years, and some of the valuable Trees were planted in the full Ground, where they are now remaining; but the Bulk of his Collection was sold to Sir Robert Walpole soon after the Doctor's Death.

HER Grace the Dutchess of BEAUFORT did also collect a numerous Quantity of rare Plants into those famous Gardens of Badmington, where she preserved and maintained them with great Care in wonderful Beauty for many Years; but as this Collection consisted chiefly of the most tender Exotick Plants, so we shall have Occasion to mention that Noble Person in a particular Manner when we come to treat of those Plants in another Place.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of PEMROKE began about the same Time to plant those magnificent Gardens at Wilton, with all the different Varieties of curious Exotick Trees and Shrubs as would endure the Cold of our Climate in the open Air, in which his Lordship hath so well succeeded, as to have the best Collection of those Trees, which are advanced to a considerable Size, that can be found now growing in any one Garden in this Kingdom: And it was from Example of this Kind, that People were encouraged to make further Tryals of what Plants, Trees, Flowers, and Fruits, could be brought to thrive in our Climate without the Trouble and Expence of Housing in Winter. And it has been from repeated Tryals and Experiments of this Kind, that the many noble Trees, Fruits, and Flowers now in England, have by degree been naturalized to our coarse Climate, as the no small Pleasure of all the Delighters in the innocent Diversions of Gardening.

NOR should we in mentioning particular Persons forget the many curious Gentlemen which at present are carrying this Spirit of Gardening to a considerable Height, by introducing many new Kinde of Plants, Flowers, Trees and Fruits, and in making many curious Experiments concerning their Culture and Uses; from all whose Observations and Experiments, we may daily expect something new in the Business of Gardening and Vegetation. Amongst which Persons are the Right Honourable the Earl of Wray; The Right Honourable Lord Wilmington; The Honourable Sir Charles Wager; Sir Harry Goodrick Bart. in Yorkshire; The Reverend and Honourable Lumley Lloyd, Esq; at Chesham in Surrey; Henry Trelawney Esq; at Buxthead near Plymouth; Henry Maslin, Esq; at Hammer-smith; George Dennis Esq; in Cornwall; Doctor Berthon of Ipswich; Mr. James Sherard of Eltham in Kent; ——— Topham of Windlor; Mr. Peter Colinton, with several others, too many to be here enumerated.

BUT so none of the before-mention'd Persons, is England more indebted for introducing Trees, Plants, Flowers and Fruits, than to the learned and ingenious Charles Dubouille Esq; of Mucham, who hath not only been very industrious to procure Plants from abroad, but also as generous in communicating whatever his Garden would afford, as also many useful Observations relating both to their Culture

Culture and Uses, to all Delighters in Planting and Gardening; and it is to Him that we are greatly indebted for many valuable Trees and Plants which enrich this Catalogue, and which we take the Liberty thus publicly to acknowledge, and return him and others our hearty Thanks for.

AND after mentioning the particular Persons to whom England is thus indebted for introducing so many valuable Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits, we cannot in Justice omit to mention the Establishing of the Publick Botanick Garden at Chelsea, by the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries of London, not only for the Instruction of such as should be employ'd in the compounding of Medicines, in the particular Simples therein used (which alone is a very laudable Design) but also for introducing still a greater Variety of Trees and Plants, which altho' their Virtues or Uses are not at present known, yet may hereafter be found of excellent Use for many Purposes in Life.

BESIDES these Advantages, there are other very great ones that arise from these Publick Gardens; as, First, the ascertaining the true Name of each particular Species by which it is known amongst the Botanists in all the different Parts of Europe, which can be no otherwise effected than by establishing a Correspondence with all the Professors of that Science, whereby the Errors of each other are corrected, as also those of former Botanick Writers, who for Want of the Opportunity of cultivating the Plants in Gardens of which they have wrote, have very often given two different Names to the same Plant, from the different Appearances they have observed in it, in different Situations or Seasons. And, Secondly, this is the most probable Method of coming to the Knowledge of the Materia Medica of the Ancients, where there is any tolerable Descriptions or Accounts of the Simples left to trace it by; for here is full Opportunity for Persons of Learning and Judgment to contemplate the exact Structure of their Parts, which they cannot so well perform in a cursory View, as they observe them in their natural Places of Growth; which is a Matter of no small Concern: Besides the Trouble find to those who are intruded for the Practice of Physick (by bringing into a small Compass the Plants in common Use) is very considerable, for in the Space of a Season or two, they may, with a moderate Application, be well acquainted with all their different Faces, so as not to be impos'd on by Persons who supply the Markets with Plants; whereas if they were to search them out in their natural Places of Growth, this could not be effected in less than six or seven Years; and it is on these Accounts that the Number of these Gardens abroad has so much increas'd, tho', to the Dishonour of our own Country, there is but one of these Gardens in England at present that deserves naming, which is That we have been speaking of, which was not only founded (but is also maintained) at the Expence of that Worshipful Body before mention'd.

AND here we must take notice of that generous Gift of the above-mention'd Garden to the Company of Apothecaries, by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. who hath made over the said Garden for ever to the said Company to be kept up for the Improvement of Botany, which generous Present, together with his assisting and encouraging all those who make Botany their Study, has laid all the Lovers of that Science under the greatest Obligation to his Person, and it may be hoped, if the said Garden meets with Encouragement, that it will in a short Time outvie all the Gardens of that Kind in Europe.

IT would be too tedious here to mention the several other Patriots of Horticulture (who have either added to our Collections from abroad, or have assisted in tracing out the various Operations of vegetative Nature thro' her many intricate

Maze, where by discovering her various Footsteps, the Business of Gardening is daily reduced to a much greater Certainty) But as to this, we hope we shall not meet with Censure from any Persons, since the Enumeration of all the particular Names of such Persons, would greatly swell this Preface beyond its intended Bulk; and therefore we shall only beg Leave to mention the Reverend and Learned Mr. Hailes of Teddington, who has from a great Variety of repeated Experiments, set the Operations of Nature in the Business of Vegetation in a much clearer Light than was ever before done; and we must own, if his curious Book of Vegetable Sciences was more carefully studied, and the Methods of Pruning, &c. carefully executed upon the Principles therein laid down, there would not be so many barren Trees or unfurnished Walls, nor so many Blights complained of, as are at present; and therefore to him are all the Lovers of Gardening obliged, for his many curious Observations and Experiments upon that Subject.

THESE generous Encouragers have inspirited ingenious Gardeners to make the Study of Vegetation their Business, and to improve the Cultivation not only of those Trees, Plants and Flowers of our own Growth, but also to procure and naturalize foreign Ones of many different Climates to our own; and they have by great Pains, Industry, and arduous Management, happily succeeded in many Things, not only to their own Satisfaction, but also to that of their Employers; and may, we hope without Arrogancy, be said, to be able not only to rise with, but to out-do most of the same Profession in Europe.

GARDENING, as well as other Arts, meeting with Encouragement, affords daily some Improvements, and still will do so; the Operations of vegetative Nature being various and intricate, and not to be discovered without diligent Inquiry and strict Observation and Experience; we therefore, willing to lend our Hands, in order to the Promotion of so laudable, useful, and delightful an Employment, have unanimously attempted what we shall soon acquaint you with, and whereby this present Piece is a Part and Specimen.

THERE have indeed of late Years been published many Books on the Subject of Gardening, and some of them by very good Hands, giving good Directions for the Laying out, Contriving and Disposing the Parts of large and magnificent Pleasure-Gardens, and many more that have treated of the practical Part and Culture of the Furniture of those of a more moderate Sort; but many of them have been written by Persons of slender Skill in the Knowledge of particular Plants, Flowers, or Fruits, and in the practical Part of the Nurture of them; most of them having contented themselves in copying from other Writers, and hence have proceeded many egregious Mistakes, in borrowing from others the Names of Plants, Flowers or Fruits, and at the same Time giving Descriptions and Directions concerning the Culture of Plants of vastly different Natures; which confounding of Names has given a great deal of Trouble not only to Gentlemen, but also to Gardeners, who would faithfully supply their Customers with the true Kind for which they write.

SOME also in translating from foreign Authors, have mention'd Things as common, which are not at present, nor perhaps ever were in England; and likewise have appropriated Things to Uses, for which they have been by no means proper; so that those who have sought for proper Furniture either for their Pleasure, Kitchen Garden, Wilderness or Greenhouse, have found themselves egregiously misled, and disappointed in their Expectations.

AND it is chiefly owing to these Mistakes, that Gentlemen very often send to Nursery Men for the same Kind of Fruit, Plant, &c. which they already have growing in their Gardens, tho' under a different Name, and when they have
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the true Sort sent them for which they write, upon its appearing to be the same with what they before had, they presently conclude that the Nursery Man who supplied them, was either a Knave or a Blockhead, when in Reality the Fault was their own, in depending too much upon their Author's Name, without examining whether it pass'd under more Names than one amongst the Gardeners.

It was a Remark of a late excellent Author, "That Men in their several Arts and Professions, in which they have been educated, and exercis'd themselves all their Days, must be suppos'd to have a greater Knowledge and Experience, than others can usually have; and therefore, if thro' Want of Capacity or Honesty they do not imbecile lose, or belie their Opportunities and Experience, they are in respect of those Things, to which they have been bred and inured, more to be relied upon." As to the first of these, viz. our Capacities, we must submit to the Judgments of our Readers, but with Regard to the latter, we can positively say, that there are not any Rules or Directions herein given, but what have succeeded with us, upon several repeated Tryals and Observations.

AND so far as there are new Kinds annually introduced into the English Gardens, (especially those near London) from different Parts of the World, there was Reason to fear that the Confusion would still be greater, unless some Care was taken both to reform the former Errors, and also to compare such Things as should be received from abroad, with those already in the English Gardens, and to discover where the real Difference (if any) lay, and to take Notice in what Particulars it did consist.

FOR the better carrying on this Design, a certain Number of Gardeners situated near the City of London, who may be presumed to have as great Variety of all the different Kinds of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits, in their Possession, as any Set of Gardeners of their Number in England (or perhaps in Europe) can boast of, came to a mutual Agreement to meet together Monthly at some Places conveniently situated, at which monthly Meeting, each Person of the Society brought all the several Kinds of Plants, Flowers, and Fruits in their various Seasons, which were there examined and compared by all the Persons present, who entered down in a Register the Names, Descriptions, &c. of all the various Kinds which were from Time to Time brought.

HAVING pursued this Method for the Space of five or six Years, the Society at last came to a Resolution to have the various Kinds of Plants, Flowers, and Fruits drawn and painted by an able Hand, at their own Expence, which being performed, there is now a very valuable Collection of those Drawings in the Possession of the said Society.

THIS being done, they came to a further Resolution to publish the Observations they had made and minuted down from Time to Time, in the Register of the Society, and having some Time deliberated concerning the Method of doing it, it was at length resolved, that we could not do the Publick better Service than to make a just Catalogue of all the various Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits that were in the Possession of the several Members of the Society, and had been at several Times produced and examined by them.

AT first indeed, we intended to do no more but give a Catalogue of their Names in Latin and English, proposing to treat of their Culture afterwards; but while this Design was pursuing, we were solicited by several curious Persons, to give a short Account of their Culture and Use, to prevent the Trouble of turning from one Book to another, to find what should be said of any particular Plant, &c.

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This being agreed upon, we propos'd the new modelling of the Whole, judging it proper to put together all the different Species of the same Genus, that would agree in their different Degrees of Hardiness, ranging such of them together that would endure to be planted in the open Air in our Climate, and then proceed to such as require a Greenhouse in Winter, but do not require artificial Heat; and in the last Place to treat of such as are brought from the warmest Parts of the East or West-Indies, which are to be preserved in Stoves.

To this we also propos'd to subjoin about 30 Plates of different Plants and Flowers (which either were not engraven before, or at least not well done) which were also to be painted in their natural Colours, from the original Drawings: but upon our advancing in this Work, we found the Number of Sheets would vastly exceed what we at first propos'd, and the Charge of painting the Plates being computed, we found it would be a very expensive Undertaking to go thro' the whole at once.

Thereupon we thought it more advisable to publish it in several Parts, making each Part an entire Piece of itself, with an Index of the English Names of the several Plants therein treated of, referring to the Latin Names, which were dispos'd into an Alphabetical Order thro' the whole, so that, if the Design met with Encouragement, we might have an Opportunity of adding more Plates to each Part, of either new or curious Plants, Flowers, &c. and if the Publick did not approve of our Undertaking, we might drop it without being too great Losers.

HAVING thus long entertained our Reader with the several Steps we have taken in carrying on this Design, it is now Time to give him to understand what he is to expect in this first Piece, and this we will do as briefly as is possible.

1. HERE he will find an exact Catalogue of the several Sorts of Trees and Shrubs, which will endure to be planted in the open Air in England, that are to be found in the several Nurseries near London, digested into an Alphabetical Order, in the doing whereof, we have choic'd to place the most generally received Latin Name of each Tree and Shrub, by which it is call'd amongst the Modern Botanists, and then have added one or more Synonym's from the most noted of the antient Writers in Botany; to which is subjoin'd the Common English Name in small Capitals, that it may appear at the first View, to such Persons who have not been acquainted with the Latin Names.

2. AT the Beginning of each Genus we have added the distinguishing Characters by which it is known, which will enable Persons to distinguish, and not confound the Plants of two different Genus's together, if the distinctive Notes are but carefully attended to.

3. THEN we have enumerated the different Species we have growing in the several Nurseries, and afterwards added a short Account of their Culture, with the Soil and Situation which is most agreeable to each Species, and in the doing of this we have been very careful not to lead Persons into Errors, by giving a plausible Account of what is rather an Imagination than a Reality, having

only wrote what our ourselves have experienced to have succeeded upon several Trials.

I N this Catalogue we do not propose to mention the many different Species of Trees and Plants, that are either in the publick Botanick Garden, nor that may be in the Possession of some curious Gentlemen, that have large Collections of these Things; but only such as are actually in the Nurseries of the Persons belonging to this Society, and from whom any Gentlemen may be furnished with any of the Particulars here treated of, by directing their Letters for the Society of Gardeners to Newhall's Coffeehouse in Chelsea, near London, at the usual Rates, and may be ascertained of their right Kinds.

NOR have we herein forget to take Notice of the Gardens of those worthy Patrons of Horticulture, where many of the Trees here treated of, are now in a flourishing Condition, or grown to a considerable Magnitude; to which Persons (as we have before said) the Nation as well as we are indebted for introducing many new Species of Trees among us, the Advantage of which would be no difficult Matter here to set forth, were it necessary.

As for such Persons who make little Account of the introducing Exotick Trees and Plants among us, it will be sufficient to direct them to look back and see what we originally had of our own spontaneous Growth, and in how poor a Condition we had still been, had not our Forefathers introduced those many noble Trees for Shade, and those many excellent Fruits for gratifying our Palates, and those numerous Forests of beautiful and odorsiferous Plants to delight the Sense, which we now enjoy in such Plenty, few of which being the original Product of our own Island.

NAY, the very substantial Part of our Subsistence, viz. Bread-Corn, was in antient Times, as much an Exotick to England, as the Sugar-Cane, &c. are now.

BESIDES the Advantages we enjoy in having a great Variety not of Genus but also Species of Trees are many; for first we may from them be furnished with Trees which will grow upon all the different Soils we may have to plant in; by which Means we may continue a Plantation thro' Soils of various Qualities, with Trees of the same Genus, &c. as for Instance, should we have a Vista or other Plantation which we would make with Oaks, that should extend to a great Distance, and in the Way we should be intercepted by a Bog or Marshy Spot of Ground, in which our English Oaks would not grow, it is but planting in that Spot the Water-Oak of Carolina, which will there grow and keep pace with the common Oak on either Side, by which Means the whole Plantation would be regular.

THE same may be said of the American Swamp Pine, and the Cypress, both of which do grow in Bogs or in watery Places, whereas all the other Species of these Trees are mountainous Plants.

AND Secondly, by importing Exoticks we have been furnished with a great Variety of Evergreens, which form those beautiful Plantations near a Habitation in the Winter Season, and many more we are annually receiving from the Northern Parts

Parts of America, which we doubt not will be found equal to any we have had growing among us.

AND Thirdly, by these Means we shall be furnished with a greater Variety of Turnets for the many different Uses in Life, which will be a Matter of no small Consequence to us; as also many Plants may be bereby naturalized with us, thus may be found of great Use in Medicine.

AND it may not be amiss here to add, that from the Variety of Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. which we behold transplanted from the different Parts of this Terraqueous Globe, we shall be led to admire the great and bounteous Author of this Nature, who has left scarce any Spot of Earth intirely unfurnished; nay, even the dry, and, in a manner, barren Rocks of Africa and America have their several Plants, which are by the Constitution of their Parts wondrously adapted to grow where they can receive but a small Share of their Nourishment from the Earth, when also at the same Time they are deprived of the benign Influences of Showers, and are notwithstanding this so strong and robust, as even to defy the scorching Beams of the Sun to injure them; these Plants we see are not only of vastly different Natures, but also vary as much in their outward Appearance, so that by the Products of different Climates, we behold, as it were, a new World.

SUPPOSING what has been said, as to this Part of our Work, sufficient, we shall in the next Place address the Publick, what may be expected in the succeeding Parts.

We design, in the next Place, to present you with a Catalogue of such Trees and Plants, as are preserved in the Greenhouses of the several Gardeners near London, which may be preserved thro' the Winter, without the Expence of artificial Heat.

AND in the next Place we shall proceed to treat of such tender Exoticks which are preserved in the Stoves, with an Account of the several Degrees of Heat, in which each particular Plant delights.

THEN we shall exhibit a Catalogue of all the various Flowers, which are proper Furniture for the several Parts of a Pleasure-Garden, with their various Seasons of Flowering, and the proper Soils and Situations in which each Species is found to thrive best.

AND to each of these Parts we shall add some Plates of new or curious Kinds, which shall be number'd on progressively to succeed these which are add'd to this first Piece, which we must take this Opportunity to acquaint the Reader were intended for the whole Work, and were accordingly number'd according to their Alphabetical Order, which hath brought in two or three Plates into this Part, which would not have been added hereto, but only being unwilling to break into their Numbers, we rather chuse so to do, hoping the Reader will excuse this little Irregularity.

AT the Conclusion of this last Piece we shall give an Explanation of the several Abbreviations of the Botanical Authors, quoted thro' the whole Work, with the particular Editions of their Works here quoted.

WHEN this Work shall be completed, we shall proceed to give a complete Account of all the valuable Fruits now growing in the English Gardens, together with Directions for their different Methods of Pruning, &c. as also of the several Names by which one and the same Fruit is called in different Countries, and even in different Nurseries near London, to the great Perplexity of all Lovers of this useful Part of Gardening.

THIS we intend to embellish with exact Delineations of the different Sorts of good Fruits, curiously engraven on Copper-Plates, and afterwards painted in their proper Colours, done by very good Hands, from the original Drawings now in the Possession of the Society.

IN all which we promise the Publick to be as careful as possible, not to lead them into Mistakes; nor will we mention any particular Tree, Plant, Flower, or Fruit, which is not in our own Gardens.

AND in order to render this Work as complete as possible, we desire that any ingenious Persons, who may have any Thing useful to communicate, that they would generously do it, and the Favour shall be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged, by

Thomas Fairchild	George Singleton
Robert Turbet	Thomas Bickestaff
John Aiston	William Hood
Obadiah Lowe	Richard Cole
Philip Miller	William Welstead
John Thompson	Benjamin Whimall
Christopher Gray	Samuel Hunt
Francis Huar	John James
Samuel Driver	Stephen Bacon
Moses James	William Spencer

Catalogus Arborum, Fruticumque,
TUM
Exoticarum, tum Domesticarum,

Nostri patientium Cæli,

Quæ in Hortis non procul a LONDINO sitis, in venditionem
propagantur.

A CATALOGUE of TREES and SHRUBS, both *Exotick*
and *Domestick*, that are Hardy enough to bear the Cold
of our Climate in the open Air, and are propagated for
Sale in the Gardens near LONDON.

Abies. THE FIRM-TREE.

THE Characters of this are,

It is Ever-green, the Leaves are single, and produced on every
Side the Branches. The Male Flowers (or Katkins) are placed at
remote Distances from the Fruit upon the same Tree. The Seeds
are produced in Cones, which are squamose.

The Species are,

1. Abies cerniciæ folio, fructu decursum inflexo. *Tourn.* 385. *Picea*,
major, prima, sive Abies, rubra. C. B. P. 493. *Abies, Dod.* p. 866. THE
COMMON FIRM, or PITCH-TREE, sometimes called the Norway, or
Spruce-Firm.

2. Abies; Taxifolio; fructu sursum spectante. *Tourn.* 385. *Abies, conis*
sursum spectantibus, sive max. C. B. P. 505. *Abies, altera. Dod.* p. 866.
THE SILVER, or YEW-LEAV'D FIRM.

3. *Abies*; *minor*, *pectinatus foliis*; *Virginiana*, *conis parvis subrotundis*. *Pluk. Alm. 2. Phyt. Tab. 121. F. 1. SMALL-CON'D VIRGINIAN-FIR*; *vulgò*.

4. *Abies*; *Piceæ foliis, brevibus; conis minimis*. *Rand. THE SMALLEST-CON'D FIR*; *vulgò. Vide Plate XII.*

5. *Abies*; *Piceæ foliis, brevioribus; conis parvis, buncialibus laxis*. *Rand. THE SHORTEST-LEAV'D FIR-TREE*, with loose Cones, commonly call'd *Newfoundland Spruce-Fir*. *Vide Plate XII.*

6. *Abies*; *Taxifolio, fructu rotundiori obtuso*. *BALM OF GILEAD FIR*; *vulgò. Vide Plate XVII.*

7. *Abies*; *Taxifolio; fructu longissimo, deorsum inflexo*. *LONG-CON'D CORNISH-FIR*; *vulgò. Vide Plate II.*

The First and Second of these Firs are very common in *England*; the *Pitch-Tree* is one of the most common in *Normy*, and is the Sort which produces the red Denls. Those that have a mind to see their Description, and several Uses, may turn to *John Boussu's History of Plants, Vol. II. Part II. 231.*

The Third Sort was formerly growing in the Garden of the Bishop of *London*, at *Fulham*, with many other curious Exotick Trees and Plants, which have been since destroy'd. This Fir was again imported to *England* from Seeds which were sent from *New-England* by Mr. Moore, *Ann 1724*. This is very hardy, and will resist the Winter's Cold in the open Air (provided they are planted in the Earth, and not kept in Pots).

The Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Sorts were brought from *America* several Years ago, and planted in *Dorsetshire* and *Cornwall*, where they are grown to be large Trees, and produce ripe Seeds annually; from whence the Gardens near *London* have been supply'd.

The Fifth Sort some People make use of to brew Spruce Beer.

The Seventh Sort is by many called the *Pink-Tree*, but it is very different from the true *Pink-Tree*, the Leaves being very like the *Silver-Fir*: The Cones hang downward, as in the *Pink-Tree*, but are larger and longer. This makes one of the most beautiful Trees of all the Kinds of *Fir*, and is full as hardy as the *Silver-Fir*.

The Sixth Sort hath Leaves very like those of the *Silver-Fir*, which being bruin'd between the Fingers, emits a very strong resinous Smell; which hath occasion'd the Name of *Balm of Gilead Fir*; the People of *America*, who were the Authors of that Name, supposing the *Balm of Gilead* to be a Preparation made from the Sap, or Exudation of the Tree: But this is known to be a Mistake. The late Botanist, Doctor *William Sherard*, had one of the Trees (from whence this rich Balsam is taken) growing in his Garden at *Sagebus*, which, he said, had Leaves very much resembling those of the *Turpentine-Tree*.

The Cones of this Tree are turbinate, resembling those of the *Cedar of Libanus*, but fall to Pieces upon the first Touch, when ripe. These Cones abound with large Quantities of resinous Juice, which adheres to the Fingers, and hath a very strong Turpentine Smell. This Tree is very hardy, and of quicker Growth than either the *Silver*, or *Normy-Fir*, and the Branches are somewhat closer set with Leaves, which render it more beautiful.

Abies, Scotica; vide Pinus.

Acacia; THE BINDING BEAN TREE, OR *EGYPTIAN-THORN*.

The Characters are;

It hath ramose (or branching) Leaves. The Flowers (which consist of one Leaf, and are tubulous, producing several Stamina, or Threads, out of each) closely

closely adhere together, forming a round little Globe. The Seeds are contained in hard Pods, and are separated from each other by transverse Diaphragms, being closely surrounded with a sweetish pulpy Substance

The Species are;

1. *Acacia*; Americana, *Abrus folis, tricanthos*, five ad axillas foliorum spinâ triplici donata. *Pluk. Mant. 2.* THREE-THORN'D ACACIA, or LOCUST TREE.

2. *Acacia*; Americana, *Abrus folis, tricanthos*; floribus coccineis. THE SCARLET-FLOWERING ACACIA; vulgô.

3. *Acacia*; Caroliniana, *aquatica, Abrus folio, spinis rarioribus.* WATER ACACIA; vulgô.

The First of these *Acacias* hath been an old Inhabitant of the English Gardens. There are several large Trees of it remaining in the Bishop of London's Garden at Fulham, and in the Physic Garden at Chelsea; in the last of which Places it hath produced Flowers which are very small, and of a greenish Colour, without Scent: The Flowers drop off without producing any Pods with in. This Tree is very hardy, and of quick Growth, but is very subject to be broken by Winds, if planted in Places too much exposed thereto.

The Second and Third Sorts were raised from Seeds which were sent from Carolina by Mr. *Cokerly*, *Ann* 1733. They are both very hardy; but the *Water Acacia* is the quickest Grower.

Acacia of Virginia, vide *Pseudoracacia*.

ACER; THE MAPLE TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It hath jagged, or angular Leaves; the Seeds grow two together in hard winged Vessels.

The Species are;

1. *Acer*; montanum, candidum. C. B. P. 430. *Acer, majus molis falso Platanus.* J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 168. THE GREATER MAPLE, falsely called the *Sycamore Tree*.

2. *Acer*; majus, folis eleganter variegatis. *Hort. Edin.* THE GREATER MAPLE, with striped Leaves, commonly called the *Striped Sycamore*.

3. *Acer*; campestre, &c. minus. C. B. P. 431. *Acer, vulgare minori folio.* J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 166. *Acer, minor.* Dod. p. 840. THE COMMON MAPLE.

4. *Acer*; Virginianum, folio, majore, subtus argenteo, supra viridi splendente. *Phyk. Phyt. Tab. 2. f. 4.* *Acer, flore fœns, Virginiana, vulgô.* THE VIRGINIAN FLOWERING MAPLE.

5. *Acer*; maximum, foliis trifidis, vel quinquefidis, Virginianum. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 123. F. 4. 5.* *Arbor exotica, foliis Fraxini instar pinnatis, & ferratis, negundo perperam credita.* *Raj. Hist. Plant. 1798.* THE VIRGINIAN ASP-LEAV'D MAPLE; vulgô.

6. *Acer*;

6. *Acer*; *Platanoides*. *Mont. Hist.* 55. *Acer montanum, Orientalis Platanifolius, atrovirentibus.* *Pluk. Phys. Tab.* 252. *F. t.* THE NORWAY-MAPLE, vulg.

7. *Acer*; *Platanoides*; *foliis eleganter variegatis.* THE STRIP'D NORWAY-MAPLE; vulg.

There is also another Sort of the *Virginian-flowering Maple*, which hath lately been brought into *England*, that produces large Bunches of Flowers at the Joints of the young Shoots, so that at a small Distance, all the Branches seem to be cover'd with Flowers; but this is at present very rare in *England*.

The First and Third Sorts are figured and accurately described by *John Bauhin*, in the *Pinax* cited to the Names.

The Second Sort is only a Variety of the First, and was first mention'd in *Sutherland's Catalogue of the Edinburgh Garden*. The Seeds of this Tree will produce strip'd Trees again, which is what very few strip'd Plants will do.

The Fourth Sort is figured in *Plukenet's Phytographia*, in the Place cited to the Name, but was afterward figured and described by *Docton Hervey* in his *Paradisius Botanicus*, p. 17. This Tree is what the People of *Virginia* tap in the bleeding Season (viz. in *February or March*) and from the Liqueur which flows out, they make a Sort of Sugar, which, we have been inform'd by Letters from thence, is very good, and made in large Quantities; but it is generally believed, that any of the Kinds of *Maple* may serve for the same Purpose. *Mr. Ray*, and *Docton Lister*, produced Juice of this Sugar from the great *Maple* (*Fide Rev's History of Plants*, p. 1701.) And we have observ'd the *American's Maple* to send forth large Quantities of a very sweet Juice, at such Places where Boughs have been taken off in the Spring.

The Fifth Sort is very hardy, and grows to a very great Height with us; it is also very brittle, and subject to be split, or broken with very strong Winds, when too much expos'd thereto. It hath produced ripe Seeds in the *Physic Garden at Chelsea*, and others.

The Sixth Sort is of very large Growth, and very proper for Plantings, to shelter Gardens that are too much expos'd to the Spray of the Sea, which this Plant will bear better than most other Sorts. It hath a milky Juice, which issues out upon breaking any of the young Shoots or Leaves, which is of a hot, sharp Taste, and never hath any of that sweet, glutinous Substance flowing thro' the Pores of the Leaves, as hath the *Greater Maple*; which draws large Quantities of Insects thereto that eat the Leaves full of Holes, and thereby render the Tree very unsightly near a House, or in a Walk or Avenue.

This Sort with strip'd Leaves, is at present very rare, and only to be found in a few curious Gardens near *London*.

The Strip'd *Maple*, when planted to make large Hedges in *Wilderness-Work*, affords a much beautifuller Prospect than when it grows to be a large Standard, the Branches being then so high, that the variegated Leaves are not perceived by those who stand upon the Ground.

Acer, *Virginianum, odoratum*; vide *Syrax*.

Agnus Castus; vide *Virex*.

Alaternus; or EVERGREEN PRIVET.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It is Ever-green, the Leaves are placed alternately upon the Branches, and have three Seeds contain'd in each Berry.

The

The Species are ;

1. *Alaternus* ; 1. Clus. Hisp. 56. *Phytica, elatior*. C. B. P. 476. *Spina, Bourgi Montpellierum*. I. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 342. THE BROAD-LEAV'D ALATERNUS ; falsely call'd Phillyrea.

2. *Alaternus* ; *aurea*, seu *foliis ex luteo variegatis*. H. R. P. *Alaternus, foliis ex luteo variegatis*. Mor. Hor. Reg. Blasf. THE BLOTCH'D ALATERNUS.

3. *Alaternus* ; seu *Phytica* ; *foliis angustioribus & profundius serratis*. H. L. THE NARROW-LEAV'D ALATERNUS, with saw'd Edges.

4. *Alaternus* ; *foliis angustioribus, & profundius serratis, limbis aureis*. THE DUTCH GOLD-EDG'D ALATERNUS ; vulgō.

5. *Alaternus* ; *foliis angustioribus, & profundius serratis, limbis argenteis*. Au, *Alaternus, argentea, seu foliis ex albo varis*. H. R. Par. THE SILVER-EDG'D ALATERNUS ; vulgō.

The Three first Sorts are very hardy, and will grow to be very large Trees. The growth Beauty of these Trees is when they are intermix'd with other Ever-green Trees in Wilderness Quarters, or in Clumps. They are very good Shelter for Birds in Winter, and the Berries will afford them good Food. These Trees have for many Years been used for Hedges in Gardens, but the great Trouble in keeping them within Bounds, and their being liable to be displac'd, by Snow in Winters, together with some other Inconveniences, have rendered these Hedges not so much in Request at present.

The Two last-mentioned Sorts are somewhat tenderer than the former, and must be planted near the Shelter of a Wall, or Hedge, otherwise they are subject to be killed in very hard Winters.

Alnus ; THE ALDER TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It hath Leaves resembling those of Hazel ; the Male Flowers (or Katkins) are produc'd, at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree ; the Fruit is squarish and of a conical Figure.

The Species are ;

1. *Alnus* ; *rotundifolia, glutinosa, viridis*. C. B. P. 428. *Alnus, vulgaris*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 151. COMMON ALDER, with round Leaves.

2. *Alnus* ; *folio oblongo viridi*. C. B. P. 428. COMMON ALDER, with longer Leaves.

Alnus, nigra, bacifera ; vide Frangula.

Althæa; MARSH MALLOW.

The Characters are;

It hath Flowers consisting of one Leaf, divided into five Segments, almost to the Bottom; The Seeds are form'd into the Shape of a little Cheese, (as in the Mallow) the Leaves are very soft and hoary.

The Species are;

1. Althæa; frutescens, folio acuto, parvo flore. C. B. P. 316. *Althæa, arborea, Offic. in Gallo-Provincia. Lob. Ad. 294.* SHRUBBY ALTHÆA, with pointed Leaves, and small Flowers.
2. Althæa; frutescens, folio rotundiore incano. C. B. P. 316. *Althæa, arborescens. J. B. 1. 955.* SHRUBBY ALTHÆA, with round hoary Leaves.
3. Althæa; frutescens, Beyonæ folio. C. B. P. 316. SHRUBBY ALTHÆA, with Leaves like Berony.
4. Althæa; maxima, arborea, Gallica. *Tourn. 97. Malva arborea, maxima, nostras. Park. Theat. 301.* MALLOW TREE, vulgè.

These Shrubs rise to the Height of ten or twelve Feet, and are very proper to intermix with other Shrubs of the same Growth, in Wilderness Quarters, where, by the Diversity of their Leaves, and continuing long in Flower, they afford an agreeable Prospect.

The Three first mentioned Sorts will grow to be very woody, and are of long Continuance; but the last Sort is seldom longer-liv'd than three Years, and is often destroy'd in hard Winters (especially if they are planted in a wet Soil) but they are easily renewed again from Seeds.

Althæa frutex; vide Ketmia.

Amygdalus; THE ALMOND TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It hath Leaves and Flowers, very like those of the Peach Tree; but the Fruit is longer, and more compress'd; the outer green Coat is thinner, and drier when ripe; and the Shell is not so rugged.

The Species are;

1. Amygdalus; sativa. C. B. P. 441. *Amygdalus; dulcis. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 174.* THE SWEET ALMOND.
2. Amygdalus; sativa, flore, albo. THE WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND.
3. Amygdalus; dulcis, putamine molliore. C. B. P. 442. SWEET ALMOND, with tender Shells.
4. Amygdalus; amara. C. B. P. 441. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 174.* THE BITTER ALMOND.

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These Trees are a very great Ornament to Gardens early in the Spring, when few other Things appear, beginning to flower towards the latter End of February, and (if not prevented by Frosts, or other Blights) will continue great Part of March in Flower. These Trees being intermix'd with the *Virginia Cherry-Plumb*, and others, either in Walks or Quarters, will still appear more beautiful. The white Blossoms with which the *Cherry-Plumb* is fully adorned, at the same Season with the *Almonds*, will set off the Peach-colour'd Blossoms thereof, and thereby make an agreeable Variety: And the Fruits of the *Almonds* in the Autumn Season, will very much add to the Pleasure of such as delight in the Fruit; of which, if they are planted in a good Soil, and an open Situation, they will produce large Quantities, and very good, if kept till dry. The *White-flowering Almond* is somewhat tenderer than the other Sorts, and will require to be planted against a Wall or Fence.

Amgdalus, nana; vide *Perfica*.

Aquifolium, five *Agrifolium*; THE HOLLY TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are;

The Leaves are set about the Edges, with long sharp stiff Prickles; the Berries are small, round, and (for the most Part) of a red Colour, and contain four Triangular striated Seeds in each.

The Species are;

1. *Aquifolium*; baccis rubris. H. L. *Aquifolium*, five *Agrifolium*; vulgò. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 114. *Agrifolium*, Dod. p. 738. THE COMMON HOLLY, with red Berries.

2. *Aquifolium*; baccis luteis. H. L. YELLOW-BERRIED HOLLY.

3. *Aquifolium*; baccis albis. WHITE-BERRIED HOLLY.

4. *Aquifolium*; foliis ex albo variegatis. H. L. WHITE-SLITCH'D HOLLY; vulgò.

5. *Aquifolium*; foliis ex luteo variegatis. H. R. P. *Aquifolium aureum*. Munt. II. 163. YELLOW-SLITCH'D HOLLY; vulgò.

6. *Aquifolium*; echinata foli superficie. Corn. 180. HEDGE-HOG HOLLY; vulgò.

7. *Aquifolium*; echinata foli superficie; foliis ex luteo variegatis. YELLOW-SLITCH'D HEDGE-HOG HOLLY; vulgò.

8. *Aquifolium*; echinata foli superficie; limbis aureis. GOLD-EDGE'D HEDGE-HOG HOLLY; vulgò.

9. *Aquifolium*; echinata foli superficie; limbis argenteis. SILVER-EDGE'D HEDGE-HOG HOLLY; vulgò.

10. *Aquifolium*; foliis longioribus, limbis & spinis ex unico tritum latere, per totum argenteo pictis. Pluk. Alm. 38. BRODERICK'S HOLLY; vulgò.

11. *Aquifolium*; foliis subrotundis, limbis & spinis, utrinque argenteis; *Aquifolium*, elegans. D. Doct. Eales. Pluk. Alm. 38. EALES'S HOLLY; vulgò.

12. *Aquifolium*;

12. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis lucidis ; spinis & limbis argenteis. **St. THOMAS FRANCAEY'S HOLLY** ; vulgò.
13. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis ; spinis & limbis argenteis. **HERTFORDSHIRE WHITE HOLLY** ; vulgò.
14. *Aquifolium* ; foliis subrotundis, limbis argenteis, spinis & marginibus foliorum, purpurantibus. **BRIDGMAN'S HOLLY** ; vulgò.
15. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis ; spinis & limbis flavescens. **LONGSTAFF'S BEST HOLLY** ; vulgò.
16. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis lucidis spinis & limbis aureis. **BRADLEY'S BEST HOLLY** ; vulgò.
17. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis, spinis & limbis luteis. **WISE'S HOLLY** ; vulgò.
18. *Aquifolium* ; foliis subrotundis, spinis minoribus ; foliis ex luteo elegantissime variegatis. **THE BRITISH HOLLY** ; vulgò.
19. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis, atroviridibus ; spinis & limbis aureis. **BAGSHOTT HOLLY** ; vulgò.
20. *Aquifolium* ; foliis laevibus ; spinis & limbis flavescens. **GLORY OF THE EAST HOLLY** ; vulgò.
21. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis ; spinis majoribus ; foliis ex aureo variegatis. **GLORY OF THE WEST HOLLY** ; vulgò.
22. *Aquifolium* ; foliis subrotundis ; spinis & limbis aureis. **ASLET'S HOLLY** ; vulgò.
23. *Aquifolium* ; foliis longioribus ; spinis & limbis argenteis. **THE UNION HOLLY** ; vulgò.
24. *Aquifolium* ; foliis & spinis majoribus ; limbis flavescens. **FINE PHYLIS HOLLY** ; vulgò.
25. *Aquifolium* ; foliis minoribus ; spinis & limbis argenteis. **PAINTED LADY HOLLY** ; vulgò.
26. *Aquifolium* ; foliis angustioribus ; spinis & limbis flavescens. **FULLER'S CREAM HOLLY** ; vulgò.
27. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis, ex luteo & aureo elegantissime variegatis. **MILK MAID HOLLY** ; vulgò.
28. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis viridibus ; maculis argenteis notatis. **CAPEL'S MOTTLED HOLLY** ; vulgò.
29. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis, limbis luteis, spinis & marginibus foliorum purpurascens. **PARTRIDGE'S HOLLY** ; vulgò.
30. *Aquifolium* ; foliis oblongis ; limbis & spinis ochroleucis. **MASON'S COPPER-COLOUR'D HOLLY** ; vulgò.
31. *Aquifolium* ; foliis parvis, interdum vix spinosis. **BOX-LEAV'D HOLLY** ; vulgò.
32. *Aquifolium* ;

32. Aquifolium ; foliis parvis, interdum vix spinosis, limbis foliorum argenteis. WHITMILL'S HOLLY ; vulgò.

33. Aquifolium ; baccis luteis, foliis ex luteo variegatis. STRIP'D YELLOW-BERRIED HOLLY ; vulgò.

34. Aquifolium ; Carolinianum, angustifolium, spinis raris brevissimis. CAROLINA HOLLY, with smooth Leaves ; vulgò.

Aralia arborescens. ANGELICA TREE, vulgò.

Aralia arborescens, spinosa. Vail. Def. Sur le Suroît, de Fleur. p. 42. Angélica, arborescens spinosa, seu Arbor Indica, Fraxini folio, cortice spinoso. Ray Hist. 2. 1798. Christophoriana, arbor aculeata Virginensis. Pluk. Alm 98. Phys. Tab. 20. Icon. THE ANGELICA TREE ; vulgò.

This shrubby Tree seldom rises above the Height of seven or eight Feet with us in England, and rarely becomes woody, the Stem being of a spongy Substance, which renders it tender ; but if it is planted in a dry Soil, and in a Situation which is defended from the North Winds, it will endure the Winter's Cold in the open Ground very well. This Tree flourish'd in the Physick Garden at Chelsea Anno 1727. but hath not as yet produced ripe Seeds in England.

Arbor Virginiana, Pisaminis folio baccata, Benzoinum redolens. Pluk. Phys. Tab. 133. F. 3. Arbor Virginiana, Citrie vel Limonie ; Benzoinum fundens. Hort. Amst. Vol. 1. p. 189. Icon. & Def. THE BENJAMIN TREE ; vulgò.

This Tree is, in many Places, kept in Green-houses, as supposing it to be tender, but we find it hardy enough to resist our severest Winters in the open Ground, if planted in a dry Soil. It produces Flowers early in February, which come out of the young Wood, before any Leaves appear upon the Tree, but hath not produced any Seeds with us in England.

Arbor Zeylanica, cotini foliis, fubtus lanugine villosis, floribus albis, cuculi modo lucnatis. Pluk. Phys. Tab. 241. F. 4. THE SNOW-DROP TREE ; vulgò.

This Tree was formerly growing in the Gardens of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, where it annually produced Flowers, but did not ripen any Seeds that we could know of. It is very hardy in respect to Cold, but very difficult to encrease, and is at present very rare in England, the old Trees that were at Fulham being destroy'd.

Arbor Juda ; vide Siliquastrum.

Arbor Vitæ ; vide Thuya.

Arbutus ; THE STRAWBERRY TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It is Ever-green, the Leaves are roundish, and serrated on the Edges ; the Flowers consist of one Leaf, and are in Shape like a little Pinber ; the Fruit is of a fleshy Substance, in its outward Appearance, very like a Strawberry, but divided into five Cells, in which are contained many small Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. *Arbutus* ; folio serrato. C. B. P. 460. *Arbutus, comarus Theophrasti.* J. B. Vol. I. Par. 1. 83. THE STRAWBERRY TREE, with serrated Leaves.
2. *Arbutus* ; folio serrato ; flore duplici. THE STRAWBERRY TREE, with double Flowers.
3. *Arbutus* ; folio serrato, flore oblongo, fructu ovato. *D. Micheli, Hort. Poff.* THE STRAWBERRY TREE, with oblong Flowers, and Egg-shap'd Fruit.

There are some other Varieties of these Trees which differ in the Colour, or Shape of the Flowers, or in the Length or Shortness of the Bunches of Flowers ; but as these Varieties have been produced from the Seeds taken from one and the same Tree, we shall omit mentioning of them.

Armeniaca Malus ; THE APRICOCK OR APRICOT TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It has broad Leaves, resembling those of the Black Poplar, the Fruit is compress'd at the Sides, and furrow'd length-ways, growing not in Clusters, but having a single Fruit on each Pedicle or Footstalk, which is very short : the Stone also is smooth.

The Species are ;

1. *Armeniaca malus* ; fructu majore, ex luteo rubescente. H. L. *Mala, Armeniaca, majora.* C. B. P. 442. THE COMMON APRICOCK TREE.
2. *Armeniaca malus* ; fructu majore, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE STRIP'D-LEAV'D APRICOCK TREE.

There are several Varieties of these Fruits, which differ in their Size, Shape, Colour, and Taste ; but as they are chiefly cultivated for their Fruits, we shall not mention them here, but refer them to the Book of ENGLISH FRUITS we shall speedily publish.

Attriplex, ORACH.

Attriplex ; *latifolia*, five *Halimus fruticosus*. *Mor. Hist. Oxon. Pars II. 607.*
Halimus, latifolius *five fruticosus*. *C. B. P. 110. Halimus. 1 Clusi. Hist. 53.*
 THE SHRUBBY SEA ORACH, by some called the 'Purslane Tree.

This Plant, altho' common, adds to the Beauty of Wilderness-quarters, by retaining its Silver-colour'd Leaves thro'out the Year. It may be trim'd up, and will grow eight or nine Feet in Height, and may be esp'd into a round Head, or suffer'd to grow rude, according to the Fancy of the Owner, it being a tenible Plant, and redgeable to either Balls or Pyramids, and will do for Hedges, provided they are well kept.

Austriana ; *vide Corylus.*

B

Barba Jovis ; JUPITER'S BEARD, or SILVER BUSH.

The Characters are ;

Is both papilionaceous (or Butterfly-shap'd) Flowers, which are succeeded by short Pods, in which are contain'd two or three oval-shap'd Seeds.

Barba Jovis ; *Americana, Pseudoacacia folis ; Rosculus purpureis minimis.*
Raud. BASTARD INDIGO TREE ; vulgâ.

This Tree rises (in *England*) eight or ten Feet high, dividing into many Branches, which are confusedly plac'd, and are cover'd with an Ash-colour'd Bark. The Leaves are pinnated, or winged, consisting of fourteen or sixteen Lobes or Fingers, which are very like those of the *Bojard deusia*, but are somewhat less, and are of a deep green Colour. The Flowers (which grow in long Spikes) are small, and shap'd like those of the *Pea*, of a deep purple Colour, having several Stamens (or Tiscads) coming out of each Flower, with an Apex or Pointed upon each of them, of a deep yellow Colour. These Flowers are succeeded by short Pods, which are flattish, and a little bending at the Point like a Sickle, in each of which are contained one or two Kidney-shap'd Seeds, of a brownish Colour. See the Figure Plate IV.

This Tree is very hardy, and of quick Growth. We have several Plants, (which were rais'd from Seeds, sent from *Carolina* by Mr. *Carter*, *Ann* 1724.) and have, in the open Ground, risen to the Height of seven or eight Feet in four Years Time, and produce their Flowers in large Quantities. The People of *Carolina* make a Sort of Indigo from this Plant, which they use for all the Purposes of the true Indigo.

Benzoifera Arbor ; *vide Arbor Virginiana, &c.*

Benberis ;

Berberis; THE BARBERRY, OR PIPPERIDGE BUSH.

The Characters of this Plant are;

The Leaves are oblong, or roundish, and are serrated on the Edges; the Plant is set very thick with sharp Thorns; the Fruit is small, long, and (for the most Part) of a red Colour, and an acid Taste, growing in Clusters; the Flowers consist of six yellow Leaves.

The Species are;

1. Berberis; dumetorum. C. B. P. 454. *Spina acida, fere oxycantha.* Dod. p. 750. THE COMMON BARBERRY TREE.
2. Berberis; dumetorum, fructu candido. BARBERRY, with white Fruit.
3. Berberis; sine nucleo. C. B. P. 454. BARBERRY, without Stones.
4. Berberis; latissimo folio, Canadensis. H. R. P. *Berberis, dumetorum, latissimo folio, Novæ Angliæ.* Par. Bot. Prod. 307. THE CANADA BARBERRY; vulgô.

These are often planted in Hedges, for the Benefit of their Fruit, which makes a very good Pickle; but if they are planted in single Trees, and kept clear from Suckers, the Fruit will be larger, and in greater Quantities. The *Barberry without Stones*, as also that with white Fruit, is less common than the other. The *Canada Sort* has rarely produced Fruit with us yet, but is very hardy, and of quick Growth.

The *Barberry without Stones* seldom produces its Fruit right till grown pretty old; the young Plants, altho' taken from Trees which produce all their Fruit without Stones, will, while young, have some Stones in the Fruit.

Betula; THE BIRCH TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) which are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree: The Fruit is squarish, and of a conical or cylindrical Form: the Leaves are like those of the Beech Tree; the Twigs (or Branches) are very slender, and hang downward.

Betula, Dod. p. 839. C. B. P. 427. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 148. THE BIRCH TREE.

We know, at present, but one Species of this Tree.

Bignonia; THE TRUMPET FLOWER; vulgô.

The Characters are;

The Flowers are monopetalous, (or consist of one Leaf) with a long Tube opening at the Top, for the most Part like two Lips: The Fruit or Pods (which succeed the Flowers) are branched, containing many winged Seeds.

The
†

The Species are ;

1. *Bignonia* ; Americana, arbor, flore luteo, Fraxini folio. *Plann. Tourn.* 164. *Clematis*, Peruviana, digitalis flore, folio Fraxini. *Par. Bot. Prod.* 324. THE YELLOW TRUMPET FLOWER ; vulgô.

2. *Bignonia* ; Americana, Fraxini folio, flore amplo Phœnicio. *Tourn.* 164. *Gelsemium*, *Hederaceum*, Indicum. *Corn.* 102. *Gelsemium*, Indicum, flore Phœnicio. *Ferr. Flor. Cult.* 199. THE SCARLET TRUMPET FLOWER ; vulgô.

3. *Bignonia* ; Americana, capricolis donata ; liliqua breviori. *Tourn.* 164. *Clematis*, tetraphyllis, Americana, digitalis flore. *H. R. P.* DWARE TRUMPET FLOWER ; vulgô.

4. *Bignonia* ; Americana, arbor, Syringæ exarule folio, flore purpureo. THE PURPLE TRUMPET FLOWER, or CAITALPA ; vulgô.

The Two first-mention'd of these Trees are very great Climbers, and require the Assistance of a high Wall, or other Support, without which they seldom produce Flowers. They are very hardy, and may be prun'd in the Spring, much after the manner of Vines, taking away the very small Shoots, and shortning the stronger to four or five joints.

The Third Sort seldom rises, with us, above four or five Feet high, and may be supported by Stakes ; It is hardy, but is not so constant a flowerer as the two former, not is it so common in the English Gardens.

The Fourth Sort hath been lately brought from America by Mr. Catesby, and is at present very little known in England. It is hardy, and of quick Growth, but hath not yet produc'd any Flowers with us : For a farther Description, we shall refer the Reader to Mr. Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*, which he is about publishing.

BUXUS ; THE BOX TREE.

The Characters of which are ;

It hath pinnated (or winged) Ever-green Leaves ; the Flowers are staminate, and grow at remote Distances from the Fruit, upon the same Tree ; the Seed-Vessel is like a Porridge-Pot inverted, and is divided into three Cells, containing two Seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the Elasticity of the Vessel.

The Species are ;

1. *BUXUS* ; arborescens. *C. B. P.* 471. *BUXUS*. *J. B. Fol. L. Pars I.* 496. *Dod. p.* 782. THE COMMON BOX TREE.

2. *BUXUS* ; arborescens, angustifolia. *BUXUS*, angustifolia. *Dod. Raij Syn. Ed.* 3. 445. THE NARROW-LEAV'D BOX TREE.

3. *BUXUS* ; foliis roetundioribus. *C. B. P.* 471. *Buxus*, humilis. *Dod. p.* 782. *Buxus repens*, vulgô. DWARE or DUTCH BOX.

4. *BUXUS* ; minor, foliis per limbum aureis. *Tourn.* 579. *Buxus*, aurea, media. *Munt. H.* 158. SMALL GOLD-EDG'D BOX ; vulgô.

5. *BUXUS* ; folijs ex luteo variegatis. *H. R. P.* *Buxus, folijs aureis.* *Mor. Hort. Reg. Blaff.* *Buxus, aurea, striata.* *Munt.* 158. GOLD-STRIP'D BOX ; vulgò.

6. *BUXUS* ; major, folijs per limbum aureis. *Tourn.* 378. *Buxus, aureis,* *major.* *Mont. H.* 158. LARGE GOLD-EDG'D BOX ; vulgò.

7. *BUXUS* ; folio argenteo, variegato, rotundiori, majori. *Boerb. Ind. alt.* 2. 171. SILVER-STRIP'D BOX ; vulgò.

8. *BUXUS* ; major, folus per limbum argenteis. THE SILVER-EDG'D BOX ; vulgò.

C

Caprifolium ; HONEYSUCKLE, or WOODSIND.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It hath a climbing Stalk, which twigs its self about whatsoever Tree stands near it : The Flowers are tubular and oblong, consisting of one Leaf, which opens toward the Top, and is divided into two Lips, the uppermost of which is again divided into two, and the lowermost into many Segments : The Tube of the Flower is bent somewhat resembling a Huntsman's Horn, are produc'd in Clusters, and are very sweet.

The Species are ;

1. *Caprifolium* ; *Italicum.* *Dod. p.* 411. *Periclymenum, perfoliatum.* *C. B. P.* 302. THE ITALIAN HONEYSUCKLE ; vulgò. *Vide Plate V.*

2. *Caprifolium* ; *Italicum,* flore intus flavo, extus rubro. YELLOW ITALIAN HONEYSUCKLE ; vulgò. *Vide Plate V.*

The Flowers of this Kind are fewer in Number in each Cluster, and grow more sparsh than the former, and are of a yellow Colour on the Inside, and of a red on the Outside of the Flowers, and is earliest in flowering. This is a Variety which hath been produc'd from Seeds of the former.

3. *Caprifolium* ; *Italicum, perfoliatum, pæcox.* *Brofs. Tourn.* 608. *Periclymenum, perfoliatum, præcox, Narbonense.* *H. R. P.* EARLY or FRENCH WHITE HONEYSUCKLE ; vulgò. *Vide Plate V.*

This is the earliest of all the *Honeysuckles* in flowering.

4. *Caprifolium* ; *Germanicum, Rose rubello, serotinum.* *Brofs. Tourn.* 608. *Periclymenum, perfoliatum, serotinum, speciosus.* *H. R. P.* LATE RED HONEYSUCKLE ; vulgò. *Vide Plate VII.*

This *Honeysuckle* is later in flowering than any of the former, seldom beginning to flower till the Middle of *June*, and rarely continues more than three Weeks; but during the time of its flowering it is one of the most beautiful Sorts we have: The Flowers, which are of a deep red Colour, grow very close together on the Bunches, and the Bunches are closely join'd all over the Tree; so that the whole Tree appears (at a small Distance) to be cover'd with Flowers.

5. *Caprifolium*; Germanicum, floribus speciosius. *Au. Periclymenum, flos Caprifolium, Germanicum, flore rubello. Park. Theat. 1460. DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE*; vulgò. *Vide Plate VI.*

The Branches of this *Honeysuckle* grow longer and are more diffus'd than any of the other Sorts: the Flowers grow in very large Bunches, and are of a deep red Colour on the Outside, and of a whifk Yellow within: the upper Part of the Flowers are open'd wider than in most other Sorts, and are of a bright yellow Colour. It begins flowering in *June*, and continues till the Frost prevents it; for which Reason it is prefer'd to most other Sorts, altho' it never hath so many Clusters of Flowers blown at the same time upon it, as the last, or many other Sorts usually have.

6. *Caprifolium*; non perfoliatum, flore interius albo rubro extrinse. *Borrh. Ind. arb. 2. 116. ENGLISH LONG-BLOWING HONEYSUCKLE*; vulgò. *Vide Plate VI.*

This *Honeysuckle*, altho' very common in *England*, hath escap'd the Observation of almost all the Botanists. Mr. Ray, in his *History of Plants*, describes that Sort which hath white Flowers, but takes no Notice of this, altho' almost equally as common as that in most Parts of *England*. The Shoots of this *Honeysuckle* are cover'd with a red (or purplish) bark, and are very slender: the Flowers are of a bright Red on the Outside, and are white within, and grow closer in Bunches than the white; but the Bunches are feasteringly placed on the Tree. This continues to flower very late in the Autumn.

7. *Caprifolium*; non perfoliatum, foliis sinuatis. *Tourn. 608. Periclymenum, foliis queranis. Mer. Pin. 92. OAK-LEAV'D HONEYSUCKLE*; vulgò.

This is a Variety of the fore-mention'd Sort, which is sometimes found in *England*: we have taken it up out of the Woods near *Dulwich*, and find it continues the same, since it was transplanted into the Gardens as before.

8. *Caprifolium*; non perfoliatum, floribus albis. *Caprifolium, Germanicum. Dod. p. 411. Periclymenum, non perfoliatum. J. B. II. 104. ENGLISH WHITE HONEYSUCKLE*; vulgò. *Vide Plate VIII.*

The Description of this *Honeysuckle* (which Mr. Ray hath copied from *John Bauhin*) is very good; but *Taverniermontan*'s Figure better expresses the Plant.

9. *Caprifolium*; non perfoliatum, floribus speciosius. *RUSSIAN HONEYSUCKLE*; vulgò. *Vide Plate VIII.*

This *Honeysuckle* is very like the fifth Sort, but differs from it in its manner of Growth, the Branches, or young Shoots, of this growing more upright, and are closer from Shoots upon the Flower-stalks: the Leaves also are longer, and the Flowers are whiter on the Inside. This Sort was rais'd from Seeds (brought from *Russia* several Years ago) by Mr. *Kurchil* of *Hortus*.

10. *Caprifolium*; perfoliatum, sempervirens, floribus speciosius. *THE EVER-GREEN HONEYSUCKLE*; vulgò.

This is one of the worst Sorts of *Honeysuckles* to entertain, by a high mean it is not become very common, nor will it resist the extreme Cold of some hard Winters, in the open Air, unless in such Situations as are well defended from the North and Easterly Winds: It is a very beautiful Sort, and continues a long time in flower; the green Leaves abiding thro' the Winter, renders it the more acceptable. See the Figure *Plate VIII.*

11. *Caprifolium*;

11. Caprifolium ; non perfoliatum, folis variegatis. COMMON HONEY-SUCKLE, with strip'd Leaves.

12. Caprifolium ; perfoliatum, folis sinuatis & variegatis. *Tournef. 608 Perfoliennum, foliis sinuatis, variegatis & birsutis. Ray Hist. App. 1918.* STRIP'D HONEY-SUCKLE, with hairy indented Leaves.

Carpinus ; THE HORNBEEAM OR HARDBEEAM TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It hath Leaves like the Elm or Beech Tree : the Katkins (or Male Flowers) are plac'd at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree ; and the outward Shell of the Fruit is winged.

The Species are ;

1. *Carpinus. Dod. p. 841. Ostrya, Ulmo similis, fructu in umbellis foliaceis. C. B. P. 427. Fagus, sapinum, vulgo Ostrya Troopbrasti. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 146. THE HORNBEEAM TREE.*

2. *Carpinus ; folis variegatis. THE STRIP'D HORNBEEAM.*

3. *Carpinus ; Virginiana, floricens. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 156. F. 1. THE VIRGINIAN-FLOWERING HORNBEEAM.*

4. *Carpinus ; seu Ostrya, Ulmo similis, fructu racemoso Lupulo similis. C. B. P. 427. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 146. THE HOP HORNBEEAM ; vulgò.*

It appears very strange, that almost all the late Botanick Writers should omit this Plant ; not one of them since *Coffar* and *John Bauhin*, hath so much as mention'd it (except Mr. Ray) who hath nam'd it *Coffar Bauhin's* Name for it, without so much as quoting his Author. *John Bauhin* says it is very common in Germany, growing promiscuously with the common Sort.

This *Hop Hornbeam* sheds its Leaves in Winter, as the *Elm, Lime*, or any other deciduous Trees ; whereas the common Sort retains its dead Leaves almost all the Winter, which renders it less agreeable in Pleasure-Gardens.

1. *Cassine vera Flodanorum, arbuscula baccifera, alaterni formæ facie, folis alternatis latis, tetraplyrenæ. Pluk. Mant. 40. SOUTH-SEA TREE TREE ; vulgò.*

2. *Cassine vera perquam similis arbuscula, Phillyrea foliis antagonistis, ex provincia Caroliniens. Pluk. Mant. 40. THE CASSIOBERKT BUSH ; vulgò. Vide Plate XX.*

The First of these Shrubs is tender (while young) but when they are grown woody, will endure the Winter's Cold in the open Air, especially if they are plant'd in a dry Soil, and in a Situation where they may be defended from the North and East Winds.

The Second Sort is much hardier, and of quicker Growth, resisting the most severe Winters we have had for many Years past. This hath produced Flowers for several Years, in the Garden of that curious and learned Botanist *Charles Daboije, Esq;* of *Mitcham* in *Surrey*.

Cassia ;
1

Castanea ; THE CHESNUT TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) which are placed at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree : the outer Coat of the Fruit is very rough, and has two or three Nuts included in each Husk or Covering.

The Species are ;

1. *Castanea* ; sativa. C. B. P. 418. *Castanea*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 121. THE COMMON or MANUR'D CHESNUT.

2. *Castanea* ; sativa, foliis elegantior variegatis. THE STRIP'D CHESNUT ; vulgò.

3. *Castanea* ; pumilis, Virginiana, racemoso fructu parvo, in singulis capsulis cernatis unco. Bonif. Pluk. Alm. 90. THE CHINQUAPIN BUSH, or DWARF VIRGINIAN CHESNUT ; vulgò.

Castanea Equina ; vide Hippocastanum.

Cedrus Libani ; THE CEDAR OF LIBANUS.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It is Ever-green : the Leaves are much narrower than those of the Pine Tree, and many of them produced out of one Tubercle, somewhat resembling a Painter's Pencil : It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) which are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree : The Seeds are produced in Cones, which are large, squamose, and turbinate.

Cedrus ; magna, live Libani, conifera. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 277. *Cedrus*, conifera, foliis Laricis. C. B. P. 490. *Larix*, Orientalis, fructu rotundiori obusq. Tourne 586. THE CEDAR OF LIBANUS.

There are Four of these Trees in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, which have been there growing above Forty-seven Years, (as we have been inform'd) two of which are of a considerable Magnitude, measuring upward of eight Feet in Circumference at five Feet from the Ground. The Branches extend themselves more than twenty Feet from the Trunk on every Side. One of these Trees hath produced Cones for two or three Years past.

Celtis ; THE LOTF, or NETTLE TREE.

This Tree is distinguish'd from the Cherry by its Leaves, which resemble those of the Nettle, and by its Fruit growing single in the Bosom of its Leaves, whereas, in the Cherry, several come out of the same Bud.

The Species are ;

1. *Celtis* ; fructu, obscure purpurascente. *Tourn.* 612. *Lotus arbor, Virginiana, fructu rubro.* *Raj Hist. App.* 1917. THE VIRGINIAN NETTLE TREE, with red Fruit.

2. *Celtis* ; fructu nigricante. *Tourn.* 612. *Lotus, fructu cerasi.* *C. B. P.* 447. *Lotus, arbor, fructu cerasi.* *J. B. Vol. I. Pars I.* 229. THE NETTLE TREE, with black Fruit.

3. *Celtis* ; fructu luteo amphiori. THE NETTLE TREE, with large yellow Fruit.

The First of these Sorts is in several Gardens near *London*, some of which are very large Trees, and produce Fruits annually, which ripen very well.

The Second Sort (alho' the most common in *Europe*) is the most rare in *England*, there being very few Trees of them in any of the Gardens we are acquainted with.

The Third Sort hath been growing many Years in *Dorsetshire*, where are some very large Trees which produce ripe Fruit, from whence many Plants have been rais'd ; but we know not where it came from originally.

Cerasus ; THE CHERRY TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It hath large shining Leaves : the Fruit grows on long Pedicels (or Footstalks) and is roundish or Heart-shap'd : the Stone is short, tumid, and roundish.

The Species are ;

1. *Cerasus* ; racemosa, sylvestris, fructu non eduli. *C. B. P.* 451. *Cerasus, racemosa, quibusdam alis Padus.* *J. B. Vol. I. Pars I.* 228. *Cerasus, racemosa, nigra.* *Tabern. Icon.* 988. *Padus Theophrasti.* *Lugd.* 321. THE BIRD CHERRY ; vulgò.

Tabernmontanus's Figure of this Tree is the best ; *Label's* Figure is very bad, the Clusters of Fruit in his Figure are more like the next Species, but his Flowers are very badly done. *John Bauhin's* Figure better represents the Flowers.

2. *Cerasus* ; racemosa, sylvestris, fructu non eduli rubro. *H. R. P.* *Cerasus, racemosa, rubra.* 11 *Tabern. Icon.* 987. THE CORNISH, or RED BIRD CHERRY ; vulgò.

Tabernmontanus's Figure of this Plant expresses it very well. *Perkins's* hath copied *Label's* Figure, which better represents this than the Common Bird Cherry ; and the Figure he hath given for the *Strange Long-Cluster Cherry*, better agrees with our common Sort.

The Fruit of this are larger than those of the Bird Cherry, of a red Colour, and grow close together on the Bunches.

This Tree may be used for Stocks to graft the several Sorts of Cherries upon, by which Means they will be render'd very fruitful, and may be kept in a smaller Compass, it having the same Effect on Cherries, as the Paradise Stock hath on Apples.

3. *Cerasus* ;
†

3. *Cerasus*; *racemosa*, *hortensis*. C. B. P. 450. *Cerasus*, uno *Pediculo* *plura* *ferens*. *J. B. Vol. 1. Pars I. 223*. *Cerasus*, uno *Pediculo* *plura*. *Tabern. Icon. 987*. THE FLANDERS CLUSTER; vulgò.

This Tree rather belongs to the Fruit Garden than the Wilderness; but as it is a Variety which most Botanick Writers have taken Notice of, we thought proper to insert it here.

4. *Cerasus*; *hortensis*, *flore roseo*. C. B. P. 450. *Cerasus*, *multiflora*. 11 *Tabern. Icon. 984*. *Cerasus*, *flore plenissima, instar parvarum rosarum*. *Comm.* THE CHERRY TREE, with very large double Flowers.

5. *Cerasus*; *hortensis*, *pleno flore*. C. B. P. 450. *Cerasus*, *pleno flore*. *J. B. Vol. 1. Pars I. 223*. *Cerasus*, *multiflora*. 1 *Tabern. Icon. 983*. THE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY.

The First of these Double-flowering Cherries hath larger and double Flowers than the Second, and never produces any Fruit, which the second very often doth: They are both very curious flowering Trees, and altho' the first Sort never beareth Fruit, yet it sufficiently recompenseth this Defect, by the numerous Quasms of fine double Flowers, with which it is cover'd in the Spring of the Year, and which rendereth it one of the greatest Beauties of that Season. The Figures of both these Sorts are very good in *Tabernmontanus's Icon.*

6. *Cerasus*; *major*, ac *sylvestris*, *fructu subdulci*, *nigro colore inficiente*. C. B. P. 450. *Cerasus*, *sylvestris*, *fructu nigro*. *J. B. Vol. 1. Pars I. 220*. *Cerasus*, *nigra*. *Tabern. Icon. 986*. THE BLACK CHERRY, or MAZZARD; vulgò.

Altho' this appertains to the Fruit Garden, yet it is often planted in Walks, or in large Wilderness Works: The Timber of this Tree being useful, and the Tree being of so quick Growth, hath occasion'd its Use in Villa's, for which Reason we have inserted it here.

7. *Cerasus*; *sylvestris*, *fructu rubro*. *J. B. Vol. 1. Pars I. 220*. THE COMMON WILD, or HONEY CHERRY; vulgò.

8. *Cerasus*; *sylvestris*, *sepcennialis*, *Anglica*, *fructu rubro*, *parvo*, *serotino*. *Raj Hist. 1539*. THE WILD NORTHERN ENGLISH CHERRY; with small late-ripe Fruit.

9. *Cerasus*; *sylvestris*, *amara*, *machaleb purara*. *J. B. Vol. 1. Pars I. 227*. *Cerasus*, *affinis*. C. B. P. 451. *Machaleb*, *Syrincum*. *Park. Theat. 1519*. THE ROCK or PERFUM'D CHERRY; vulgò.

10. *Cerasus*; *hortensis*, *folis eleganter variegatis*. THE STRIP'D CHERRY; vulgò.

Chamaecerasus; UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE; vulgò.

The Characters are;

It hath two Flowers produced upon one Pedicle, which consist of one Leaf, are tubulous, and open toward the Top like two Lips, somewhat after the Manner of the Common Honeysuckle: These Flowers are succeeded by Berries, somewhat like small Cherries, and have (for the most Part) two growing upon each Pedicle; the Shrub grows upright, to the Height of eight or nine Feet.

The

The Species are ;

1. *Chamaecerasus* ; dumetorum, fructu gemino, rubro. C. B. P. 451. *Perichymenum, rectum, fructu rubro. J. B. Vol. II. 106. Xylosteum. Dod. p. 412. Xylosteum, floribus albis. Hort. Eyst. O. 1. F. 9. Fig. 2. Perichymenum, Allobrogicum, sive Perichymenum, non rectum. Lob. Icon 633. THE UPRIGHT RED BERRIED, or FLY HONEYSUCKLE ; vulgô.*

Parkinson and John Bauhin have both of them copied Lohé's Figure, which is not very good. The best Figure of this Plant is in the Hortus Eystettin.

2. *Chamaecerasus* ; Alpina, fructu gemino, rubro, duobus punctis notato. C. B. P. 451. *Chamaecerasus, Gasteri, vel Perichymenum, quoddam Alpium. J. B. Vol. II. 107. Chamaecerasus, Alpigena Lob. Icon. 2. 173. Perichymenum rectum, fructu rubro, singulari majore. Park. Theat. 1463. Xylosteum, alterum. Dod. p. 412. THE GREATER UPRIGHT RED-BERRIED HONEYSUCKLE.*

Lohé's Figure of this Plant hath been copied by John Bauhin and Parkinson, to which they have both added a small Branch with Flowers : Parkinson says it hath only one Berry growing on each Podicle, but if he had observ'd the Plant in its Season for Fruit, he would have found it commonly with two : It is suppos'd he was led into the Mistake by Lohé's Figure.

3. *Chamaecerasus* ; montana, fructu singulari, caeruleo. C. B. P. 451. *Perichymenum, rectum, fructu caeruleo. J. B. Vol. II. 108. THE UPRIGHT BLUE-BERRIED HONEYSUCKLE ; vulgô.*

Chamaelea ; WIDOW WAIL.

The Characters are ;

It hath Leaves somewhat like those of the Olive, but smaller : The Flowers consist of one Leaf, which is divided into three Segments almost to the Bottom : The Flowers are succeeded by three hard Berries, which are closely join'd together, in each of which are contain'd three Seeds.

Chamaelea ; tricoceos. C. B. P. 462. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 584. Chamaelea. Dod. p. 363. Chamaelea, Arabum tricoceos. Ger. Emac. 1402. THE WIDOW WAIL ; vulgô.*

This Plant hath been always preserv'd in the Greenhouse, as supposing it not hardy enough to endure our Winter's Cold abroad ; but we find it will endure our sharpest Winters in the open Ground, (if planted in a dry Soil) : The Seeds are very hard, and do rarely come up until the second Year after sowing.

Christopboriana Arbor ; vide Aralia

Cistus; HOLLY ROSE, ROCK ROSE, or SAGE ROSE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves grow by Pairs, opposite to each other: the Cup of the Flower consists of three or five Leaves: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, spread open in form of a Rose: these Flowers are succeeded by roundish Seed-Vessels, which are divided into five or more Partitions, in each of which are contain'd many small Seeds.

The Species are;

1. Cistus, mas, folio oblongo, incano. C. B. P. 464. Cistus, mas IV. *Montspeliensis, folio oblongo, alido* J. B. Vol. II. 3. Cistus, mas, vulgaris. *Park. Theat.* 658. Cistus, mas, cum Hypocistide. *Ger. Emac.* 1275. *Lob. Ann.* 2. 111. THE MALE CISTUS, or ROCK ROSE, with oblong heavy Leaves.

The Figures of this Plant in *Jahson* and *Johs Badius* are both copied from *Lobel*, in all of which the Footstalks of the Flowers are made too long, otherwise the Plant is pretty well exprest.

2. Cistus, mas, major, folio rotundiori. J. B. Vol. II. 2. Cistus, mas, folio rotundo, brevissimum. C. B. P. 464. Cistus, mas, folio subrotundo. *Park. Theat.* 658. Cistus, mas. 4 *Clus. H.* 69. THE MALE CISTUS, or ROCK ROSE, with rounder and hozier Leaves.

Johs Badius's Figure of this Plant is pretty good: These two Shrubs are a very great Ornament to a Garden, being intermix'd with other flowering Shrubs of the same Growth: They seldom rise above four Feet high with us in *England*, but will grow to have large regular Heads, which is seldom a Day without great Quantities of Flowers thereon, from the Middle of *May* (when it begins to flower) until the End of *August*. The Flowers seldom continue above one Day, but are succeeded by fresh ones every Day. These Shrubs are hardy, and will endure the Winter's Cold in the open Air, provided they are planted on a dry Soil, and not too much expos'd to the North and East Winds.

3. Cistus; *Ladanifera, Hispanica, Salicis folio, flore candido.* *Tourne.* 260. Cistus, *Ladanifera, Hispanica, flore emaculati candoris.* H. L. Cistus, *Ledou l. angustifolium, flore annuo interdum albo.* *Clus. H.* 77. THE SPANISH GUM CISTUS, with white Flowers.

4. Cistus; *Ladanifera, Hispanica, Salicis folio, flore albo, macula punicante insignita.* *Tourne.* 260. Cistus, *Ledou l. angustifolium, flore macula ex purpura nigricante infecta.* *Clus. H.* 77. Cistus, *Ledou, flore macula nigricante notata.* J. B. Vol. II. 8. Cistus, *Ladanifera, Hispanica, incana.* C. B. P. 467. Cistus, *Ledou.* *Park. Parad.* 422. THE SPANISH GUM CISTUS, with spotted Flowers.

5. Cistus; *Ladanifera, latiore folio, flore albo.* THE BROAD-LEAV'D GUM CISTUS. *Vide Plate IV.*

6. Cistus; *Ladanifera, Montpelienfium.* C. B. P. 467. Cistus, *Ladanifera, five Ledou, Montpelienfium, angusto folio, nigricans.* J. B. Vol. II. 10. THE NARROW-LEAV'D GUM CISTUS.

The Third and Fourth Sorts are somewhat tender, and require the Shelter of a Wall or Hedge to defend them from the North and East Wind, and should be planted on a dry Soil. With these Advantages they will endure our common Winters in the open Ground very well, and produce large Quantities of Flowers annually, which daily fall off, and are succeeded by fresh ones, as in the *Male Cistula's*.

Clematis; VIRGIN'S BOWER, OR TRAVELLER'S JOY.

The Characters of which are;

The Leaves are plac'd by Pairs opposite to each other: the Flowers have four Leaves, dispos'd in the Form of a Cross, which are succeeded by many Seeds growing together, each of which hath a long twisted Plume (or Feather) adorning thereto, by which Means the Seeds are spread abroad with the Wind.

The Species are;

1. *Clematis; sylvestris, latifolia. C. B. P. 300. Clematis, latifolia, dentata. J. B. Vol. II. 125. Fica alba. Dod. p. 404. Vienna. Lob. Icon. 616. Ger. Emac. 886. Clematis, sylvestris, latifolia, five Vienna. Park. Theat. 380. THE GREAT WILD CLIMBER, OR TRAVELLER'S JOY.*

The Figures of this Plant in *Label, Jahajon, Parkinson, and John Bauhin*, are all the same; but *John Bauhin's* is the worst copied of them all, but his Description is very good.

2. *Clematis; sylvestris, latifolia, foliis non incis. Tourne. 293. Clematis, latifolia, integra. J. B. Vol. II. 125. THE BROAD-WHOLE-LEAV'D TRAVELLER'S JOY.*

This is a Variety of the former Sort, and hath been found growing in England but very rarely. There is a Figure and Description of this Plant in *John Bauhin's History of Plants*.

3. *Clematis; peregrina, foliis Pyri incis. C. B. P. 300. Clematis, altera, Batia. Clus. H. 123. Clematis, sylvestris altera Batia. Park. Theat. 380. Clematis, Batia. Ger. Emac. 886. Clematis, Batia, Clusii. J. B. Vol. II. 126. SPANISH TRAVELLER'S JOY; vulgô.*

The Figures of this Plant in *Label, Jahajon, Parkinson, and John Bauhin*, are all copied from *Clusius's*; that of *Label and Jahajon* are the best Copies. This Plant will endure the open Ground against a South Wall, to which it should be nail'd, but suffer'd to grow a little rude; in which Management it will produce large Quantities of Flowers in the Month of January, February, and March, if the Winter is not very severe.

4. *Clematis; Canadensis, trifolia, dentata, flore albo. H. R. P. CANADA TRAVELLER'S JOY; vulgô.*

This Plant is in all respects very like to the Common Sort, and differs only in this, viz. the Common hath five or more Leaves or Lobes join'd upon one Footstalk, and this hath but three. This Plant is very hardy, and will endure our severest Winters in the open Ground.

5. *Clematis; cerulea, vel purpurea, repens. C. B. P. 300. Clematis, five flammula, flore ceruleo & purpureo, scandens. J. B. Vol. II. 128. Clematis, peregrina, ceruleo & purpureo. Lob. Icon. 616. Clematis, peregrina, cerulea, five rubra. Ger. Emac. 887. Clematis, peregrina, flore rubro, vel purpureo, simplex. Park. Theat. 381. THE SINGLE VIRGIN'S BOWER; vulgô.*

The Figure which *Chaffin* hath given us is very good : *Lobsl. Parkinson, Johanna*, and *John Bauhin* have all copied from him.

6. *Clematis* ; *cærulea*, flore pleno. C. B. P. 301. *Clematis*, *purpurea*, flore pleno *scandens*. J. B. Vol. II. 129. *Clematis*, *cærulea*, flore pleno. Ger. Em. 887. *Clematis*, *peregrina*, flore pleno. Park. Theat. 382. THE DOUBLE VIRGIN'S BOWER ; vulgô.

John Bauhin's Figure better represents this Plant than either *Johanna's* or *Parkinson's*, which are the same.

7. *Clematis* ; *purpurea*, repens, petalis florum concisais. Bonif. Cat. Virg. Pluk. Mant. 51. VIRGINIAN VIRGIN'S BOWER ; vulgô.

These trailing Plants may be placed in cover Arbours, or may be trained against Walls, or Pails. The three last-mention'd will grow to a very great Height, and will soon cover a large Arbour : But the three last-mention'd Sorts seldom grow so very rampant with us in England. They may be planted in Quarters of flowering Shrubs, where (if they are train'd up to Stakes) they will make an agreeable Diversity, and continue a long time in flower. The last-mention'd Sort is the most impatient of Cold, and is commonly kill'd down to the Surface of the Ground, but will rise again, and produce Flowers and Seed annually.

Coluta, *Vesicaria* ; BLADDER SENA.

The Characters of which are ;

It hath papilionaceous (or Butterfly) Flowers, which are succeeded by Pods somewhat resembling the inflated Bladder of *Lybes*, in which are contain'd several Kidney-shap'd Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. *Coluta* ; *vesicaria*. C. B. P. 396. J. B. Vol. I. Part II. 380. BLADDER SENA ; vulgô.

2. *Columba* ; *Aethiopica*, flore Phœnicia, folio Barbae Jovis. Breyn. Cent. 70. SCARLET COLUTEA ; vulgô.

The first of these Trees are very common in almost every Garden, being always sold amongst other flowering Shrubs. There are two Varieties of these Trees, one of which hath Bladders of a pale green Colour, the other hath Bladders of a dark brown Colour ; in all other Parts they are alike.

The Second Sort is much tenderer than the first, and is often destroy'd in very hardy Winters, unless preserv'd by Housing, or some other Defence ; but in most of our moderate Winters it will stand abroad very well, and will sometimes grow to be large Bushes. These produce large Quantities of fine Scarlet Flowers, during the Months of *June, July*, and *August*. It perfects its Seed very well. There is a very good Figure and Description of this Plant in *Breynia's Catalogue*.

Cornus; THE CORNELIAN CHERRY.

The Characters of which are;

The Calix of the Flower consists of four small, rigid, sharp-pointed Leaves, which are expanded: From the Centre of this Calix are produced many small yellowish Flowers, consisting of four Leaves each, and are disposed almost in the Form of an Umbrella: These Flowers are succeeded by Fruit which are oblong or of a cylindrical Form, somewhat like an Olive: This Fruit contains a hard Stone, which are two Seeds.

The Species are;

1. *Cornus; hortensis*, mas. C. B. P. 447. *Cornus*, mas. Ger. Emac. 1466. *Cornus*, mas, fructu rubra. Park. 1520. *Cornus*, sativa, fructu domestica. J. B. Fol. I. Pars I. 210. THE CORNELIAN CHERRY, or MALE CORNELL TREE.

2. *Cornus; femina*. C. B. P. 447. Lob. Icon. p. 2. 169. Ger. Emac. 1466. Park. Theat. 1520. *Cornus*, femina putata Virga sanguinea. J. B. Fol. I. Pars I. 214. THE DOGBERRY or GATTEN TREE; vulgô.

3. *Cornus; femina, foliis variegatis*. H. L. THE STRIP'D DOGBERRY TREE.

4. *Cornus; femina, Laurifolia, fructu nigro caeruleo, officulo compresso*, Virginiana. Pluk. Alm. 121. *Cornus*, Americana, sylvestris, domestica similis, bacca caerulei coloris elegantissima. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 169. F. 3. THE VIRGINIAN DOGBERRY TREE; vulgô.

5. *Cornus; mas, odorata, folio trifido margine plano, fallasias dicta*. Pluk. Alm. 120. *Sassafras, arbor Monardi*. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 221. F. 6. THE SASSAFRAS TREE; vulgô.

The First of these Trees are often planted in Gardens for their Fruit, which many People preferre, or make Tarts with them. It is also used in Medicine as an Astringent. It is a very handy Tree, and may be train'd up regularly while young, but will not bear much Pruning when older, (especially if they are design'd for Fruit) which by too much Pruning is often destroy'd.

The Second and Third Sorts are only kept in some Gardens of Botanists, or great Collections of Trees and Plants, they growing wild (especially the second Sort) in almost every Hedge.

The Fourth Sort is more rare, coming from Virginia originally, but is very handy, and will endure our severest Winters in the open Ground.

The Fifth Sort is very rare in England, and is very difficult to preserve: It will not live if kept in a Green-house, nor will it thrive well abroad: The best Situation for this Tree is in such Places as are well defended from Winds and the open Sun by other Trees, provided they are not too high, nor over-hang them, so as to hurt them by their Droppings.

Corylus; THE HAZEL OR NUT TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) growing at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree ; the Nuts grow (for the most Part) in Clusters, and are closely join'd together in the Bottom, each being cover'd with an outward Husk or Calve, which opens at the Top ; and when the Fruit is ripe, it falls out : The Leaves are roundish and intire.

The Species are ;

1. *Corylus* ; *sylvestris*. C. B. P. 418. *Ger. Emac.* 1418. *Corylus*, *Dod. p.* *Nux, Avellana, sylvestris. Park. Theat.* 1415. THE WILD HAZEL NUT.

2. *Corylus* ; *sativa*, *fructu albo*, *minore*, *sive vulgaris*. C. B. P. 417. *Nux, Avellana, sativa, fructu rotundo albo. Park. Theat.* 1415. THE MANKED HAZEL NUT.

3. *Corylus* ; *sativa*, *fructu rotundo maximo*. C. B. P. 418. THE LARGE CORNUT ; *vulgò*.

4. *Corylus* ; *sativa*, *fructu oblongo rubente*. C. B. P. 418. THE RED FILBERT ; *vulgò*.

5. *Corylus* ; *sativa*, *fructu oblongo rubente*, *pellicula alba tecto*. C. B. P. 418. *Nux Avellana, sativa, fructu longo. Park. Theat.* 1416. THE WHITE FILBERT ; *vulgò*.

6. *Corylus* ; *Hispanica*, *fructu majore*, *anguloso*. *Pluk. Alm.* 121. THE GREAT SPANISH NUT.

The First of these Trees are common in many Woods in *England*, and are rarely planted in Gardens, (except by Persons curious in Collections of Trees) the Fruit being plentifully gathered from the Woods and Hedges in most Parts of *England*.

The Second and Third Sorts are planted in shady Parts of Gardens, where they will bear Fruit plentifully ; but the Fourth and Fifth Sorts are much better esteem'd for their Fruit, being much sweeter, and the Shells much tenderer.

The Sixth Sort is yet more rare in *England*, and hath been raised from Nuts brought from *Spain*.

It is much better to have these Trees from Layers or Suckers of such Trees as have produc'd Fruit in the Gardens, for most of these Kinds of Nuts will degenerate, if rais'd from the Nuts, and do rarely produce one in ten so good as the Fruit which was sown.

Cotinus; VENICE SUMACH.

The Characters are ;

It hath round Leaves, with long Footstalks : the Flowers are small, roseaceous, and consist of five Leaves, which are disposed in large hairy Branches ; these
H *Flowers*

Flowers are succeeded by an orbicular Fruit, which hath a very hard Shell : the Seeds are triangular.

Cornus ; *coriaria*. *Dod.* p. 780. *Cornus*, *Matthioli*. *C. B. P.* 415. *Corygia*, five *Cornus patula*. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars 494.*

Crataegus ; THE WILD SERVICE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

The Leaves are single : the Flowers consist of five Leaves, which open in Form of a Rose : the Fruit is small, and shap'd like a Pear, in which are contain'd many hard Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. *Crataegus*, folio subrotundo, serrato, subtus incano. *Tourn.* 633. *Sorbus*, *Alpina*. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars 1. 65.* *Alui effigie*, lauto folio, major. *C. B. P.* 452. *Aria Theophrasti*, effigie *Alui*. *Lob. Icon.* 2. 167. *Sorbus*, *Sylvestris*, *Aria Theophrasti* dicta. *Park. Theat.* 1421. THE WHITE BEAM TREE ; vulgō.

2. *Crataegus*, folio laciniato. *Tourn.* 633. *Sorbus*, *terminalis*. *Dod.* p. 803. *Ger. Emac.* 1471. *Sorbus*, *terminalis*, *vulgaris*. *Park. Theat.* 1420. *Mespilus*, apud folio, *Sylvestris*, non spinosa, five *forbus*, *terminalis*. *C. B. P.* 454. *Sorbus*, *terminalis*, five *Crataegus Theophrasti*. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars 1. 63.* THE COMMON SERVICE TREE ; vulgō.

3. *Crataegus*, Virginiana, foliis Arbuti. *Tourn.* 633. *Sorbus*, *Virginiana*, foliis *Arbuti*. *Bryn. Prod.* 1. *H. L. App.* 699. THE VIRGINIAN SERVICE, with Leaves like the Strawberry Tree.

4. *Crataegus*, *Sylvestris*, Anglica, foliis Viburni. *Sorbus*, *Sylvestris*, *Anglica*. *Park. Theat.* 1420. THE RED HESS APPLE, or ENGLISH WILD SERVICE.

The Two Sorts first-mention'd grow common in many Parts of England : The first Sort is many times planted in large Wilderness Quarters ; it grows very straight and large, and the Leaves being very white or mealy, make an agreeable Diversity amongst other Trees, and the Fruit in Autumn will be good Food for the Birds.

The Second Sort is not so kindly a Tree to grow as the former, when transplanted into Gardens, altho' in the Woods, where it grows wild, it often makes very large Trees ; but there being no great Beauty nor Use in it, it is seldom planted but by curious Collectors of Trees.

The Third Sort is at present very rare in the English Gardens : It is very hardy, but there are no large Trees of this Kind in England that we know of.

The Fourth Sort, altho' a Native of England, is not well known about London, and is very uncommon in the Gardens as yet.

Cydonia ; THE QUINCE TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

The Tree is of a low Stature : the Branches are diffused, and crooked : the Flower and Fruit is like that of the Pear Tree, but however cultivated, the Fruit is sour and astringent, and is cover'd with a kind of Down.

The Species are ;

1. Cydonia ; fructu oblongo, leviori. *Tourn.* 633. *Malus Cydonia, fructu oblongo, leviori. H. R. P. Mala cotonea, majori. C. B. P.* 434. THE PEAR QUINCE ; vulgô.

2. Cydonia ; fructu breviori & rotundiore. *Tourn.* 633. *Malus Cydonia fructu breviori & rotundiore. H. R. P. Mala, cotonea, minor. C. B. P.* 434. THE APPLE QUINCE ; vulgô.

3. Cydonia ; Larfolia, Lusitanica. *Tourn.* 633. *Malus cotonea, latifolia, Olusiponensis. H. R. P. Cydonia, Lusitana, Park. Theat.* 1504. THE PORTUGAL QUINCE.

These Trees are so well known, that they need no further Description. The Portugal Quince is valu'd for the Goodness of its Fruit, before the other two Sorts.

There is also another Species of this Tree, which was brought from New-England ; but as we have not seen the Fruit, we cannot say how it differs from those already named.

Cypressus ; THE CYPRESS TREE.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

The Leaves are squamose and flat : the Male Flowers, which are squamose, grow at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree : The Fruit is of a spherical Form, and is composed of many woody Tubercles, in which are contain'd hard angular Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. Cypressus ; metâ in fastigium convolutâ, quæ Fœmina Pinii. *Tourn.* 387. *Cupressus. Martb. C. B. P.* 488. THE COMMON CYPRESS TREE.

2. Cypressus ; ramos extra se spargens, quæ Mâle Pinii. *Tourn.* 387. THE MALE, or SYRIAN CYPRESS ; vulgô.

3. Cypressus ; Virginiana, foliis Acaciz deciduis. *H. L. Hort. Amst.* 1. 113. *Cypressus, Virginiana, foliis Acaciz cornigeræ, paribus & deciduis. Phœ. Phyt. Tab.* 85. F. 6. *Cupressus, Americana, Park. Theat.* 1476. THE AMERICAN CYPRESS TREE, with Leaves like the Acacia, which fall off in Winter.

The first of these *Cypress's* is very common in most old Gardens in England, but at present is not so much in Request as formerly; they are chiefly planted in Wilderness Quarters, or to form Clumps of Ever-greens, and serve, by the Darkness of its green Leaves, to set off those which are of a brighter Colour, and thereby add to the Variety.

The Second Sort will grow to be much larger Trees than the first, and do make a regular Figure: This is the most common Timber Tree near *Constantinople*; it is very hardy, and ripens Seeds in England, in good Seasons, very well.

The Third Sort was first brought to England by *John Tradescant*, and was rais'd in his Garden near *Lambeth*, where there is a large Tree yet remaining, near forty Foot high, and two Fathoms in Circumference round the Trunk. It is very hardy in respect to Cold, but will not thrive in Pots, altho' hous'd in Winter. This is one of the largest Trees so *America*, growing seventy or eighty Foot high, and many Fathoms in Circumference.

Cytisio-Genista; COMMON (or GREEN) BROOM.

The Characters are;

It hath papilionaceous (or Butterfly) Flowers, which are succeeded by compressed Pods, in which are contain'd several Kidney-shap'd Seeds: The Branches of the Tree are flexible, and have sometimes single, and other times three Leaves join'd together.

Cytisio-Genista Scoparia; vulgaris, flore luteo. Tourn. 649. Genista, angustifolia & scoparia. C. B. P. 395. Genista, vulgaris sive scoparia, Park. Theat. 228. COMMON BROOM.

Cytisus; TREE TREFOIL.

The Characters are;

It hath papilionaceous Flowers, which are succeeded by compressed Pods, in which are contain'd several oblong Kidney-shap'd Seeds: The Leaves are for the most Part roundish, and somewhat like those of the Lotus.

The Species are;

1. *Cytisus; glaber, nigricans. C. B. P. 390. Pseudo-Cytisus niger. Park. Theat. 1475. BLACK BASE TREE TREFOIL, commonly call'd Cytisus Scandens Clusius.*

2. *Cytisus; Alpinus, latifolius, flore racemoso, pendulo Tourn. 648. Anagyris, non fetida, major vel Alpina. C. B. P. 391. Anagyris, non fetida, sive Laburnum majus. Park. 245. THE GREAT LABURNUM, or BEAN TREFOIL, with short Sprigs of Flowers.*

3. *Cytisus; Alpinus, angustifolius, flore racemoso, pendulo, longiori. Tourn. 648. Anagyris, non fetens, minor. C. B. P. 391. Laburnum, minus. Park. Theat. 245. THE LESSER NARROW-LEAV'D LABURNUM, with long Bunches of Flowers.*

4. *Cytisus* ; *Alpinus*, flore racemoso, pendulo, breviori. *Tourn.* 648. *Anagyris*, non foetida, latifolia, floribus densius, congestis, in breviorum racem. *Sch.*
Bot. THE BROAD-LEAV'D LABURNUM, with very short Bunches of Flowers.

The First of these *Cytisus's* seldom rises (with us in *England*) above the Height of five or six Feet, and may be kept to a regular Head: It flowers in *June*, at which time it makes an agreeable Figure, the whole Plant appearing, at a small Distance, to be intirely cover'd with Flowers.

The Three others Somet grow to be large Trees, (especially the first) and are proper for large Wilderness Quarters, or for Walks of flowering Trees. They are commonly sold with other flowering Shrubs, from the Nurseries; but the two last-mention'd are less common than the other: They are all rais'd from Seeds.

D

Dorycnium ; SHRUBBY TREFOIL.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are single, and divided to the Bottom into four Segments : It hath short Pods, (succeeding the Flowers) in each of which is contained one Seed.

Dorycnium ; *Montpelienicum*. *Lab. Icon.* p. 2. 51. *Dorycnium*, *suppositivum*, *Montpeliense* & *Hispanicum*. *Park. Theat.* 360. *Dorycnium*, *Montepulianum*, *fruticosum*. *J. R. Pars II.* 387.

This shrubby Plant hath been kept in Green-houses, and preserv'd as a tender Plant ; but we find it hardy enough to resist the Cold of our severest Winters, in the open Air.

E

Emerus ; SCORPION SENA ; vulg.

The Characters are ;

It hath Leaves like those of the *Colutea* ; the Flowers are papilionaceous : the Pods are slender, and contain two or three (cylindrical-shap'd) Seeds in each.

I

t. *Emenis*.

1. *Emerus, Casalp.* 117. *Colutea, scorpioides, major & statior, fentescens.* *Med. Hist.* 2. 122. *Colutea, filiquosa, frus scorpioides, major.* *C. B. P.* 397. *Colutea, scorpioides, major.* *Park. Theat.* 126. THE GREAT SCORPION-PODDED BASTARD SENA.

2. *Emerus, minor.* *Tourn.* 650. *Colutea, scorpioides, humilior, frus minor.* *Park. Theat.* 127. *Colutea, filiquosa, minor.* *C. B. P.* 397. THE LESSER SCORPION SENA.

These Two Shrubs are generally planted in Wilderness Quarters, in small Gardens, as being very proper to intermix with flowering Shrubs, that are of a middling Growth.

The First Sort (which is most common in *England*) will rise to the Height of five Feet, and may with Care be reduc'd to a regular Figure.

The Second Sort is of much less Growth, rarely rising above three Feet high. They both continue most Part of the Summer in Flower, and are great Ornaments to the Wilderness Garden.

Euonymus ; THE SPINDLE TREE, or PRICKWOOD.

The Characters are ;

It has four reddish Leaves, running along the young Branches, which make them appear in some measure Quadrangular : The Flowers for the most Part consist of four Leaves, which are succeeded by quadrangular Fruit, containing four red Seeds in each.

The Species are ;

1. *Euonymus ; vulgaris, gravis tuberculibus.* *C. B. P.* 428. *Euonymus.* *Dod.* p. 783. *Euonymus, vulgaris.* *Park. Theat.* 141. THE COMMON SPINDLE TREE.

2. *Euonymus ; latifolius.* *C. B. P.* 428. *Euonymus, primus, frus latifolius.* *Clus.* Hist. 56. *Euonymus, Pannonicus latifolius.* 1 *Clus.* *Park. Theat.* 141. THE BROAD-LEAV'D HUNGARIAN SPINDLE TREE.

The First of these Trees is very common in *England*, and is seldom kept in Gardens, altho' it deserves a Place amongst Quarters of Trees, for the beautiful Shew the Fruit makes late in Autumn, after the Leaves are fallen. This will grow to be a large Tree, if rightly manag'd while young, otherwise it seldom grows above fifteen or sixteen Feet high, and becomes very bulky, and is by many planted in Hedges.

The Second Sort is less common, and only preserv'd in Gardens, altho' equally as hardy as the First. The Leaves of this are much larger than those of the First, and always grow by Pairs, opposite to each other. They are both figur'd in *Parkinson's Theatre of Plants*, p. 141.

F

Fagus, THE BEECH TREE.

The Characters are ;

It hath Leaves somewhat resembling those of the Hornbeam : the Male Flowers grow together in a round Bunch, and are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree : the Fruits consist of two triangular Nuts, which are enclosed in a rough hairy Rind, divided into four Parts.

The Species are ;

1. Fagus, Dod p. 382. *Fagus, Latinorum, Oxya Græcorum.* J. B. Vol. 1. Pars II. 117. *Fagus.* Park. Theat. 1402. THE BEECH TREE.
2. Fagus ; foliis ex hircio variegatis. THE STRIP'D BEECH TREE.

Ficus, THE FIGG TREE.

This Tree differs from almost all others in its Characters, producing no visible Flowers, they being always enclosed in the Middle of the Fruit : the Flowers are Male and Female in the same Fruit ; the Male Flowers are situated at the Crown of the Fruit, and the Female grow near the Stalk, and are succeeded by many small hard Seeds : The Fruit is for the most Part turbinate, globular, or of an oval Shape ; is fleshy, and of a sweet Taste.

The Species are ;

1. Ficus ; sativa, fructu violaceo, longo, intus rubente. *Tourn.* 661. *Ficus, longo, fructu medio, nigro-rubente, cortice duro, intus rubro, non contemnendi saporis.* H. Cath. THE LONG BLUE FIGG.
2. Ficus ; sativa, fructu oblongo, albo, mellissuo. *Tourn.* 662. *Ficus, Umba vulgo dicta, suavis fructu albo, figurato, oblongo, medio, delicatis micis albis confusis.* H. Cath. THE LONG WHITE FIGG.
3. Ficus ; sativa, fructu præcoci, albido, fugaci. *Tourn.* 662. *Ficus, æstatis, præcoca, fructu albido, medio, superius præfo, fugaci.* H. Cath. THE EARLY WHITE FIGG, by some falsely call'd the Marseilles Figg.
4. Ficus ; sativa, fructu, globoso, albo, mellissuo. *Tourn.* 662. THE GREAT ROUND WHITE FIGG.
5. Ficus ; sativa, fructu parvo, fusco, intus rubente. *Tourn.* 662. THE MURKAY RED FIGG ; vulgè.

6. Ficus ;

6. Ficus ; *fativa*, fructu longo, majori, nigro, intus purpurascente. *Tourn.*
THE LONG BLACK FIGG.

7. Ficus ; *fativa*, fructu globoso, intus rubente. THE BRUNSWICK FIGG ;
vulg.

8. Ficus ; *Orientalis*, foliis laciniatis, fructu maximo albo. THE LARGE
TURKEY FIGG.

9. Ficus ; foliis robustioribus, & ramis erectioribus. H. L. LARGE STRONG-
SHOOTING FIGG TREE, with very broad Leaves.

10. An. Ficus ; *Lusitanica*, sylvestris, rostri folio. *Tourn.* 663. PORTUGAL.
WILD FIGG TREE, wuh Leaves like those of the *Mulberry Tree*, falsely call'd
The Sycamore.

The Sorts of Figg Trees should rather have Place amongst the Fruit Trees ; but for the
Sake of those who would collect curious Trees, (and not run into the great Diversity of
other Fruits) we have thought proper to place them here.

The Seven first-mention'd Sorts are all curious Fruits, and should not be wanting in any
good Gardens of Fruits. The particular Account of their Goodness, with proper Directions
for their Management, we shall leave to be exhibited in the *Book of Fruit Trees*, which will
be publish'd hereafter.

The Eighth Sort was rais'd from Seeds taken out of some large white Figgs, which were
brought from *Turkey* a few Years since : These have not produc'd Fruits in *England* as yet,
but are equally as handy as any of the other Sorts, and we hope in a Year or two at farthest
we shall have Fruit from them : This is very different in Leaf from most other Sorts of
Figgs, being divided smooth to the Bottom ; and the Segments are very narrow.

The Ninth Sort is one of the strongest Shooters of all the Sorts of Figgs, and hath ex-
treme broad Leaves. This will thrust out large Quantities of Fruits in the Spring, which
will grow to the Size of an Hen-Egg, and are of a yellowish Colour, but do constantly fall
off before ripe ; nor can we in any Soil, Situation, or Management, ever get any ripe Fruit
from this Tree.

The Tenth Sort is by some thought to be the true *Sycamore Tree* ; but we have Reason to
think otherwise : It by no means agrees with the Figures and Descriptions given of that
Tree, but seems better to answer to *Tournefort's* Name, which we are inclin'd to think is
applicable to our Plant, and have accordingly set it down thereto, but with a Doubt. This
is very hardy, and will thrive as a Standard, in the open Air : It hath not produced any
Fruits in *England*, as yet, that we know of.

Frangula ; THE BLACK-BERRY-BEARING ALDER.

The Characters are ;

It hath broad roundish Leaves, somewhat like those of the *Alder Tree*, but
smaller, and produces small round Black Berries, which contain two small
compressed Seeds in each.

Frangula ; *five Alnus*, nigra, baccifera. *Park. Theat.* 240. *Alnus*, nigra,
baccifera. C. R. P. 418. THE BERRY-BEARING ALDER.

This Tree is very common in most shady Woods near *London*, and is only kept in Gardens
of the curious Collectors of Trees, &c. The Berries of this Tree are often brought into the
Markets of *London*, and sold for *Buckthorn* Berries, of which Cheat all such as make Syrup
of *Buckthorn* should be particularly careful.

FRAXINUS ;

FRAXINUS; THE ASH TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are pennate; the Seed-Vessels are long, and contain one Seed at the Bottom, which is shap'd like a Bird's Tongue.

The Species are;

1. FRAXINUS₁ excelsior. C. B. P. 416. FRAXINUS₂ vulgaris. Park Theat. 1418. FRAXINUS, vulgarior. J. B. Vol. I. Par. II. 174. THE COMMON ASH TREE.

2. FRAXINUS; vulgaris folio ex luteo variegata. THE STRIP'D ASH₁ vulgō.

3. FRAXINUS; rotundior folio. C. B. P. 416. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 177. FRAXINUS, Alepensis. H. L. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 182. F. 4. THE MANNA ASH₁ vulgō.

4. FRAXINUS; florifera, botryoides. Mor. Præl. Bot. 265. FRAXINUS, Americana, florida. Raj. Hist. 1704. Vide Plate IX. THE FLOWERING ASH₁ vulgō.

5. FRAXINUS₁ Caroliniana₁ lacinia fructu. THE CAROLINA ASH₂ with broad Keys.

6. FRAXINUS₁ ex Nova Angliā, pinnis foliorum in mucronem productionibus. THE NEW ENGLAND ASH₁ vulgō.

The First Sort is common in most Parts of England.

The Second is a Variety of the First, and is prefer'd by curious Persons in Wilderness Quarters, for the Variety of its variegated Leaves.

The Third Sort is that from whence the true Calabrian Manna is taken, as is affirmed by the learned Doctor Robinson, in his Letter to Mr. Ray.

The Fourth Sort was rais'd from Seeds, by the late curious Doctor Uvedal, at Enfield, which Seeds we have been inform'd were brought from Italy, by the late learned Botanical Doctor William Siberard, and was by him thought to be different from Doctor Morison's, yet by the Specimens now in Possession of the worthy Encourager of Botanical Studies, Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. it appears to be the same, and is certainly what Mr. Ray means, altho' he calls it an American Plant: Indeed the Spikes of Flowers in our Sort are of a pale yellowish Colour, and Doctor Morison describes his with white Flowers; but if he describes it from a dried Sample, he might easily be mistaken in this Particular. This Tree is equally as hardy as the common Sort, and will grow to a large Magnitude. Several of these Trees have flower'd in England: It flowers in May.

The Fifth Sort was rais'd from Seeds sent over from South Carolina by Mr. Catesby Anno 1724. It was at first tender, but seems now to resist our severest Cold. The Leaves are somewhat broader than the common Sort, the Bark is whiter, and the Keys (or Seeds) are broader; in other Respects we know no Difference at present: It has not produced any Flowers with us yet.

The Sixth Sort was rais'd from Seeds sent from New England by Mr. Moore, Anno 1723. This is very hardy, but hath not produced Flowers in England as yet.

Frutex, Virginianus, trifolius, Ulmi Sammaris. *Bonpleri. Pluk. Alm. 159.*
AMERICAN SHRUB TREEFOIL; vulgò.

This Shrub is very different from most (if not from all) the known Plants in its Characters: The Seeds are somewhat like those of the *Elm Tree*, in its outward Appearance: The Leaves consist of three broad subround Lobes, join'd together at the Bottom, which are of a beautiful green Colour, and fall away in Autumn; but as it hath not flower'd in *England* that we know of, we can say no more of it at present. The Seeds of this Tree were sent from *Carolina* by Mr. *Catesby* Anno 1734. It is hardy enough to resist the Cold in the open Air, (if planted in a dry Soil) and is of quick Growth.

Frutex; scandens, Petroselinæ foliis, Virginianus, clavicolis donatus. *Pluk. Mantiff. 85.* THE PEPPER TREE; vulgò.

This is a very hardy Shrub; it will stand abroad in the severest Winters, provided it is planted in a dry Soil, and must have the Assistance of a Wall or Stake, it being a Climber.

G

Gale; THE SWEET WILLOW.

The Characters are;

The Leaves grow alternately on the Branches: its both Male Flowers, which are produced at the Footstalks of the Leaves, grow in long Bunches, and are placed at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree: the Fruit is of a conical Figure and squamose, containing one Seed in each Scale.

The Species are;

1. Gale; frutex odoratus, septentrionalium, Elzagnus, Cordo, Chamaeleagnus, Dodonzi. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 324.* Rbus, *Myrsinifolia, Belgica. C. B. P. 414.* Rbus, *Sylvestris, sive Myrtus Brabantica, aut Anglica. Park. Theat. 1451.* SWEET GAULE, SWEET WILLOW, or DUTCH MYRTLE.

2. Gale; quæ Myrto Brabanticæ similis, Caroliniensis, baccata, fructu racemosa, sessili monopolyreno. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 48. F. 9.* CANDLE BERRY TREE; vulgò. *Vide Plate XX.*

3. Myrtus Brabanticæ similis, Caroliniensis humilior, folus latioribus & magis serratis, *Catesb. Hist. Nat.* THE DWARF BROAD-LEAV'D CANDLE BERRY MYRTLE.

The First Sort is common in several Parts of England, growing upon Bogs, and is with Difficulty kept in Gardens; it must have a very moist Soil, and an open Situation: The Leaves of this Tree being bru'd between the Fingers, emit a very grateful Scent, almost equal to that of the Myrtle Tree; and the Wood, when burnt, affords a no less agreeable Smell.

The Second and Third Sorts were brought from America, but are hardly enough to resist the Winter's Cold, in the open Air: They have both flower'd with us, but neither of them has yet produc'd Fruit. The Inhabitants of America prepare a Wax from the Fruit of these Trees, with which they make very good Candles, which burn well, and have a very agreeable Scent. Some of these Candles are preserv'd as a Curiosity, by that curious Botanist Charles Daboisi, Esq; who hath introduc'd this Tree, with many other curious Exoticks, into the English Gardens.

Galeopsis; BASE HOREHOUND.

The Characters are;

It hath a monopetalous lobiated Flower: the upper Lip is intire and hollow, like a Spoon: the Galea (or under Lip) of the Flower, is divided into three Segments; the middle Segment is much broader than the other two: these Flowers are succeeded by four naked Seeds, after each Flower.

Galeopsis; Hispanica, frutescens, Tenacis folio. *Leana*. 186. *Tenacium, regium, latifolium, flore albo*. H. R. Par. *Lamio, arboreo, petenae di Candia*. Zau. 111. THE BASE HOREHOUND TREE; vulgò.

This Shrub grows with us to the Height of two or three Feet, and may be reduc'd to a regular Head: It is Ever-green, and altho' the Flowers have no great Beauty in them, yet for their long Continuance, together with the Diversity of the Leaves, this may merit a Place amongst Shrubs that are of small Growth.

Genista Spinosa; THE FURZ BUSH.

The Characters are;

The whole Plant is very thorny: the Flowers (which are papilionaceous) are dispos'd in short thick Spikes, which are succeeded by short Pods, which contain three or four small Kidney-shap'd Seeds.

The Species are;

1. Genista; Spinosa, vulgaris. *Ger. Emac.* 1319. *Genista, spinosa, major, longioribus aculeis*. C. B. P. 394. *Genista, spinosa, major, vulgaris, sive Scorpius, Theophrasti, quem Gaza, Nepam, transiit*. Park. *Theat.* 1003. THE COMMON FURZ, WHINE, or GORSE.

2. Genista; Spinosa, minor. *Park. Theat.* 1003. *Genista, aculeata, minor, sive Nepa, Theophrasti*. *Ger.* 1140. THE LESSER FURZ BUSH.

3. Genista; minor, Aspalathoides, vel Genista Spinosa, Anglica. C. B. P. 395. *Genista, aculeata*. *Ger.* 1140. *Genistella, aculeata*. *Park. Theat.* 1004. NEEDLE FURZ, or PETTY WHIN.

These

These Three Shrubs (alcho' very common upon Heaths, in all the Southern Parts of England) are sometimes planted in Gardens.

The two First Sorts are often used to make Hedges, which, if well kept while young, are not much inferior to any Ever-green Hedges now in Fashion; but they are but of a short Duration, and are sometimes kill'd in excessive Droughts; for which Reasons they are not so much esteem'd.

The Shrubs may be train'd up to regular Heads, and are very proper to intermix with other Sorts in Wilderness Quarters; where by their long Continuance, to produce large Quantities of beautiful yellow Flowers, they render an agreeable Variety.

The Third Sort is of shorter Growth than the other two, and should be mix'd with Shrubs which are of a middling Stature.

Granadilla; THE PASSION FLOWER;

The Characters are;

The Cup of the Flower consists of three green Leaves, from which arise (upon a short Footstalk) the Flower, which consists of ten Pedestals, which, when open, are expanded in Form of a Rose: From the Centre of the Flower arises a Stylus, upon the Top of which is placed three small Pointels, in Form of Nails: The Stylus is surrounded by five Stamens, each of which hath a flat Apex upon the Summit, which is cover'd on the under Side with the Male Dust: The Top of the Stylus becomes an oval-shap'd fleshy Fruit, which is fill'd with many rough Seeds.

1. Granadilla; pentaphyllos, flore ceruleo magno, Barb. Ind. alt. 2. 81. Clematis, pentaphylla, flore roseo, elevato. Mor. Hist. 2. 6. Cucumis, Flos Passivus dictus, pentaphyllus, flore clavato. H. L. 205. THE COMMON PASSION FLOWER, with broad Leaves.

2. Granadilla; pentaphyllos, flore ceruleo magno, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE COMMON PASSION FLOWER, with yellow blotch'd Leaves.

3. Granadilla; pentaphyllos, angustioribus foliis, flore minore purpureo. THE NARROW-LEAV'D PASSION FLOWER, with lesser and paler-colour'd Flowers.

4. Granadilla; folio tricuspidato, flore parvo flavescente, Tourn. 240. Clematis, passivialis, triphyllus, flore luteo. Mor. Hist. 2. 7. THE YELLOW PASSION FLOWER.

The First and Third Sorts are common in most Gardens near London: They are generally planted against the Ends or Fronts of Houses, or other Buildings, being great Showers, and require to be supported, otherwise they fall to the Ground. They may be planted to cover Arbours, or Seats, which they will do in a very short Time; or may be intermix'd in Quarters of flowering Shrubs, where (being train'd up regularly to strong Stakes fix'd into the Ground) they will very much add to the Beauty of such Quarters.

The Second Sort is yet uncommon in the Gardens, and was accidentally produced from the first, a few Years since. This makes a pretty Variety amongst other variegated Plants.

The Fourth Sort is very hardy, enduring our severest Winters in the open Ground: It annually dies to the Surface in Winter, and rises again in the Spring, but seldom produces Flowers with us, and when it doth, they are so very small, and of so little Beauty, and of so short Duration, that it scarcely deserves a Place, unless in Botanic Gardens, to add to the Variety.

Grossularia;

GROFFULARIA; THE GOOSEBERRY TREE.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are lacinated, or jagged ; the whole Plant is set with Prickles ; the Fruit grows sparingly upon the Tree, having (for the most Part) but one Fruit upon a Footstalk, which is of an oval or globular Figure, containing many small Seeds, surrounded by a pulpy Substance.

The Species are ;

1. Groffularia ; simplici acina, vel spinosa Sylvestris. C. B. P. 455. *Groffularia, vulgaris.* Park. *Threat.* 1506. *Uva Crispa, five Groffularia* J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 47. THE COMMON GOOSEBERRY.

2. Groffularia ; spinosa, sativa. C. B. P. 455. *Groffularia, majore fructu* Clus. H. 120. THE LARGE-MANUR'D GOOSEBERRY.

3. Groffularia ; spinosa, sativa, altera, foliis laciniosis. C. B. P. 455. *Groffularia, fructu obscure purpurascens.* Clus. H. 120. *Groffularia, rubra.* Park. *Threat.* 1561. THE RED HAIRY GOOSEBERRY.

4. Groffularia ; five Uva Crispa, alba, maxima, rotunda. Hort. Ed. THE LARGE WHITE GOOSEBERRY.

5. Groffularia ; maxima, subflava, oblonga. Hort. Ed. THE LARGE AMER GOOSEBERRY.

6. Groffularia ; fructu rotundo, maximo, virescente. THE LARGE GREEN GOOSEBERRY.

7. Groffularia ; spinosa, sativa, foliis flavescensibus. THE YELLOW-LEAV'D GOOSEBERRY.

8. Groffularia ; spinosa, sativa, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE STRIP'D GOOSEBERRY ; vulgò.

There are many other Sorts of Gooseberries cultivated in the Gardens near London ; but as they rather belong to the Fruit Garden, than the Wilderness, or Pleasure Garden, we shall omit mentioning any more in this Place, and beg Leave to defer the Reader, until the Publication of our *History of Fruits*, where we shall give an Account of all the curious Sorts now to be had in the Gardens about London.

H

Hedera ; THE IVY TREE.

The Characters are ;

It is a parasitick Plant, sending forth Roots or Fibres from its Branches, by which it is fasten'd to either Trees or Walls which are near it, and from thence receives a great Share of its Nourishment : The Leaves are angular : the Flowers (for the most Part) consist of six Leaves, and are succeeded by round black Berries, which grow in round Branches, each of which (for the most Part) contains four Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. Hedera ; arborea, C. B. P. 305. *Hedera, arborea, frax scandens, & corymbosa, nigra. Park. Theat. 678. Hedera, corymbosa, communis. Lab. Icon. 614.* THE COMMON IVY.

2. Hedera ; arborea, foliis flavescensibus. YELLOW-LEAV'D COMMON IVY.

3. Hedera ; communis, minor, folus ex albo & viridi variis. Boerb. Ind. alt. 2. 232. *Hedera, arborea, ex argentea & viridi, foliis eleganter variegatis. Pluk. Alm. 181.* SILVER-STRIP'D IVY ; vulgè.

4. Hedera ; monophyllos, Convolvuli foliis, Virginiana. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 36. F. 2. *Hedera, Virginiana, Clematidis facie, radice flavescente. H. L.* VIRGINIAN IVY, with a convolvulus Leaf.

5. Hedera ; communis minor, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE YELLOW-STRIP'D IVY.

6. Hedera ; monophyllos, Virginiana, folio rotundo, umbilicato. *Clematidis, Hederaea, pereunis, Virginiana, umbilicato folio, papposo flore. H. R. Par.* ROUND-LEAV'D VIRGINIAN IVY.

The first of these Ivies is so common every where in the Hedges, that we shall not need to say any thing more of it, than that many of the old Writers in Botany have supposed this, and the *Creeping Ivy*, to be two distinct Species ; whereas they are truly the same Plant, notwithstanding they have call'd one barren, and the other fruitful, which only proceeds from this, viz. The Ivy, when train'd up to a Stem, hath a free open Air, and the Branches being left rude, will produce Fruit at the Extremities thereof ; whereas the *Creeping Sort* grows either under the shade of Trees, or against some other shady Wall or Pole, and therefore seldom produces Fruit, unless the Branches grow from the Tree, Wall, or Pole, toward the open Air ; and if so, they will produce Fruit equally as well as the others.

The Second Sort is yet very rare with us.

The Third is now very common in most Gardens.

The Fourth and Sixth Sorts are only to be found in curious Gardens : They are very hardy, but are not of very quick Growth.

Hippocastanum ;

Hippocastanum ; THE HORSE-CHESTNUT TREE.

The Characters are ;

It hath digitated (or finger'd) Leaves: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, and are bilobate, growing on a long specious Spike, which is produced at the Extremity of the Branches: the Nuts grow in a prickly green Husk.

The Species are ;

1. Hippocastanum ; vulgare. *Tourn.* 612. *Castanea, Equina. Park Theat.* 1401. *Castanea, folis nudifida. C. B. P.* 419. THE HORSE-CHESTNUT.

2. Hippocastanum ; vulgare, folio ex luteo variegato. THE YELLOW-STRIP'D HORSE-CHESTNUT.

3. Hippocastanum ; vulgare, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE SILVER-STRIP'D HORSE-CHESTNUT.

The First of these Trees is very common in *England*, of which there seems to be two or three Varieties, one of which hath narrower Leaves than the common Sort, and is later in the Spring before it shoots: the other hath its Flowers more remarkably spotted with Red and Yellow, so as to be seen at a great Distance. These are beautiful Trees for Walks, or to be planted singly in large Wilderness Quarters, where they will appear very fine, especially in the flowering Season: These grow to be very large Trees. The variegated Sort is as yet very rare in the *English* Gardens, but will grow by being budded into the common Sort, by which Means it will be rendered plentiful in a short Time.

Hypericum ; ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

The Characters are ;

The Flowers consist of five Leaves, which are expanded in Form of a Rose, in the Middle of which is produced a great Number of Stamina, or Threads: The Style of the Flower is tripart: the Seed-Vessel is of a conical Figure, and is divided into three Cells, in each of which are contain'd a great Number of small longish Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. Hypericum ; frutescens, Cadaveris, multiflorum. *Hort. Angl.* 2. 135. *Icon. & Def.* SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S-WORT, from the Canaries.

2. Hypericum ; foliosum, frutescens. *Tourn.* 255. *Androsæmum, fatidum, capitulis longissimis filamentis donatis. Androsæmum, fatidum, seu trogodes. Hort. Engl.* STINKING SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

These Two Shrubs are very hardy, tho' in many Places they are kept in Green-houses: They are very proper to plant in Quarters of flowering Shrubs, where they will appear very beautiful most of the Summer Months, by their continuing a long time in Flower.

Hypericum frutex ; vide Spæca.

J. Jalsimum ;

J

Jasminum ; THE JASMINE, OR JESSAMINE TREE.

The Characters are ;

The Flowers consist of one Leaf, which are tubulous and divided at Top into five Segments, which are expanded, and of a sweet Smell. These Flowers are succeeded by Berries, which split in the Middle, each Side containing a separate Seed.

The Species are ;

1. *Jasminum ; vulgatus, flore albo. C. B. P. 397. Jasminum, five Gelsminum, flore albo. J. B. Vol. I. 101. THE WHITE JASMINE.*

2. *Jasminum ; vulgatus, flore albo, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE YELLOW-SLOTCH'D JASMINE.*

3. *Jasminum ; vulgatus, flore albo, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE SILVER-STRIPT JASMINE.*

4. *Jasminum ; luteum, vulgò dictum bacciferum. C. B. P. 398. Trifolium, fruticos, quibusdam Polemonium, flore luteo. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 374. THE COMMON YELLOW JASMINE. Vide Plate VII.*

5. *Jasminum ; humile, luteum, C. B. P. 397. Jasminum, flore luteo. Hort. Exot. Jasminum, five Gelsminum, luteum. J. B. Vol. II. 101. THE YELLOW ITALIAN JASMINE ; vulgò. Vide Plate VII.*

The First of these Jasmynes is common in almost every Garden.

The Second Sort is obtain'd by Budding upon the common Sort, which, altho' the Bud should perish, (as is often the Case) yet it seldom fails to tinge the old Plant, into which the Bud was inoculated.

The Third Sort is very uncommon, and somewhat tenderer than the others, and must have a good South Wall, and a dry Soil, otherwise it is very subject to be destroy'd by the Winter's Cold.

The Fourth Sort was much more common some Years ago than at present, altho' very hardy and easy to increase.

The Fifth Sort is often brought from Italy, with Orange Trees, and hath by many People been preserv'd in Green-houses, but we find it will endure our Winter's Cold very well.

Jasminum Persicum ; vide Lilac.

Ilex ; THE EVERGREEN OAK.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are indented, or have Prickles on their Edges, and are Evergreen : It hath amaranthaceous Flowers, and beareth Acorns like those of the Oak.

The Species are ;

1. *Ilex* ; oblongo, serrato, folio. C. B. P. 414. *Ilex, angustifolia. Tabern. Icon. 969.* THE NARROW-LEAV'D EVER-GREEN OAK, with saw'd Edges.

2. *Ilex* ; folio angusto, non serrato. C. B. P. 414. *Smilax, humilis, angustifolia. Lugd.* THE OLIVE-LEAV'D EVER-GREEN OAK ; vulgè.

3. *Ilex* ; folio Agri-folii. *Bot. Monsp.* THE HOLLY-LEAV'D EVER-GREEN OAK ; vulgè.

4. *Ilex* ; folio rotundiori, molli, modiceque sinuato, five similax, Theophrasti. C. B. P. 452. *Ilex, major. Clus. Hist. 23.* THE EVER-GREEN OAK, with round sinuated Leaves.

5. *Ilex* ; aculeata, cocciglandifera. C. B. P. 415. *Ilex, coccigera. Clus. Hist. 24. Ilex, Aquifolia, five coccigera. Park. Theat. 1394.* THE SCARLET or HOLME OAK, which bears the Kermes.

The Four first-mention'd Sorts are common in the Gardens about London : They are all Varieties obtain'd from Seeds, for if the Acorns were all taken from one Tree, the Plants produced therefrom would greatly differ in the Shape of their Leaves. These Plants are very hardy in respect to Cold, but are with great Difficulty remov'd, while young, but when grown large, may be transplanted with as much Safety as the Common Oak. The best Season for transplanting these Trees is about the latter End of March, or the Beginning of April, which is the Season they begin to shoot. The Scarlet or Holme Oak is at present uncommon in the English Gardens, tho' equally as hardy as the other Sorts. They all make very large Trees, if planted on a Soil rather dry than moist.

Judaea Arbor ; vide *Siquastrum*.

Juglans ; vide *Nux Juglans*.

Juniperus ; THE JUNIPER TREE.

The Characters are ;

It hath long, narrow, sharp, prickly Leaves : the Flowers are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit : the Fruit is soft, and contains three Stones in each.

The Species are ;

1. *Juniperus* ; vulgaris, fruticosa. C. B. P. 488. *Juniperus, vulgaris, seu minor. Park. Theat. 1028. Juniperus, vulgaris, bacis parvis purpureis. F. B. Vol. I. Par. II. 193.* THE COMMON JUNIPER.

M

2. *Juniperus* ;

2. *Juniperus* ; *vulgaris*, arbor. C. B. P. 488. *Juniperus, vulgaris, celsior & arborescens. Clus. Hist. 38.* THE TREE, or SWEDISH JUNIPER ; vulgô.

3. *Juniperus* ; *Virginiana*. H. L. folio ubique *Juniperino*. Boerb. Ind. alt. 2. 208. CEDAR OF VIRGINIA ; vulgô.

4. *Juniperus* ; *Virginiana*, foliis inferioribus *Juniperinis*, superioribus *Sabinam*, vel *Cypressinum*, referentibus. Boerb. Ind. alt. 2. 208. RED VIRGINIAN CEDAR ; vulgô.

5. *Juniperus* ; *Bermudiana*. H. L. 345. CEDAR OF BERMUDAS ; vulgô. Vide Plate I.

The Two first-mention'd Sorts are common in many Gardens. The first is often used to make Hedges in Gardens, but the great Trouble in shearing them (together with their often decaying in Patches) have almost brought them into Disuse for that Purpose. They are very proper to plant in Wildernesses of Ever-green Trees, or in Clumps, where, by the Diversity of their green Leaves, it adds much to the Beauty of such Places.

The Two Sorts from *Virginia* may also be used for the same Purposes, being equally hardy with the other Sorts, and will make large Trees.

But the *Bermudas Cedar* is not quite so hardy, nor will they stand abroad, unless planted in a dry Soil, and a warm Exposure. This is the Tree that affords the red Cedar Wood, so much in use for Stair-Cases, &c.

K

Ketmia ; ALTHEA FRUTEX.

The Characters are ;

It hath Flowers like those of the Mallow ; the Fruit is oblong, and divided into several Cells, in each of which are contain'd several Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. *Ketmia* ; *Syrorium quibuldam*. C. B. P. 316. *Alcea, arborescens, Syriaca*. C. B. P. 316. *Alcea, frutex*. 2 *Clus. Hist. Lib. 4. 25.* *Althea, frutex*. Park Theat. 305. ALTHEA FRUTEX, with red Flowers. Vide Plate X.

2. *Ketmia* ; *Syrorium*, flore purpuro-violaceo. Tourt. 99. *Alcea, Syriaca, flore purpuro-violacea*. H. R. Par. ALTHEA FRUTEX, with Purple Flowers ; vulgô Vide Plate X.

3. *Ketmia* ; *Syrorium*, flore albo. Boerb. Ind. alt. 271. *Alcea, Syriaca, flore candido*. Hort. Eyst. ALTHEA FRUTEX, with white Flowers ; vulgô. Vide Plate X.

4. *Ketmia* ;

4. *Ketmia* ; Syrtorum, floribus ex albo & rubro variis. *Turn.* 99. *ALTHÆA FRUTEX*, with strip'd Flowers ; vulgō. *Vide Plate X.*

5. *Ketmia* ; Syrtorum, foliis ex albo eleganter variegatis. *ALTHÆA FRUTEX*, with strip'd Leaves ; vulgō.

These several Sorts of *Ketmies* are a very great Ornament to Wilderness Quarters, at a Season when few other Shrubs do flower, beginning to produce their Flowers in the Middle of *August*, and do continue in flower until the latter End of *September*. They must not be planted under the Droppings of large Trees, but are very proper for smaller Quarters of flowering Shrubs, for they seldom grow above five or six Feet high with us in *England*, and for the most Part form regular Heads (especially if a little assisted while young). These are rid'd from Seeds.

L

Larix ; THE LARCH TREE.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves (which are long and narrow) are produced out of little Tubercles, in Form of a Painter's Pencil, (as in the Cedar of Libanus) but fall off in Winter : The Cones are smaller, and are produc'd at remote Distances from the Flowers, on the same Tree, as in the Cedar of Lebanon : The Male Flowers are produced on the under Side of the Branches for the most Part, and are at first Appearance very like small Cones.

Larix ; folio deciduo, conifera. *J. B. Vol. 1. Par. II. 265. Larix. Dod. C. B. P. 493. THE LARCH TREE. Vide Plate XI.*

Larix ; folio deciduo, rudimentis conorum candidissimis. *Pluk. Alm. 207. THE LARCH TREE*, with white Rudiments of the Cone.

The first of these Trees are pretty common in the *English* Gardens ; but the latter is at present a great Curiosity, and to be found in very few Places. Whether this with white Rudiments, is only a seminal Variety, or a distinct Species, we will not pretend to determine, nor can we at present say whether the Seeds of this Tree will produce the same, not having seen any of the Plants produced from these Seeds to flower with us as yet.

Laureola ; vide *Thymela*.

Laurocerasus ; THE LAUREL, or CHERRY BAY.

The Characters are ;

It hath broad, thick, shining Ever-green Leaves : the Fruit (which is like those of the Cherry Tree) *is produc'd in Bunches : the Stone is longer and narrower than that of the Cherry.*

The

The Species are ;

1. *Laurocerasus*, *Clus. Hist.* 4. *Cerasus*, *Trapezantina*, *five* *Laurocerasus*. *Park. Theat.* 1516. *Cerasus*, *folio Laurino*. *C. B. P.* 450. THE COMMON LAUREL, or CHERRY BAY.

2. *Laurocerasus* ; *foliis ex luteo variegatis*. THE YELLOW-STRIP'D LAUREL ; *vulgò*.

3. *Laurocerasus* ; *foliis ex albo variegatis*. *Cerasus*, *folio Laurino*, *furis argenteis picta*. *Pluk. Alm.* 97. *Cerasus*, *folio Laurino*, *variegato*. *H. L. App.* 657. THE WHITE-STRIP'D LAUREL ; *vulgò*.

This Tree is very hardy, and will grow to a large Magnitude : It is very proper to plant in Clumps of Ever-greens, where it may be suffer'd to grow rude, by which Means it will produce large Quantities of Fruit ; which it will not do if kept shear'd. The Fruit is much preferable to Apricot Stones for making Ratify. These Trees afford noble Shelter for Birds, and the Fruit is very good Food for many Sorts of them.

Laurus ; THE BAY TREE.

The Characters are ;

It hath a Flower consisting of one Leaf, which is cut into five Segments : the Fruit resembles a Berry, and consists of a single Seed, enclosed within a bony Shell, which is covered with a Skin.

The Species are ;

1. *Laurus* ; *vulgaris*. *C. B. P.* 460. *Laurus*. *J. B. Vol. I. Par. I.* 409. THE COMMON BAY, with Male Flowers.

2. *Laurus* ; *vulgaris*, *Fœmîna*. *Boerb. Ind. ult.* 2. 216. THE COMMON BAY, which produces Fruit.

The other Sorts of Bays we shall refer to the Catalogue of Green-house Plants, as being too tender to resist the Cold in severe Winters abroad.

Laurus Tinus ; *vide* *Tinus*.

Ligustrum ; THE PRIVET.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves grow opposite by Pairs : the Flowers are tubulous, and consist of one Leaf, which is expanded toward the upper Part, and cut into four Segments ; the Berries grow in Clusters, are black, and contain two Seeds in each.

The Species are ;

1. *Ligustrum* ; *vulgare*. *Park. Theat.* 1446. *Ligustrum*, *Germanicum*. *C. B. P.* 475. *Ligustrum*. *J. B. Vol. I. Par. I.* 528. THE COMMON PRIVET.

2. *Ligustrum* ;

2. *Ligustrum* ; foliis majoribus, & magis acuminatis, toto anno folia retinens. *Phok. Alm.* 217. *Ligustrum, Myrtifolium, italicum.* C. B. P. 473. *Prod.* 158. ITALIAN EVER-GREEN PRIVET ; vulgò.

3. *Ligustrum* ; foliis è luteo variegatis. H. R. Pat. *Ligustrum, variegatum.* *Munt. H.* 254. *Ligustrum, foliis auratis.* *Breyn. Prod.* 41. THE YELLOW-BLOTCH'D PRIVET ; vulgò.

4. *Ligustrum* ; foliis argenteatis. *Breyn. Prod.* 41. THE SILVER-STRIP'D PRIVET ; vulgò.

The First Sort is very common in Hedges every where near *London*.

The Third and Fourth Sorts are Varieties of the first.

The Second Sort was brought into *England* from *Italy* at first, but hath since been rais'd from Seeds which came from *Carolina*, and, as we are inform'd, is the Common Privet all over *America*. This is equally hardy with our common Sort, but is apt to cast its Leaves in hard Winters.

Lilac ; THE PIPE TREE

The Characters are ;

The Flowers grow in long Bunches, and consist of one Leaf, are Funnel-shap'd, but divided at the upper Part into five Segments, which are expanded : the Flowers are succeeded by compress'd Pods, which are scarce an Inch long, and are divided into two Cells, in which are contain'd broad, flat, thin Seeds, which are compress'd on the Edges.

The Species are ;

1. Lilac ; Mattholi, five Syringa, flore caeruleo. *Park. Theat.* 1466. *Syringa, caerulea.* C. B. P. 398. *Syringa, flore caeruleo, five Lilac.* J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 104. THE BLUE LILAC, or PIPE TREE.

2. Lilac ; flore saturatè purpureo. *Tourn.* 601. *Syringa, five Lilac, flore saturatè purpureo.* *Hort. Ed.* 328. THE DEEP PURPLE-COLOUR'D LILAC ; or PIPE TREE.

3. Lilac ; flore albo. *Tourn.* 601. *Syringa, flore quasi argenteo.* C. B. P. 398. THE WHITE LILAC, or PIPE TREE.

4. Lilac ; flore albo, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE YELLOW-BLOTCH'D LILAC ; vulgò.

5. Lilac ; flore albo, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE WHITE-BLOTCH'D LILAC.

6. Lilac ; folio Ligustri. *Tourn.* 601. *Syringa, Persica, foliis integris.* H. L. *Jasminum, Persicum, foliis non lacinjatis.* *Hort. Ed.* 328. PERSIAN LILAC, with Privet Leaves, falsely call'd The Persian *Jasminum*.

7. Lilac ; lacinjato folio. *Tourn.* 601. *Syringa, Persica, five Lilac, Persicum, incisjs foliis, Jasminum Persicum dictum.* *Park. Theat.* 1468. *Syringa, Persica,*
N foliis

foliis laciniatis Ligustri. H. L. *Jasminum, Persicum, foliis laciniatis*. Hort. Ed. 128. PERSIAN LILAC, with cut Leaves, falsely call'd *The Cut-leaf'd Persian Jasmine*.

The First and Third Sorts are common in most Gardens near London.

The Second Sort is rarely to be met with, except in the Gardens of curious Botanists, but is by far the best of them all. The Flowers of this Sort grow much closer together on the Bunches; the Bunches also grow much closer on the Trees, are larger, and the Flowers of a deeper Colour. This Tree being mix'd with that Sort which has white Flowers, (either in Walks or Wilderness Quarters) afford a noble Prospect during their Time of flowering, and are equal to, if not exceeding, any of the flowering Trees yet known.

The Four last-mention'd grow to the Height of sixteen or eighteen Feet, and are proper to mix with the largest Size of flowering Trees.

The Two last are very beautiful Shrubs, and their Flowers have a very agreeable Scem; but as they rarely rise above the Height of six or seven Feet, so they should be planted with Shrubs of middling Growth.

Liquidambar; vide *Populus*.

Lotus Arbor; vide *Celtis*.

Lycium; vide *Rhamnus*.

M

Mualeb; vide *Cerasus*.

Mala Cornea; vide *Cydonia*.

Mala Arborea; vide *Althæa*.

Malus; THE APPLE TREE.

The Characters are;

The Tree groweth very large; the Branches grow flatter (and are more depressed) than those of the Pear Tree: The Flowers consist of five Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose: The Fruit is hollow'd about the Footstalk; the Seeds are placed in separate Cells, which are divided by hard cartilaginous Partitions.

The Species are;

1. *Malus*; *Sylvestris, acido fructu albo*. Tourn. 634. *Mala, Sylvestris, minor alba*. C. B. P. 433. THE CRAB TREE; vulg.

2. *Malus*;

2. *Malus* ; *Sylvestris*, foliis ex albo eleganter variegatis. THE STRIP'D CRAB TREE ; vulgò.

3. *Malus* ; *Sylvestris*, *Virginiana*, Bonbus adoratis. THE VIRGINIAN CRAB TREE, with sweet Flowers.

4. *Malus* ; fructifera, flore fugaci. H. R. Par. *Malus*, non *florida* dista. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 21.* *Malus*, non *florens*, fructificans tamen. C. B. P. 433. THE FIGO APPLE ; vulgò.

5. *Malus* ; *pumila*, quæ potius frutex, quàm arbor, fructu rubente & candido. C. B. P. 433. *Poma*, *Paradisiaca*. *Ruel. de Nat. Strip.* 251. THE PARADISE APPLE ; vulgò.

6. *Malus* ; *saiva*, foliis eleganter variegatis. THE STRIP'D APPLE TREE ; vulgò.

The great Variety of Apples which are cultivated in Orchards, or Fruit Gardens, we shall refer to the Book of *Fruits*. These here mention'd being chiefly prefer'd as Curiousities, or for Sticks to graft the more generous Kinds of Fruits upon, we took the Liberty to insert them here.

Medicago ; THE MOON TREEFOIL ; vulgò.

The Characters are ;

It hath papilionaceous (or Butterfly) Flowers : the Fruit is flat, and shap'd somewhat like a Half-Moon, in which are contain'd Kidney-shap'd Seeds.

Medicago ; *trifolius*, frutescens, incana. *Tourn.* 412. *Cytisus*, *incanus*, *siliquis falcatis*. C. B. P. 389. *Cytisus*, *Galei* creditus, *Maramba Cormutus*. *Park. Theat.* 1471. THE HORNED TREE TREFOIL.

This is by many suppos'd to be the *Cytisus*, mention'd by *Virgil* in his *Georgicks*, who have been thereby led to propagate it in *England* for feeding of Cattle. Whatever was the *Cytisus* of *Virgil*, we shall not undertake to determine ; but that this will never answer the Purpose of feeding Cattle in *England*, we can assure, for in very hard Winters it is apt to be so cut, that it hardly recovers its Verdure before the Middle of *May*, and it is a hard woody Shrub, so that some but the extreme Part of the Shoots are fit to be given to Cattle, not doth this Shrub afford Shoots of any considerable Length, th as to bear Cattle more than one time in the Middle of Summer : but however unfit it be for feeding of Cattle, it is a very beautiful Shrub in a Garden, and continues flowering, at least, seven or eight Months, which, together with its Silver-colour'd Leaves, adds to the Variety of flowering Shrubs. This was with great Care preserv'd in Green-houses, till of late that we have found it will grow very well in the open Air, provided it hath a dry Soil, and is shelter'd from the cold Winds.

Medianthus ; THE HONEY TREE ; vulgò.

The Characters are ;

It hath a perennial Root, and appears like a Shrub : The Leaves are like those of Burser : the Cup of the Flower is trifid : the Flowers consist of four Leaves,

Leaves, and are of an anomalous Figure, some of the Petals being shap'd like a Fan, and others are of a conical Shape.

The Species are;

1. *Melanchus*; *Africanus*. H. L. 414. *Melanthus, Africanus, pimpinelle foliis amplifimis, glaucis*. Mor. Hist. 3. 517. THE LARGER HONEY TREE; vulgò.

2. *Melanchus*; *Africanus, minor, foetidus*. Com. Rar. 4. *Melanthus, Africanus, minor, foliis viridantibus*. Mor. Hist. 3. 518. THE SMALLER STINKING HONEY TREE; vulgò.

These Plants are commonly preserved in Green-houses, but we find them hardy enough to grow abroad, if planted in a dry Soil, and warm Exposure; and these Plants which grow abroad will flower much better than those preserv'd in Green-houses, provided the Frost doth not destroy the main Heads, which in very hard Winters often happens; but the Roots will put forth again, if they are kill'd to the Surface, for we rarely have lost the Roots by Frost.

The Smaller Sort produces very beautiful Flowers, which are of a yellowish Colour, spotted with Scarlet. This Sort harb'rs open'd Seeds in the open Ground, in the Garden of Charles Dubois, Esq; at Mitchem.

Mespilus; THE MEDLAR TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are either whole, (and shap'd like the Laurel) as in the Minor'd Sort, or lacinated, as is the Wild Sort: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, which open in Form of a Rose: the Fruit is umbilicated, and is not eatable till they decay, and bear five hard Seeds growing in each Fruit.

The Species are;

1. *Mespilus*; *Germanica, folio Laurino, non setoso, five Mespilus sylvestris*. C. B. P. 453. *Mespilus, vulgaris, five minor*. Park. Theat. 1422. *Mespilus, vulgaris*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 69. THE COMMON MEDLAR.

2. *Mespilus*; *folio Laurino, major*. C. B. P. 451. *Mespilus, Domestica*. Lob. Icon. 2. 166. *Mespilus, maxima, sativa*. Park. Theat. 1422. THE GREAT DUTCH MEDLAR; vulgò.

3. *Mespilus*; *Apū folio, Sylvestris, spinosa, five Oxycantha*. C. B. P. 454. *Spina, appendice vulgaris*. Park. Theat. 1425. *Oxycantha, vulgaris, five spinus albus*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 49. THE COMMON HAWTHORN.

4. *Mespilus*; *spinosa, five Oxycantha, Rose pleno*. Tourn. 642. *Oxycantha, five spina alba, flore pleno*. Adant. H. 186. THE DOUBLE-FLOWERING HAWTHORN; vulgò.

5. *Mespilus*; *Apū folio lacinato*. C. B. P. 453. *Mespilus, Aronia, five Neapolitana*. Park. Theat. 1423. *Mespilus, Aronia, Veterum*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 67. *Anacardium Castalep*. THE AZAROLA, or NEAPOLITAN MEDLAR.

6. *Mespilus*;

6. *Mespilus*; *spinosa*, five *Oxyacantha Virginiana*, maxima. H. L. *Mespilus*, *Apri folio*, *Virginiana*, *spinis*, *horrida*, *fructu amplo*, *coccineo*. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 46. P. 4. *Oxyacantha Americana*, *Galli colcar dista*. R. S. *Aluf. Raji Hiji.* 1795. THE VIRGINIAN COCKSPUR HAWTHORN; vulgō.

7. *Mespilus*; seu *Spina acuta*, biflora, Britanica. *Park. Theat.* 1025. THE GLASTENBURY THORN; vulgō.

8. *Mespilus*; *Virginiana*, *Apri folio*, *vulgari similis major*, *grandis* *obtusis* *spinis*. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 46. P. 3. THE VIRGINIAN HAWTHORN, with long sharp Thorns. *Vide Plate XIII.*

9. *Mespilus*; *aculeata*, *Pyrifolia*, *denticulata splendens*, *fructu insigni rubro*, *Virginiana*. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 46. P. 1. THE VIRGINIAN AZAROE, with red Fruit; vulgō. *Vide Plate XIII.*

10. *Mespilus*; *spinosa*, *Pyrifolia*. H. L. *Mespilus*, *aculeatus Anggdali folio*. *Tourn.* 642. *Oxyacantha*, *Discordis*, five *spina acuta Pyrifolia*. C. B. P. 454. *Pyracantha quibusdam*. J. B. Vol. I. Par. II. 31. THE PYRACANTHA, or EVER-GREEN THORN.

11. *Mespilus*; *folio subrotundo*, *fructu rubro*. *Tourn.* 642. *Cotoneaster*, *folio rotundo*, *non ferrato*. C. B. P. 452. *Cotoneaster*, *Gesneri*. *Park. Theat.* 1424. *Cotoneaster*. J. B. Vol. I. Par. I. 71. THE DWARF MEDLAR, with red Fruit. *Vide Plate VII.*

12. *Mespilus*; *folio rotundiori*, *fructu nigro subdulci*. *Tourn.* 642. *Amygdalifolia*, *lanceolata folio minor*. C. B. P. 452. *Amelanchier*. *Lob. Icon.* 2. 191. *Vaccinia*, *alba*. *Ger. Emac.* 1415. THE DWARF MEDLAR, with black Fruit. *Vide Plate VII.*

13. *Mespilus*; *Apri folio*, *sylvestris*, *spinosa* five *Oxyacantha* *fructu albo*. THE COMMON HAWTHORN, with white Fruit.

The First of these Medlars is very common in *England*, and is often known by the Name of *Nottingham Medlar*; but the Second Sort being much preferable to it for its Fruit, hath obtained in the Nurseries and Gardens near *London*, the Fruit being twice the Size of the first, and better flavoured.

The Third Sort is very common in Hedges in many Parts of *England*; and about *London* there hath been observed two or three Varieties, which differ in the Size of their Leaves and Fruit.

The Fourth Sort is a Variety of the Third, having fine double Flowers, and deserves a Place amongst other Bowering Trees.

The Fifth Sort came to *England* from *Amygdalifolia*, and is cultivated for its Fruit, which is larger than the common Hawthorn, and somewhat like the Service in Taste.

The Sixth Sort produces very large Fruit, which grow in Clusters, and have a beautiful Appearance in the Autumn. The Fruit is esteemed very good Food for Deer.

The Seventh Sort is cultivated in Gardens as a Curiosity; it many times produces some Branches of Flower in Winter, and afterward blows again at the Season with the common Sort, but doth in no other Respect differ from the common Hawthorn: The fabulous Story of its flowering on *Christmas Day* is now generally disbelieved, and not without Reason, so that we need say no more of it, than that it is obtained by being budded or grafted on the common Sort.

The Eighth and Ninth Sorts, are less common than any of the former: These, altho' none of the most beautiful Trees, yet should not be wanting in the Gardens of the Curious.

The Tenth Sort is commonly planted against Hoofes, or other Walls to which it is rais'd, and affords an agreeable Prospect: The large Clusters of fiery-colour'd Berries, intermix'd with Ever-green Leaves, look very well in Winter, when few other Trees afford any Pleasure.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Sorts are of an humbler Growth, seldom rising with us above four or five Foot high, and are proper to place among Shrubs of the same Statute, where, by their soft woolly Leaves, and red Fruit, they will add to the Variety of a Garden. These Sorts are all very hardy, enduring our severest Cold very well.

Morus; THE MULBERRY.

The Characters are;

In both large rough roundish Leaves; the Male Flowers (or Katkins) are sometimes produced on different Trees, and other Times at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree: the Fruit is compos'd of several Protuberances, to each of which adheres four small Leaves: The Seeds are roundish, growing singly in each Protuberance.

The Species are;

1. Morus; fructu nigro. C. B. P. 439. *Morus*. Ger. Emac. 1507. *Morus*, nigra vulgaris. Park. Theat. 1491. *Morus*, nigra. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 118. THE COMMON BLACK MULBERRY.

2. Morus; fructu albo. C. B. P. 439. *Morus*, alba. Ger. Emac. 1507. Park. Theat. 1491. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 119. THE WHITE MULBERRY.

3. Morus; fructu albo, minori, ex albo purpureascente. Tourn. 389. *Morus*, fructu minori, albo, maciari purpureascente. Hort. Catb. THE SMALL PURPLISH WHITE MULBERRY.

4. Morus; Virginianus arbor, Loca arboris instar ramosa, foliis amplissimis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 246. F. 4. *Corylus*, maxima, folio latissimo Virginiana. Ray Hist. 1799. THE LARGE LEAV'D VIRGINIAN MULBERRY, with black Shoots.

5. Morus; Virginiana, foliis latissimis scabris, fructu rubro longiori. *Morus* Virginiana. Park. Theat. 1491. THE VIRGINIAN MULBERRY, with long red Fruit.

The First is common in most Gardens, being planted for the Delicacy of its Fruit.

The Second and Third Sorts are planted for the Use of their Leaves, to feed Silk-Worms.

The Fourth Sort was rais'd in the Gardens of the Bishop of London at Fulham, from whence it hath been spread into some curious Gardens, tho' indeed it is hard to determine whether it is properly a Mulberry or not, it having only produc'd some few (Katkins, or) Male Flowers, which are not much unlike those of the Hazel-Nut.

The Fifth Sort is the common Mulberry, in Virginia and Carolina, from whence Trees have been sent into England, where they thrive very well, and produce ripe Fruit, which is very long and slender, of a sweet Taste, but not quite so full of Juice, as the black Mulberry: The Leaves are very large and rough, and the Tree is quick of Growth.

Myrica Brabantica; vide Gale.

N. Nux

N

Nux Juglans; THE WALNUT.

The Characters are;

It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) which are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree: the outer Cover of the Fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard Shell, in which the Fruit is enclosed, surrounded with a thin Skin: the Kernel is deeply divided into four Lobes; and the Leaves of the Tree are pinnated (or winged).

The Species are,

1. Nux Juglans; five Regis, vulgaris. C. B. P. 417. *Nux Juglans. Ger. Emac. 1440. Nux Juglans, vulgaris. Park. Theat. 1413. THE COMMON WALNUT.*

2. Nux Juglans; fructu maximo. C. B. P. 417. *Nuces Caballinae. Lugd. 310. Nux Juglans Caballina. Park. Theat. 1413. THE FRENCH WALNUT. vulg.*

3. Nux Juglans; fructu tenero, & fragili putamine. C. B. P. 417. *Nux Juglans; putamine fragili. Park. Theat. 1413. THE THIN-SHELL'D WALNUT. vulg.*

4. Nux Juglans; bifera. C. B. P. 417. *Park. Theat. 1414. THE DOUBLE WALNUT; vulg.*

5. Nux Juglans; fructu ferocio. C. B. P. 417. *Park. Theat. 1414. THE LATE RIPE WALNUT.*

6. Nux Juglans; Virginiana, nigra. H. L. 451. *Nux Juglans, Virginiana, major, fructu rotundo, cortice crasso, sulcato, tuberculis exasperato nigra. Pluk. Alm. 254. Nux Juglans, nigra Virginienfis. Park. Theat. 1414. THE BLACK VIRGINIAN WALNUT.*

7. Nux Juglans; Virginiana; nigra, fructu oblongo, profundissime incisulato. *Rand. VIRGINIAN WALNUT, with long furrow'd Fruit.*

8. Nux Juglans; Virginiana, folis vulgari similis, fructu subrotundo, cortice dunore levi. *Pluk. Alm. 254. Nux Juglans, alba, Virginienfis. Park. Theat. 1414. THE HICKERY, or WHITE VIRGINIAN WALNUT.*

9. Nux Juglans; Virginiana, alba minor, fructu nuces moschatae similis, cortice glabro, summo fulvigio, velut in aculeum producto. *Pluk. Phys. Tab. 309. F. 2. THE SMALL WHITE VIRGINIAN WALNUT, or HICKERY.*

The Five first-mention'd Sorts are propagated both for their Fruit, and also for Timber.

The Second and Third Sorts are most esteemed for their Fruits, but as there is no Way to propagate these Trees, so as to be sure of the Kind, (except by Inarching, which Method seldom produces good Trees) so it is the best Way to be provided with such Trees as have produced some Fruit, to shew their Kind, for they are very apt to degenerate from Seeds.

The Four last-mention'd are prefer'd in the Gardens of the Curious, but are all very hardy, and of quick Growth. The black *Virginian Walnut* is well worth cultivating in *England*, for its Timber, which is much preferable to that of our own Growth, and the Trees are naturally more dispos'd to have straighter Trunks than our Sorts. It is equally as hardy as any of the common Sorts, and ripens its Fruit in *England*.

Nox Avellana, vide *Corylus*.

Nox Vescaria, vide *Saphyllodendron*.

O

OLEA; THE OLIVE TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are oblong and evergreen, the Floweres consist of one Leaf, which is divid'd into four Segments, the Fruit grows in Clusters, containing a rough hard Stone, enclos'd in a Pulp, abounding with a fat Liquor.

The Species are;

1. *Olea*, fativa. C. B. P. 472. *Ger. Emaz.* 1392. *Park. Theat.* 1438. THE MANURED OLIVE.

2. *Olea*, Africana, folio Buxi, crasso, atroviridi, lucido, cortice albo, scabro. *Boerb. Ind. alt.* 2. 218. THE BOX LEAV'D OLIVE, vulg'd.

3. *Olea*, sylvestris, folio molli incano. C. B. P. 472. *Oleaster*, five *Olea sylvestris*. *Park. Theat.* 1438. THE OLEASTER, or WILD OLIVE; with soft Leaves. Vide Plate XIX.

There are several other Sorts of Olives cultivated in the *English* Gardens, but these here mention'd are the only Sorts which we have planted in the open Air, and find will endure the Cold very well, provided they are planted in a dry Soil, and shelter'd from the cold Winds.

The first-mention'd Sort hath produced ripe Fruits (in the Garden of the Late Lord Lechmere at *Cumden House* near *Kingstons*) in the open Ground; and altho' in very hard Winters the tender Shoots are apt to be destroyed by the Cold, yet they seldom fail to recover their Heads again in the succeeding Spring.

The Oleaster is kept in Gardens, for the extreme Sweetness of its Flowers, which during the Time of its Flowering, perfumes the circumambient Air to a considerable Distance.

Opalus;

Opulus; THE GELDER ROSE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are like those of the Maple Tree: the Flowers are produced in an Umbel, the largest of which grow on the Outside, and are barren; but those in the Middle are fruitful, producing red Berries, in each of which is contain'd one flat Heart-shap'd Seed.

The Species are;

1. Opulus; *Rnellii*. 281. *Sambucus, aquatica, flore simplicis*. C. B. P. 456. *Sambucus, aquatica*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 552. MARSH ELDER, or GELDER ROSE, with flat Flowers; *vulgò*.

2. Opulus; *folio variegato*. MARSH ELDER, with strip'd Leaves.

3. Opulus; *flore globoso*. *Tourn.* 607. *Sambucus, aquatica, flore globoso pleno*. C. B. P. 456. *Sambucus, reflexa*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I. 553. THE GELDER, or GELDERLAND ROSE.

These Trees are very great Ornaments to Wilderness Gardens: They flower in May, at which Time the whole Tree is cover'd with Snow-white Flowers; and in Autumn the first Sort is covered with Clusters of beautiful Scarlet Berries. These will grow in almost all Sorts of Soil, but best in that which is moist.

Radix, vide *Cerasus*.

Paliurus; CHRIST'S THORN; *vulgò*.

The Characters are;

It hath long sharp Spines: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, which are expanded like a Rose, and are succeeded by Fruit, which are somewhat like a Bonnet in Shape, and are divided into three Cells, in each of which are contained three roundish Seeds.

Paliurus. *Dod.* p. 756. *Rhamnus, folio subrotundo, fructu compresso*. C. B. P. 477. CHRIST'S THORN; *vulgò*.

Pavia; THE SCARLET-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT; *vulgò*.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are like those of the Horse-chestnut: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, the two uppermost are united, and form a Sort of Helmet; the two undermost appear somewhat like a Mouth gaping; these Flowers are disposed into a Spike, and are of a beautiful Scarlet Colour. These are succeeded by oblong Fruit, which are divided into three Cells, each of which contain one globular Fruit.

PAVIA. Boerb. Ind. 2. 160. *Am. Ricinoides, Americana, Catanea folio.*
Plow. Town. 656. SCARLET-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT; vulgò. *Vide*
Plate XIX.

This Tree is very hardy, and of quick Growth; it produces its beautiful Flowers
 in May, or June; and, if the Season proves warm, it often produces ripe Fruit, by
 which it is increased.

Pentaphylloides; CINQUEFOIL; vulgò.

The Characters are;

The Leaves consist of many Lobes, which are somewhat like those of Agrimony
(in which it chiefly differs from Pentaphyllum): the Flowers consist of five Leaves,
which are expanded like a Rose, and are succeeded by hemispherical Seed-Vessels,
which contain many small Seeds.

Pentaphylloides; fruticosum. Ray Cat. 128. *Pentaphylloides, retum, frui-*
cosum, Eboracense. Mor. Hist. 2. 193. CINQUEFOIL TREE; vulgò. *Vide*
Plate XIV.

This Shrub is planted in Wilderness-Quartern for a Variety; it seldom rises above
 four or five Feet high, and should therefore be planted amongst Shrubs of the same
 Size: It continues to flower for two or three Months together, if the Season proves
 moist; it delights to grow shady, but not under the Drip of Trees.

Periclymenum; VIRGINIAN HONEYSUCKLE; vulgò.

The Characters are;

It hath the whole Habit of the Honeysuckle, (and differs only therefrom by the
Shape of the Flower) which is tubulous, or Bell-shaped; the upper Part is
expanded, and cut into five Segments.

Periclymenum; Virginianum, sempervirens, & boreas. H. L. 484. VIRGI-
 NIAN SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE; vulgò. *Vide Plate VII.*

This Shrub is much esteemed for the Beauty of its Flowers, as also for its Ever-green
 Leaves; it continues flowering from May until the Frost prevents their Opening. It
 loves a strong Soil, but not too wet, and should have the Assistance of a Wall or Pale,
 and a South-East Position.

Pavica; THE PEACH TREE.

The Characters are;

It hath long narrow Leaves; the Fruit is roundish, and hath a large rugged
Stone, which is deeply furrowed, by which it is distinguished from the
Almond.

The

The Species are ;

1. *Pefica* ; vulgaris, flore pleno. *Tourn.* 614. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH TREE ; vulgò.

2. *Pefica* ; Africana, flore incarnato simplici. *Tourn.* 615. *Pefica molis Africana, flore incarnato simplici* H. L. SINGLE-FLOWERING DWARF ALMOND ; vulgò.

3. *Pefica* ; Africana, nana, flore incarnato pleno, H. L. DWARF ALMOND ; with double Flowers.

These Trees are very great Ornaments to a Garden in the Spring of the Year, (especially that with double Flowers) which should have the Assistance of a Wall, and be constantly pruned, as other Peach, if we intend to have them handsome.

The other two Sorts, seldom rise above four or five Feet high, and should be planted with Shrubs of the same Growth, and have the open free Sun.

The several Sorts of Peaches propagated for their Fruits will be treated off in another Book.

Phaeoloides ; KIDNEY BEAN TREE ; vulgò.

This Shrub agrees with all the Characters of a Kidney Bean, except in the Number of Lobes to each Leaf, which in this are seven, nine, or eleven, and those of the Kidney Bean have but three.

Phaeoloides ; frutescens, Carolina solis pinnatis, floribus caeruleis conglomeratis. CAROLINA KIDNEY BEAN TREE ; vulgò. *Vide* Plate XV.

The Seeds of this Shrub were sent from South-Carolina by Mr. Catesby, Anno 1724. From which Seed many Plants have been rais'd in the Gardens near London ; We find them hardy enough to resist the severest Cold, in the open Air. These Plants must have tall Stakes to support them, otherwise they will trail upon the Ground, or clasp round any Plants or Trees that grow near them ; It hath as yet only flower'd in the Garden of Mr. Robert Furber of Kensington.

Phillyrea ; MOCK PRIVET.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves grow by Pairs opposite to each other, and are Ever-green : the Flowers consist of one Leaf, are Bell-shap'd, and cut into four Parts at the Top, which are succeeded by spherical Fruit.

The Species are ;

1. *Phillyrea* ; latifolia levis. C. B. P. 476. *Phillyrea, Arbor Gallaprovinciae vicior Macaleb. Serapionis.* Lob. Ic. 2. 132. *Phillyrea, Arbor vicior Macaleb.* Ger. Emac. 1397. TRUE PHILLYREA ; vulgò.

2. *Phillyrea* ;

2. *Phillyrea*; folio ligustri. C. B. P. 476. *Phillyrea*, *Narbomenfis*. Lob. Ic. 2. 131. *Phillyrea*. 3. *Clus. Hist.* 52. *Phillyrea*, *latiore folio*. Ger. Emac. 1395. PRIVATE-LEAV'D PHILLYREA.

3. *Phillyrea*; angustifolia, prima. C. B. P. 476. *Phillyrea*, *angustifolia*. Lob. Icon. 2. 132. Ger. Emac. 1395. *Phillyrea*. 4. *Clus. Hist.* 52. NARROW-LEAV'D PHILLYREA.

4. *Phillyrea*; angustifolia, secunda. C. B. P. 476. *Phillyrea*, *quinta*. *Clus. Hist.* 52. ROSEMARY-LEAV'D PHILLYREA; vulgò.

5. *Phillyrea*; Oleæ Epheliææ folio. Hort. Cels. Pluk. Phys. Tab. 310. F. 5. OLIVE-LEAV'D PHILLYREA.

6. *Phillyrea*; latifolia laevis, foliis ex lucco variegatâ. THE STRIP'D TRUE PHILLYREA; vulgò.

These Trees are proper for the same Uses with the *Alaternus*, to which we refer the Reader, and shall only observe here, that the first and last-mention'd Sorts grow to be large beautiful Trees, and are very proper for Quarters of Ever-greens. The Narrow-leav'd Sorts are somewhat tenderer than the others, and are of humbler Growth.

Phlomis; THE SAGE TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are hoary, and much thicker than those of the Sage; the Galea (or Helmet) of the Flower, is large, hollow, crooked, and divided into three Segments: the middle Segment is broader and larger than the other two, and this Galea extends and covers the Under-lip of the Flower, in Form of an Arch: the Calix of the Flower is quinquifid, and the Seeds are oblong.

The Species are.

1. *Phlomis*; fruticosa, salvia folio, latiore, & rotundior. Tourn. 177. *Verbascum*, *latis foliis* foliis. C. B. P. 240. *Pseudo-salvia major*, *lutea*, *culgarior*, *latifolia*. M. H. 3. 397. BROAD-LEAV'D SAGE TREE; vulgò.

2. *Phlomis*; fruticosa, salvia folio, longiore, & angustiore. Tourn. 177. *Verbascum sylvestris*. Dod p. 146. *Pseudo-salvia*, *fruticosa minor*, *lutea*, *verbasci foliis incanis* Mor. Hist. 3. 397. NARROW-LEAV'D SAGE TREE; vulgò.

These Trees are very proper to plant in small Quarters of Wilderness-Shrubs, where, by the Diversity of their hoary Leaves, and their large Tufts of yellow Flowers, they afford an agreeable Prospect: They should have a dry Soil and warm Situation.

Pinus;

PINUS; THE PINE TREE.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are Evergreen, longer than those of the Fir Tree, and are produced by Pairs out of each Sheath or Covering.

The Species are ;

1. PINUS ; *lativa*. C.B. P. 491. *Pinus, effusis viris, foliis longis.* J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 248. *Pinus.* Dod. THE TRUE, or MANURED PINE.

2. PINUS ; *Sylvestris*. C. B. P. 491. *Ger. Emac.* 1456. PINASTER, or WILD PINE. *Vide Plate XVI.*

3. PINUS ; *Sylvestris, foliis brevibus, glaucis, conis parvis, albertibus* Ray Hist. 1401. SCOTCH PINE, commonly but falsely call'd the *Scotch Fir.* *Vide Plate XVII.*

4. PINUS ; *Americana, quinis ex uno folliculo setis, longis, tenuibus triquetris, ad unum angulum per totam longitudinem minutissimis erectis asperatis* Pluk. *Anath.* 171. LORD WREYMOUTH'S PINE; vulgō.

5. PINUS ; *Americana, foliis perlongis, subinde tenuis, conis plurimis confectam nascentibus.* Rand. THE CLAUKEER PINE; vulgō. *Vide Plate XVI.*

The Three Sorts first-mention'd, are very common in *England.*

The Third Sort is what produces the Red Deals in *Norway*, and is one of the hardiest Sorts of Pines, and very fit for planting upon Hills, or other exposed Places, where they will be a good Defense to Plantations of the other Sorts.

The Fourth Sort was raised from Seeds in *Baldingtons* Gardens several Years since, and hath been growing many Years in the Gardens of the Rt. Honourable the Lord *Weymouth*, where it hath produced ripe Seeds for several Years.

The Fifth Sort was raised in the Gardens of the Bishop of *London*, where are now remaining some large Trees, which produce large Quantities of Cones, from whence several Trees have been raised.

Pistachio; vide Terebinthus.

Platanus; THE PLANE TREE.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are large and cut, or divided somewhat like the Fingers of a Hand: the Fruit is conglobated into spherical Pills, which contain several Seeds.

The Species are;

1. *Platanus*; *Orientalis*, *verus*. *Park. Theat.* 1427. *Platanus*. *C. B. P.* 431. *Platanus pilulis majoribus*. *H. L.* THE ORIENTAL PLANE TREE.

2. *Platanus*; *Occidentalis*, *sive Virginensis*. *Park. Theat.* 1427. *Platanus, pilulis minoribus*. *H. L.* *Platanus, Novi Orbis, foliis Vespertilionum alae referentibus, globulis parvis*. *Pluk. Alm.* 300. THE OCCIDENTAL PLANE TREE.

3. *An. Platanus*; *Orientalis*, *Aceris folio*. *T. Cor.* 41. THE MAPLE-LEAV'D PLANE TREE; *vulgô*.

The First of these Trees is somewhat tender while young, but when grown to the Height of ten or eleven Feet, will be hardy, and of quick Growth: This is one of the largest Trees of the *Levant*, and hath been formerly in great Esteem, for the Pleasure of its great Shade, and Largeness of Growth, but at present it is not so much sought after in *England*.

The Second Sort is much harder than the First, and of quicker Growth, making one of the most regular straight Trunks of any in *Europe*, and would be more in Esteem for Walks, were it not for the Backwardness of its Shooting.

The Third Sort is a very quick Grower, and seems to be between the other two; the Leaves are less divided than the First, but more than the Second; the Shoots are more like the First, but much stronger, and the Leaves are broader: It is very hardy, and easily increas'd by Layers.

Populus; THE POPLAR TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are broad, and for the most part angular; the Seed Vessels are full of Seeds, having large Quantities of Down adhering to them.

The Species are;

1. *Populus*; *alba*, *minoribus foliis*. *C. B. P.* *Lob. Ic.* 2. 193. *Ger. Emac.* 1487. THE SMALL-LEAV'D WHITE POPLAR, or ENGLISH ASKLE TREE; *vulgô*.

2. *Populus*; *alba*, *majoribus foliis*. *C. B. P.* 429. *Populus, alba, latifolia*. *Lob. Ic.* 2. 193. *Populus alba*. *Ger. Emac.* 1486. THE WHITE POPLAR, or DUTCH ASKLE TREE; *vulgô*.

3. *Populus*; *tremula*. *C. B. P.* 429. *Populus Libyca*. *Dod. p.* 836. *Lob. Ic.* 2. 194. *Ger. Emac.* 1497. THE ASP, or TREMSLING POPLAR.

4. *Populus*; *nigra*. *C. B. P.* 429. *Dod. p.* 836. *Ger. Emac.* 1496. THE BLACK POPLAR TREE, by some falsely called The Cotton Tree.

5. *Populus*; *alba*, *folio minore, variegato*. THE STRIP'D POPLAR.

The Culture and Management of these Trees, are so well known, that we shall omit saying any more of them, than that they are unfit for planting in or near a Pleasure-Garden; the Roots which run far under Ground shoot up large Quantities of Suckers which are very troublesome in Gardens, as also the downy Substance of the Seeds, blow about in the Spring, and make a great Litter on Walks or other Places, which are well kept.

PRUNUS; THE PLUM TREE.

The Characters are;

It hath but one Fruit upon each Pedicle or Footstalk, which is longer than in the Peach or Almond; the Stone is oblong or oval, compress'd and pointed at each End; the outer Coat is thin and smooth.

The Species are;

1. PRUNUS; sylvestris. Ger. Ess. 1313. *Acris Germanica*; vulgò. THE BLACK THORN, or SLOE TREE.

2. PRUNUS; sylvestris, major. J. B. Vol. I. Pars 1. 196. *Prunus sylvestris, fructu majore nigro.* Raij Syn. 301. THE BLACK BULLACE TREE.

3. PRUNUS; sylvestris, fructu majore albo. Raij Syn. 302. THE WHITE BULLACE TREE.

4. PRUNUS; fructu parvo, dulci, atro-ceruleo. Tournef. 611. *Prunus, parva dolia, atro-ceruleo.* C. B. P. 443. THE DAMSON TREE.

5. PRUNUS; fructu magno, dulci, atro-ceruleo. Tournef. *Prunus, Damascena.* Læd. 314. THE GREAT VIOLET DAMSON; vulgò.

6. PRUNUS; fructu nigro, carne dura, foliis eleganter variegatis. THE STRIP'D PERDRIGON PLUM.

7. PRUNUS; Mycellinum, Park folio variegato. THE STRIP'D MUSCLE PLUM.

8. PRUNUS; fructu rotundo Cerasiformi. THE CHERRY PLUM; vulgò.

9. PRUNUS; sylvestris, fructu parvo ferocino. CHRISTMAS PLUM, or WINTER CREKE; vulgò.

10. PRUNUS; flore pleno. H. R. Par. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM TREE.

The several other Sorts of Plumbs which are cultivated in the Fruit-Gardens, we shall omit in this Piece, and refer them to another Work.

The Sorts here mention'd do many of them grow common in England, yet should not be wanting in the Collections of the Curious.

The Fruits of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sorts are very useful in a Family;

The Sixth and Seventh Sorts are preserved for the Beauty of their Leaves.

The Eighth Sort is well worth planting, amongst other flowering Trees, either in Walks, or Quarters, where by their early and plentiful flowering, they add no small Beauty to a Garden, before many other Trees appear; and will often in good Seasons produce Fraie which are so like a Cherry, that at some Distance they may well pass for such.

The Ninth Sort is mention'd by *Parkinson*, in his Garden of pleasant Flowers, to grow common about *Hatfield*, and at present they are brought in great Plenty to the Markets of *St. Albans*, and other Parts of *Hertfordshire*; but is a Stranger in most other Counties of England.

The Tenth Sort is only preserved for the Beauty of its double Flowers, which, in the Spring, is an Ornament to a Garden of Pleasure.

Pseudoacacia; VIRGINIAN ACACIA; vulgō.

The Characters are;

It hath papilionaceous (or Pea-bloss) Flowers, which are succeeded by flat broad Pods, in which are contain'd several Kidney-shap'd Seeds.

The Species are;

1. *Pseudoacacia*; vulgaris. *Tourn.* 649. *Pseudoacacia, Americana. Robini. Park. Theat.* 1550. FALSE, OR BASTARD ACACIA, with rough Pods.

2. *Pseudoacacia*; siliquis glabris. *Boerb Ind. alt.* 2. 39. *Acacia Virginiana siliquis glabris. Raij Hb.* 1719. *Arbor siliquis Virginicis, spinosa, Locus nigritibus dista. Park. Theat.* 1550. FALSE, OR BASTARD ACACIA, with smooth Pods.

These Trees are very hardy, and of quick Growth, in seven or eight Years Time; from Seeds they will make large Trees, and produce great Quantities of Flowers in Summer, which are very sweet; but if the Trees are much exposed to the Wind, the Branches will be continually broke, the Wood being very brittle.

Punica; THE POMGRANATE,

The Characters are;

It hath a Flower consisting of many Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose, and is succeeded by an Apple-shap'd Fruit, which hath a thick, smooth, brittle Rind, and hath many Stones, each inclos'd with a sweet soft Pulp, contain'd therein.

The Species are;

1. *Punica*; quæ malum Granatum fert. *Cæsalp.* 141. *Malus Punica, sativa. C. B. P.* 438. *Malus Punica, flore simplic.* *Hort. Egb.* THE SINGLE-FLOWERING POMGRANATE.

2. *Punica*; flore pleno majore. *Tourn.* 636. *Malus Punica, flore pleno. H. R. Par. Balaustia, flore pleno majore. C. B. P.* 438. THE DOUBLE-FLOWERING POMGRANATE.

These

These Trees have been usually preserved in Tubs of Earth; and removed into Green-houses in Winter; but we find them hardy enough to resist the Winter's Cold in the open Air, but the fruit-bearing Kind must have the best South Wall, otherwise it will not produce Fruits in England.

The Double-flowering Kind may be render'd more productive of its beautiful Flowers, if it be grafted on the single Blossom, and, if planted in a warm Situation, will afford no small Pleasure. The large Quantity of its beautiful Scarlet Flowers, continuing thro' the Months of *July* and *August*, make a very agreeable Prospect.

Pyracantha; vide *Melampus*.

Pyruſ; THE PEAR TREE

The Characters are;

The Tree is taller, straighter, and not so spreading as the Apple-Tree; the Flowers consist each of five Leaves expanded in Form of a Rose: The Fruit is more produced towards the Footstalk, and is not bellowed as in the Apple; the Cells in which the Seeds are contained, are separated by soft Membranes, and the Fruit is of somewhat more austere Taste than the Apple.

The Species are;

1. Pyruſ; sativa, foliis eleganter variegatis. THE PEAR TREE, with strip'd Leaves.
2. Pyruſ; sativa, flore pleno. *H. R. Par.* THE DOUBLE-BLOSSOM PEAR; vulgò.
3. Pyruſ; sativa, biflora. THE TWICE-FLOWERING PEAR; vulgò.

The First Sort is preserved in many Gardens, for the Beauty of its variegated Leaves, rather than for the Sake of its Fruit.

The Second Sort requires a good South-wall, being not only preserved for its Flowers, but its Fruit, which is in Perfection about *Christmas*, or later, and should not be wanting, in any good Collections of Fruits; and the Flowers being double, make a very handsome Appearance in the Spring, amongst other flowering Trees.

The Third Sort may deserve a Place in a Garden, by Way of Curiosity, rather than for its real Merit, the first Crop of the Fruit being very indifferent, and the second good for nothing; however it rarely failing to produce large Quantities of Fruits in both Seasons, hath introduced it into several curious Gardens.

The several Sorts of Pears cultivated in Fruit Gardens will be treated of in another Place.

Q

QUERCUS; THE OAK TREE.

The Characters are;

It hath broad sinuated Leaves, which drop off in Winter; It hath Male-Flowers produced at remote Distances from the Fruits on the same Tree, the Acorns are produced in fleshy Cups.

The Species are;

1. *Quercus*; *lanceolata*. *Park. Theat.* 1387. *Quercus*, *cum longo pediculo*. C. B. P. 410. *Quercus*, *vulgaris*, *longis pediculis*. *J. B. Vol. I. Par. II.* 70. THE COMMON OAK.

2. *Quercus*; *vulgaris*, *foliis ex albo variegatis*. THE STRIP'D OAK.

3. *Quercus*; *lanceolata*, *perpetuo virens*. C. B. P. 410. *Quercus*, *in Appennino & Andium Gallicæ gentis agro*. *Lugd.* 4. EVER-GREEN OAK, with broad Leaves like the common Oak.

4. *Quercus*; *alba*. *Banisteri. Cat. Stirp. Virgin.* THE WHITE OAK.

5. *Quercus*; *Virginiana*, *rubris venis mucicata*. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 54. F. 5. THE SCARLET OAK; *vulgò*.

6. *Quercus*; *Castaneæ foliis*, *proceræ Arbori Virginiana*. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 54. F. 3. THE VIRGINIAN CHESTNUT-LEAV'D OAK.

7. *Quercus*; *Virginiana*, *falicis longiore folio*, *fructu minimo*. *Pluk. Amalt.* 180. THE VIRGINIAN WILLOW-LEAV'D OAK.

8. *Quercus*; *pumilis*, *Castaneæ folio*, *Virginicæ*. *Pluk. Alm.* 309. THE CHINQUAPIN OAK; *vulgò*.

9. *Quercus*; *Hispanica*, *foliis magis dissectis*. THE SPANISH CUT-LEAV'D OAK.

10. *Quercus*; *alba*, *Virginiana*. *Park. Theat.* *Quercus alba*, *Banister. Cat. Stirp. Virgin.* THE WHITE, OR IRON OAK; *vulgò*.

The several Sorts of Oaks above mention'd, are worthy the Care of all curious Planters; and altho' perhaps none of them may be equal to our common Oak; yet they are of quicker Growth, especially the Scarlet, and Chestnut-leav'd Oak, which will make large Trees in a few Years; and those which are Ever-green, affording some Pleasure in Winter, and the whole Number of Sorts being intermix'd in smaller Plantations near Houses, diversifies the Prospect, and adds a greater Pleasure than when they are planted with one Sort of Tree; and the Timber, altho' not so good as our common Oak, yet will be found useful for many Purposes. They are all extreme hardy.

R

Rhamnoides; THE SEA BUCKTHORN; vulgô.

The Characters are;

It hath the whole Habit of the Rhamnus (or Buckthorn) the Male Flowers (which are produced upon different Trees from the Fruit) are without visible Leaves, having a Cup consisting of two Leaves, in which are produced many Stamina or Threads: The Fruit, which is produced upon the Female Plants, are roundish Berries, inclosing one single Seed.

The Species are;

1. Rhamnoides; florifera, foliis foliis. T. Cor. 53. MALE WILLOW-LEAV'D SEA BUCKTHORN; vulgô.

2. Rhamnoides; fructifera, foliis foliis, bacis leviter flavescens. T. Cor. 53. Rhamnus, foliis foliis angustis, fructu flavescens. C. B. P. 477. FEMALE WILLOW-LEAV'D SEA BUCKTHORN, with yellow Berries.

These two Trees are worthy of a Place in Wilderness Quarters where by the Oddness of their Branches, Diversity of their Leaves, and Manner of flowering, they add to the Beauty of the Place.

Rhamnus; THE BUCKTHORN.

The Characters are;

It hath a funnel-shap'd Flower, consisting of one Leaf, which is divided towards the Top into three or four Segments; these are succeeded by soft roundish Berries very full of Juice, in each of which are contain'd four hard Seeds, round and smooth on the Outside, but flatt'd on the other.

The Species are;

1. Rhamnus; Catharticus. C. B. P. 478. Rhamnus, solutivus. Dod. p. 736. THE COMMON BUCKTHORN.

2. Rhamnus; spinis oblongis, cortice albo, Montpellierensium. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 31. Rhamnus, 1. Chufi. Hist. 109. SPANISH BUCKTHORN TREE; vulgô.

The First of these Trees is very common in England, the Berries of which, were formerly in great Esteem for making Syrup, but of late the People, who make it their Business to gather the Berries for the Markets, being in their stead, or intermix therewith, the Berries of the *Fragula*, or Berry-bearing Alder, which hath spoil'd the Syrup, and render'd it less esteem'd, but they may be easily distinguish'd therefrom, by opening the Berries, and observing the Number of Seeds contain'd therein, the *Fragula* having but two, and the *Buckthorn* has four in each Berry.

The Second Sort has been preserved in Green-houses, but we find it hardly enough to stand abroad, if planted in a dry Soil, and shelter'd from the North and East Winds.

Rhus;

Rhus; THE SUMACH TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are either pinnated or consist of three Lobes; the Cup of the Flower consists of five small indented Leaves; the Flowers are rosaceous, having five Leaves, and are disposed in Spikes or Bunches, in each of which are contain'd one roundish Seed.

Rhus; Virginianum. C. B. P. app. 517. Park. Theat. 1450. THE VIRGINIAN SUMACH. By some falsely called, The Stag's Horn Tree.

This Tree altho' it affords no great Beauty, should not be wanting in curious Collections of Trees, any more than the next mention'd Sort should amongst the Shrubs; the Oddness and Diversity of their Appearance, adds to the Variety of such Plantations.

Rhus; Myrsifolia, Montpellierana. C. B. P. 414. Rhus, Plinio, putata. J. B. Vol. I. Par. I. 559. MYRTLE-LEAV'D SUMACH; vulgò. Vide Plate XX.

Ribes; THE CURRANT TREE.

The Characters are;

It is not prickly; the Leaves are large, the Flowers are herbaceous, and consist of five Leaves, which are expanded; the Fruit is small, and grows in Bunches.

The Species are;

1. Ribes; vulgare, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE YELLOW STRIP'D-LEAV'D CURRANT TREE.

2. Ribes; vulgare, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE SILVER-STRIP'D CURRANT TREE.

3. Ribes; nigrum vulgò dictum, folio olente. J. B. Vol. II. 98. Ribes, fructu nigro. Hort. Engl. BLACK CURRANTS, or SQUINANCY BERRIES.

4. Ribes; fructu nigro, folio variegato. BLACK CURRANT, with strip'd Leaves.

5. Ribes; fructu parvo. Merr. Pin. SMALL WILD CURRANT.

6. Ribes; Alpinum, dulcis. J. B. Vol. II. 98. THE GOOSEBERRY-LEAV'D CURRANT; vulgò.

7. Ribes; Alpinum, dulcis, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE STRIP'D GOOSEBERRY-LEAV'D CURRANT.

8. Ribes; vulgare, acidus ruber. J. B. Vol. II. 97. Grefularia, multiplici acino, five non spinosa, hortensis rubra, five Ribes officinarum. C. B. P. 455. COMMON RED CURRANTS.

9. Ribes;

9. Ribes; major fructu carneo. THE CHAMPAIGN CURRANTS;
vulgâ.

10. Ribes; major, fructu rubro. Hort. Eyst. Ribes, fructu rubro majore.
Park Theat. LARGE RED CURRANTS.

11. Ribes; vulgaris, acidus, albas baccas ferrens. J. B. Vol. II. 98. Ribes,
fructu albo. Park. WHITE CURRANTS.

12. Ribes; quæ Grossularia, hortensis, majore fructu albo. H. R. Par.
LARGE WHITE CURRANTS.

13. Ribes; fructu albo, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE STRIP'D LEAV'D
WHITE CURRANT.

14. Ribes; Americana, fructu nigro. THE AMERICAN BLACK CURRANT.

These Shrubs do most of them rather belong to the Fruit-Garden, than the Wilderness
or Pleasure Garden; but as we shall have no Opportunity of inserting them in the Book of
Fruits, so we judged it not altogether improper to mention them in this Place, forbearing to
trouble the Reader with their Culture, it being so generally understood, that to say any
Thing thereof would be superfluous.

Rosa; THE ROSE TREE.

The Characters are;

It is a weak pitby Shrub usually set with sharp Prickles, a pinnated Leaf,
a beautiful Flower, and an oval or roundish Fruit enclosing angular bairy
Seeds.

The Species are;

1. Rosa; sylvestris, inodora, seu canina. Park Theat. 1017. Rosa sylvestris
vulgaris, flore odorato incarnato. C. B. P. 483. THE WILD BRIAR, DOG ROSE,
or HEP TREE.

2. Rosa; sylvestris, fructu majore, hispida. Rajj. Syn. 296. WILD BRIAR,
or DOG ROSE, with large prickly Heps.

3. Rosa; sylvestris, pomifera major nostras. Rajj. Syn. 297. Rosa, pomifera
major. Park. Parad. 418. THE GREATER ENGLISH APPLE-BEARING
ROSE.

4. Rosa; pumila, spinosissima, foliis pimpinellæ glabris, flore albo. J. B.
Vol. II. 40. Rosa, Canestris, spinosissima, flore albo odoro. C. B. P. 483.
Rosa, pimpinella folio. Ger. 1270. THE BURNET-LEAV'D ROSE.

5. Rosa; pumila, spinosissima, foliis pimpinellæ glabris, ex luteo & viridi
elegantè variegatis. THE STRIP'D BURNET-LEAV'D ROSE.

6. Rosa; pimpinella minor, Scotica, floribus ex albo & carneo elegantè
variegatis. Pluk. Alm. 322. THE STRIP'D SCOTCH ROSE.

7. *Rosa* ; *sylvestris*, foliis odorata. C. B. P. 483. *Rosa*, *sylvestris*, odorata, Ger. 1087. *Rosa*, *sylvestris* odorata, seu *Eglanteria flore simplic.* Park. Par. 418. THE SWEET BRIAR, or EGLANTINE.
8. *Rosa* ; *sylvestris*, odorata, five *Eglanteria* ; flore duplici. Park. Parad. 420. THE DOUBLE-FLOWERING SWEET BRIAR.
9. *Rosa* ; *rubra*, multiplex. C. B. P. 481. *Rosa*, *rubra*, flore valde pleno. J. B. Vol. II. 34. *Rosa*, *rubra*. Ger. Emac. 1261. THE RED ROSE.
10. *Rosa* ; *Damascena*. Park. Parad. 413. *Rosa*, *Damascena*, flore pleno. Hort. Eyst. THE DAMASK ROSE.
11. *Rosa* ; *Provincialis*, five *Hollandica*, *Damascena*. Park. Parad. THE DAMASK PROVENCE ROSE.
12. *Rosa* ; *Provincialis*, major, flore pleno, ruberrimo. Boerb. Ind. Alb. 2. 252. THE RED PROVENCE ROSE. Vide Plate XVIII.
13. *Rosa* ; *centifolia*, *Bacvice*, 2. Chusa. Hist. 114. *Rosa*, *multiplex media*. C. B. P. 484. THE DUTCH HUNDRED-LEAV'D ROSE.
14. *Rosa* ; *Provincialis*, *spinosissima*, *pedunculo mucoso*. An. *Rosa rubra*, plena *spinosissima*, *pedunculo mucoso*. Boerb. Ind. Alb. 2. 252. THE MOSE PROVENCE ROSE. Vide Plate XVIII.
15. *Rosa* ; *Provincialis*, *rubra*. Park. Parad. 413. *Rosa*, *rubra*, flore valde pleno. J. B. Vol. II. 34. THE COMMON PROVENCE ROSE.
16. *Rosa* ; *holosericea*, simplex. Park. Parad. 416. THE SINGLE VELVET ROSE.
17. *Rosa* ; *holosericea*, multiplex. Park. Parad. 416. An. *Rosa Provincialis*, flore pleno, *atropurpurea*, *holosericea*. Boerb. Ind. 2. 253. THE DOUBLE VELVET ROSE. Vide Plate XVIII.
18. *Rosa* ; *odore Cinnamomi*, simplex. C. B. P. 483. *Rosa*, *Cinnamomea*, simplex. Park. Parad. 416. THE SINGLE CINNAMON ROSE.
19. *Rosa* ; *odore Cinnamomi*, flore pleno. C. B. P. 483. *Rosa*, *Cinnamomea* multiplex. Park. Parad. 416. THE DOUBLE CINNAMON ROSE.
20. *Rosa* ; *lutea*, simplex. C. B. P. 483. *Rosa*, *lutea* flore simplic. Hort. Eyst. THE SINGLE YELLOW ROSE.
21. *Rosa* ; *lutea*, multiplex. C. B. P. 483. *Rosa*, *lutea*, multiplex, five flore pleno. Park. Parad. 417. THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE. Vide Plate XVIII.
22. *Rosa* ; *sylvestris*, *Austriaca*, flore *Phoenicio*. Park. Theat. 1019. *Rosa*, *Punica*. Cord. 11. THE AUSTRIAN ROSE. Vide Plate XVIII.
23. *Rosa* ; *sylvestris* *Austriaca*, flore totum luteum. THE YELLOW AUSTRIAN ROSE.
24. *Rosa* ; *alba*, *vulgaris* major. C. B. P. 482. *Rosa*, *Anglica*, *alba*. Park. Parad. 412. THE COMMON WHITE ROSE.
25. *Rosa* ; *alba*, minor. C. B. P. 482. THE SMALLER WHITE ROSE.

26. Rosa ; candida, femiplena. *J. B. Vol. 2. 38.* THE LESS DOUBLE WHITE ROSE.

27. Rosa ; incarnata. *Park. Parad.* THE BLUSH ROSE.

28. Rosa ; Prænestina, variegata, plena. *Hort. Eyst. Rosa, versicolor. Park. Parad. 414.* THE YORK and LANCASTER ROSE.

29. Rosa ; rubro, & albo variegata, Rosa Mundi, vulgò dicta *Raj Hist. 1475.* THE MUNDY ROSE.

30. Rosa ; Francofurtensis. *Park. Parad. 414. Rosa, inapertis floribus, alabastris crassiflora. H. R. Par.* THE FRANCFORT ROSE.

31. Rosa ; sempervirens. *Park. Parad. 410.* THE EVER-GREEN ROSE.

32. Rosa ; omnium Calendarum. *H. R. Par. Rosa, Italica, flore suavis rubente, perpetua. Ferrari.* THE MONTHLY ROSE.

33. Rosa ; omnium Calendarum flore variegato. THE STRIP'D MONTHLY ROSE.

34. Rosa ; spinis carens, flore majore. *C. B. P. 481. Rosa, acanthos, flore pleno, coloris rubelli. J. B. Vol. II. 35.* ROSE WITHOUT THORNS.

35. Rosa ; sylvestris Virginianensis. *Raj Hist. 1473.* THE VIRGINIA BRIAR ROSE.

36. Rosa ; moschata, simplici flore. *C. B. P. 481. Rosa, moschata, simplex. Park. Parad. 417. Rosa, moschata, minor, flore simplici. J. B. Vol. II. 45.* THE SINGLE MUSK ROSE.

37. Rosa ; moschata, flore pleno. *C. B. P. 481. Rosa, moschata multiplex. Park. Parad. 417. Rosa, moschata minor, flore pleno. J. B. Vol. II. 45.* THE DOUBLE MUSK ROSE.

38. Rosa ; Belgica, sive vitrea, flore rubro. *Rea. Flor. 25.* THE RED BELGICK ROSE.

39. Rosa ; Marmorea. *Rea. Flor. 25.* THE MARBLED ROSE.

40. Rosa ; Provincialis, flore simplici. THE SINGLE PROVENCE ROSE.

41. Rosa ; Belgica, sive vitrea flore rubicante. *Rea. Flor. 27.* THE BLUSH BELGICK ROSE.

42. Rosa ; Damascena, flore simplici. THE SINGLE DAMASK ROSE.

43. Rosa ; sine spinis, flore majore. THE ROYAL VIRGIN ROSE ; vulgò.

The several Sorts of Roses being intermix'd with flowering Shrubs in small Wildernesses, afford the most agreeable Prospect of any of the flowering Trees ; and the great Variety of Sorts do continue flowering, at least, three Months. They are all very hardy, and may be planted in the openest Places : But the Musk Roses must have a Wall to be fallen'd to, the Branches being too weak to support themselves, and should be suffer'd to grow without shortning their Branches, by which Management they will produce large Quantities of Flowers.

The Yellow Rose is very hardy in Respect to Cold, but will not thrive near the Smoak of *London*; it is naturally a weak Shooter, therefore in Order to have strong Trees, we should bud them upon the *Frankfort Rose*, which is a very hardy strong Shooter, and will very much add to the Strength of all Roses budded thereon.

Rosmarinus; ROSEMARY.

The Characters are;

It hath a perennial Root, the Stalks are hard and shrubby; the Leaves are oblong and narrow, whitish underneath, and of a dark Green on the Upper-side; the Flowers are produced at the Joints of the Stalks, intermix'd with the Leaves; the Hood of the Flower is reflexed and bifid, the Under-part or Lip of the Flower is tripart, the middle Segment being hollowed in Form of a Spoon.

The Species are;

1. *Rosmarinus*; *hortensis*, *latiore folio*. *Mor. Hist.* 3. 410. *Rosmarinus spontaneus*, *sive latifolius*. *C. B. P.* 217. BROAD-LEAV'D ROSEMARY.
2. *Rosmarinus*; *hortensis*, *angustiore folio*. *C. B. P.* 217. *Rosmarinum Canariense*. *Dod.* p. 272. THE NARROW-LEAV'D ROSEMARY.
3. *Rosmarinus*; *Almeriensis*, *floræ majoræ*, *spicato*, *pappulascens*. *Tourn.* 195. THE LARGE-FLOWERING ROSEMARY.
4. *Rosmarinus*; *hortensis*, *angustiore folio argenteus*. *H. R. Par.* THE SILVER-STRIP'D ROSEMARY.
5. *Rosmarinus*; *striatus*, *sive aureus*. *Park. Theat.* 74. *Rosmarinus, folio variegato*. *Tourn.* 195. THE YELLOW STRIP'D ROSEMARY.

Rubus; THE BRAMBLE.

The Characters are;

It hath a Flower consisting of five Leaves, the Cup of the Flower is divided into five Parts, containing many Stamina, (or Threads) in the Bosom of the Flower; the Fruit consists of many Protuberances which Kind of Fruit are properly called *Mora*.

The Species are;

1. *Rubus*; *vulgaris*, *sive rubus fructu nigro*, *C. B. P.* 479. *Rubus*. *Dod.* p. 742. THE COMMON BRAMBLE, or BLACK-BERRY BUSH.
2. *Rubus*; *vulgaris*, *major*, *fructu albo*. *Roj. Syn.* 309. THE COMMON BRAMBLE, with white Fruit.
3. *Rubus*; *vulgaris*, *major*, *folio variegato*. THE STRIP'D BRAMBLE,

4. *Rubus*;

4. *Rubus* ; minor, fructu cæruleo. *J. B. Vol. II. 39.* *Rubus, repens, fructu cæreo.* C. B. P. 479. THE DWARF BRAMBLE, or DEWBERRY BUSH.

5. *Rubus* ; idæus, spinosus, fructu rubro. *J. B. Vol. II. 39.* *Rubus, Idæus, spinosus.* C. B. P. 479. THE RASPBERRY BUSH, with red Fruit.

6. *Rubus* ; idæus, spinosus, fructu albo. C. B. P. 479. THE WHITE RASPBERRY.

7. *Rubus* ; odoratus. *Coræus. 150.* VIRGINIAN FLOWERING RASPBERRY ; vulgò.

8. *Rubus* ; Americanus, magis erectus, spinis variis, stipite cæruleo. *Pluk. Alm. 325.* THE UPRIGHT PENNSYLVANIA BRAMBLE, or RASPBERRY ; vulgò.

9. *Rubus* ; idæus, fructu nigro Virginianus. *Banister.* THE VIRGINIAN BLACK RASPBERRY.

10. *Rubus* ; idæus, spinosus, fructu rubro serotino. THE LATE RED RASPBERRY.

The First and Fourth Sorts are so common in most Parts of *England*, that they scarcely ever are planted in a Garden.

The Second Sort is more rare, and is for its Uncommonness, planted in curious Gardens : As is, also the Third, by those that are curious in variegated Plants.

The Fifth and Sixth Sorts are propagated for their agreeable Fruits.

The Seventh and Eighth Sorts are only to be met with in the Gardens of such as are curious Collectors of Exotick Plants and Trees. The Manner of propagating these Plants, is so well known to every one, that it will be needless to say any Thing thereof in this Place.

Ruta ; RUE.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are divided into many Segments, the Flowers consist of either four or five Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose, and have eight or ten Stamens, or Threads in each Flower, which is succeeded by a roundish Fruit, divided into four or five Cells, in each of which are contain'd many angular Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. *Ruta* ; major, hortensis, latifolia. M. H. 2. 507. *Ruta, hortensis, latifolia.* C. B. P. 336. THE COMMON, or BROAD-LEAV'D RUE.

2. *Ruta* ; hortensis, minor, tenuifolia. M. H. 2. 507. *Ruta, hortensis, altera.* C. B. P. 336. NARROW-LEAV'D RUE.

3. RUE ; *hortensis*, minor, *renuifolia*, *foliis variegatis*, *argenteis*. *Boerb. Ind. Alt.* 160. THE STRIP'D NARROW-LEAV'D RUE.

4. RUE ; *Chalepensis*, *latifolia*. H. L. THE BROAD-LEAV'D ALEPPO RUE.

These Sorts of Rue are all of them hardy enough to endure the Cold of our common Winters in the open Ground, if planted in a dry Soil ; and are increas'd either by Cuttings, or seeds.

S

Sabina ; THE SAVIN TREE.

The Characters are ;

It hath compact rigid and prickly Ever-green Leaves ; the Fruit is small and spherical, and the whole Plant has a very rank strong Smell.

The Species are ;

1. Sabina ; *folio Tamarisci*, *Dioscoridis*, C. B. P. 487. *Sabina*, *sterilis*. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars II.* 188. THE MALE, or COMMON SAVIN.

2. Sabina ; *folio Cypressi*, C. B. P. 487. *Sabina*, *baccifera*. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars II.* 188. THE BERRY-BEARING, or UPRIGHT SAVIN ; vulgō.

3. Sabina ; *folio variegato*. THE STRIP'D SAVIN.

These Trees are commonly cultivated for Medicinal Uses, and seldom planted in Gardens, except of those who are curious in Botanical Studies, they are propagated by Cuttings or Layers in the Spring or Summer Months.

Salix ; THE SALLOW, or WILLOW TREE.

The Characters are ;

It hath long, narrow, intire Leaves, by which it is distinguish'd from the Poplar, to which in other Respects it nearly agrees.

The Species are ;

1. Salix ; *vulgaris*, *alba*, *arborescens*. C. B. P. 473. *Salix*, *maxima*, *fragilis* *alba hirsuta*. *J. B. Vol. I. Pars II.* 212. *Salix*, *arborescens angustifolia*, *alba vulgaris*. *Park. Theat.* 1430. THE COMMON WHITE WILLOW.

2. Salix ; *folio laureo*, seu *lao glabra odorato*. *Phyt. Britt.* An *Salix*, *montana*, *major*, *foliis laurinis*. H. R. Par. THE BAY-LEAV'D SWEET WILLOW.

3. Salix ;

3. *Salix* ; folio longo, utrinque virente, odorato. THE LONG-LEAV'D SWEET WILLOW.

4. *Salix* ; folio longo, laeque, splendente, fragilis. *Raij Syn.* 291. *Salix, fragilis. Park.* 1431. THE CRACK WILLOW.

5. *Salix* ; folio Amygdalino, utrinque aurito, coricem abiciens. *Raij Syn. Ed.* 3. 448. ALMOND-LEAV'D WILLOW, that casts its Bark.

6. *Salix* ; folio auriculato, splendente flexilis. *Raij Cat. Cant.* THE ROUND EAR'D SHINING WILLOW.

7. *Salix* ; folio longo, sublaete, non auriculato, viminibus luteis. *Raij Syn.* 293. LONG-LEAV'D YELLOW WILLOW, or GOLDSTRING.

8. *Salix* ; laciniata rotunda. C. B. P. 474. *Park. Theat.* 1432. *Salix, coprea rotundifolia. Ger.* 1203. ROUND-LEAV'D SALLOW.

9. *Salix* ; latifolia rotunda variegata. THE STRIP'D SALLOW.

10. *Salix* ; Alpina, alni rotundo folio, repens. *Boer. Musc.* ROUND-LEAV'D CREEPING WILLOW.

11. *Salix* ; Orientalis, flagellis deorsum, pulcre pendentibus. *J. Cor.* 41. THE WEEPING WILLOW ; vulg.

The several Kinds of Willows delight in a moist Soil, and are propagated by planting Cuttings of them in the Spring.

Salvia ; SAGE.

The Characters are ;

The Flowers which are dispos'd (either in loose Spikes) or in Whorles round the Stalks, are monopetalous, or consist of one Leaf, the Lip or under Part of the Flower is cut into three Segments ; the middle Segment, which is the broadest, is hollow'd like a Spoon, and a little bifid at the End ; the Leaves are rough and of a strong Smell.

The Species are ;

1. *Salvia* ; major, an sphaecelus Theophrasti. C. B. P. 237. *Salvia, major. Dod. p.* 290. *Salvia, latifolia. J. B. Fel.* III. 304. THE BROAD-LEAV'D SAGE.

2. *Salvia* ; major, foliis ex viridi & albo variegatis. *Boerb. Ind. Alt.* 166. THE BROAD-LEAV'D STRIP'D SAGE.

3. *Salvia* ; nigra. C. B. P. 237. COMMON RED SAGE.

4. *Salvia* ; foliis varicoloribus. C. B. P. 237. PARTY COLOUR'D SAGE.

5. *Salvia* ; absinthium redolens. *J. B. Fel.* III. 307. WORMWOOD SAGE.

6. *Salvia* ;

6. *Salvia* ; minor, aurita & non aurita. C. B. P. 237. *Salvia*, minor. *Dod. p.* 219. SAGE OF VIRTUE ; vulgò.

7. *Salvia* ; minor, foliis variegatis. *HR. Par.* STRIP'D SAGE OF VIRTUE.

These Kinds of Sage are rais'd by planting Cuttings or Slips in the Spring Months, and must be planted in a dry Soil, and not too rich, for Want of which Care great Quantities are often destroy'd in Winter.

Sambucus ; THE ELDER TREE,

The Characters are ;

The Branches are very full of Pith, having but little Wood ; the Flowers are dispos'd in an Umbel, and are succeeded by Berries having three Seeds in each.

The Species are ;

1. *Sambucus* ; fructu in umbellâ nigro. C. B. P. 456. *Sambucus*, vulgaris. *J. B. Vol. I. Par. I.* 544. THE COMMON BLACK ELDER.

2. *Sambucus* ; fructu in umbellâ viridi. C. B. P. 456. THE GREENISH BERRIED ELDER.

3. *Sambucus* ; fructu albo. *Lob. Icon.* 161. 2. THE WHITE-BERRIED ELDER.

4. *Sambucus* ; racemosa, rubra. C. B. P. 456. *Sambucus*, montana, racemosa. *Lob. Icon.* 2. 163. THE MOUNTAIN RED-BERRIED ELDER.

5. *Sambucus* ; laciniato folio. C. B. P. 456. *Sambucus*, laciniata, *J. B. Vol. I. Pars I.* 549. PARSLEY-LEAV'D ELDER ; vulgò.

6. *Sambucus* ; vulgaris, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE BLOTCH'D ELDER ; vulgò.

The several Sorts of Elder are propagated by Cuttings in February, which should be planted in a shady moist Place, and in the Autumn following may be transplanted to the Places design'd for them to remain, where they will soon grow to be large Trees, and afford great Quantities of Fruit. The white-berry'd Elder is much esteem'd for its Juice, which makes an excellent Wine.

Sambucus aquatilis, vide *Opulus*.

Senecio ; GROUNDSEL.

The Characters are ;

It hath a cylindrical multifid Cap, which is smooth and fleshy, closely surrounding the Flower, and is of a conical Figure till after the Maturity of the Seeds,
when

when it is reflex'd, the better to admit the Seeds to escape, which are spread abroad with the least Wind, by the Help of the Down which adheres thereto.

Senecio ; *Virginianus*, arborescens, atriplicis folio. *Par. Bat.* 225. *Elichriso affinis*, *Virginiana*, frutescens, foliis chenopodii glandis. *Pluk. Phyt. Tab.* 27. 1. *Caryxa*, *Virginiana*, *holmi folia*. *Tourne.* 453. THE VIRGINIAN GROUNDELL TREE ; vulgò.

This Shrub altho' of no great Beauty, yet deserves a Place in a Collection of Trees ; It is hardy, and may be raised from Cuttings in any of the Summer Months.

Siliquastrum ; JUDAS TREE ; vulgò.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are for the most Part round, somewhat like those of *Affarabacca*, but larger, and are dispos'd alternately on the Branches ; the Flowers are papilionaceous, and are succeeded by long compress'd Pods, in which are contain'd several Kidney-shap'd Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. *Siliquastrum*. *Caff. Dorant.* 415. *Siliqua*, *syvestris*, *rotundifolia*. *C. B. P.* 402. *Judaea arbor*, *J. B. Vol. I. Pars II.* 433. ARBOR JUDEE ; vulgò.

2. *Siliquastrum* ; *Canadense*. *Tourne.* 647. *Siliqua*, *syvestris* *rotundifolia*. *H. R. Par.* THE AMERICAN JUDAS TREE ; vulgò.

3. *Siliquastrum* ; quæ *Ceratia agrestis*, mucronato folio, floribus parvis, *Caroliniana*. *Pluk. Alm.* 95. *Judaea Arbor*, *Virginiana*, *folia cordata*. *P. B. Prod.* 343. CAROLINA POINTED-LEAV'D JUDAS TREE ; vulgò.

These Trees are call'd in *America* Red Bud, which Name it is probable was given them from the Buds of the Flowers, which are of a beautiful Scarlet Colour before open, and when fully blown do fade to a softer Red ; It is one of the most beautiful as also the most remarkable in its flowering, of all the flowering Trees, the Flowers being produced out of the old Wood, and often in such a plentiful Manner, that most of the Branches are cover'd with Flowers before any of the Leaves appear, which renders it one of the most delightful Trees of the Spring. The Flowers are by many People, served up to 'Table in Salads, and are much esteem'd. They are all rais'd from Seeds, and are hardy enough to resist the Winter's Cold, provided they are shelter'd from the North and East Winds.

Solanum ; NIGHT-SHADE.

The Characters are ;

It hath a Flower consisting of one Leaf divided into five Parts, and expanded like a Star ; the Fruit is soft and succulent, of an oval or globular Figure containing many flat Seeds in each.

The Species are ;

1. *Solanum* ; scandens, vel dulcamara. C. B. P. 167. *Glycypteros*, *flore amara dulcis*. J. B. Vol. II. 109. *Dulcis amara, flore caruleo vulgatione*. Hort. Egl. WOODY NIGHTSHADE, or BITTERSWEET, with blue Flowers.

2. *Solanum* ; scandens, vel dulcamara flore albo. H. L. *Dulcis amara, flore albo*. Hort. Egl. WOODY NIGHTSHADE, or BITTERSWEET, with white Flowers.

3. *Solanum* ; scandens, sive dulcamara, foliis ex albo variegatis. Mor. H. R. Bleß. *Solanum, scandens, foliis variegatis*. H. R. Par. STRIP'D WOODY NIGHTSHADE, or BITTERSWEET.

These Plants are often planted to cover shady Walls or other Buildings, where few other Things will thrive, for which Purpose they are very useful, being of very quick Growth. They are propagated by Seeds, Cuttings, or Layers, and are extreme hardy.

Sorbus ; THE SERVICE TREE.

The Characters are ;

It is in all Respects like the Crataegus, but that the Leaves are pennated, like those of the Aß.

The Species are ;

1. *Sorbus* ; sativa, fructu pyriiforma, medio rubente. Hort. Catb. THE PLAIN-CHAP'D TRUE SERVICE.

2. *Sorbus* ; sativa, fructu serotino, minori, turbato, rubente. Tourn. 634. THE ROUND LATE-RIPE SERVICE.

3. *Sorbus* ; aucuparia. J. B. Vol. I. Par. I. 62. *Sorbus, sylvestris, foliis Domestica similis*. C. B. P. 415. *Sorbus, sylvestris, alpina*. Led. Icon. 2. 107. THE WILD SERVICE, or QUICKEN, by some called the *Quicken-Tree*.

4. *Sorbus* ; sylvestris, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE WILD SERVICE, or QUICKEN, with strip'd Leaves.

There is but one of these Trees which are common in *England*, which is the Third Sort.

The two First are very common in *Italy*, from whence several Trees have been introduced into the *English* Gardens, most of which have been within a few Years past, it being a Rarity to see any Trees big enough to produce Fruits in *England*. These Trees are extreme hardy, and when grown to a sufficient Age, will produce large Quantities of Fruits, as is evidently seen, by a large Tree, in the Garden which was formerly in the Possession of *Jacob Tristram* at *South-Lambeth*, as also at *Mrs. Marshall's*, at *Haverlysmith*, a curious Collector of rare and uncommon Trees ; in both which Places, these Trees annually produce huge Quantities of Fruits, which ripen perfectly well.

Spartium ;

Spartium ; THE BROOM TREE.

The Characters are ;

It hath papilionaceous (or Pea-blossm) Flowers, which are succeeded by short thick Pods, containing one Kidney-shaped Seed in each.

Spartium ; tertium, flore albo. C. B. P. 396. Spartium, Hispanicum, flore candido. J. B. Vol. 1. Pars 11. 398. THE WHITE SPANISH BROOM.

This Plant is tender while young, but when grown woody will endure the open Ground, if planted against a South Wall. It is raised from Seeds.

In this Place we beg Leave to add another Shrub, which altho' separated from the last by the Modena, yet as it agrees in all Respects thereto, except in the Manner of its producing Seed (which are in this Sort produced in long compressed Pods) we rather chose to place it next thereto, than to separate it so far as the Alphabetical Order herein observed would consequently have done.

Genista, juncea. J. B. Vol. 1. Pars 11. 396. Spartium Hispanicum. Hort. Lugd. Spartium, arboreum, seminibus leviter sinuatis. C. B. P. 396. YELLOW SPANISH BROOM.

Spina alba ; vide Mespilus.

Spiræa ; SPIRÆA FRUTEX ; vulgò.

The Characters are ;

The Flowers consist of five Leaves which expand in Form of a Rose, in the middle of which arise a vast Number of Stamina (or Threads), these Flowers are each of them succeeded by five or more small Pods, in each of them are contained many flat Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. Spiræa ; salicis folio. Tourn. 618. Spiræa, Theophrasti forte. Chuss. Hist. 84. Spiræa, frutex, foliis salicinis serratis. C. B. P. 475. SPIRÆA FRUTEX ; vulgò.

2. Spiræa ; Opuli folio. Tourn. 618. Emynus, Virginiana, Ribesii folio, capsulis eleganter bullatis. H. A. 1. 169. VIRGINIAN GELDER ROSE, with CURTAIN Leaves ; vulgò.

3. Spiræa ; Hyperici folio, non crenato. Tourn. 618. Hypericum frutescens, Canadense. Robin. HYPERICUM FRUTEX ; vulgò.

These Shrubs are very hardy, and proper for Quarters of the smaller flowering Shrubs, seldom growing above the Height of five or six Feet with us. They are increas'd by Layers, and are pretty Ornaments in a Garden.

Staphylodendron ;

Staphylodendron; BLADDER-NUT.

The Characters are;

The Flowers are pentapetalous (or consist of five Leaves) and are disposed in small Bunches, which are succeeded by Bladders, and are divided into two or three Cells containing Nuts which are shap'd like a Skull.

The Species are;

1. Staphylodendron; sylvestre, & vulgare. H. L. *Pistachia, sylvestris*, C. B. P. 401. *Nux, vesicaria*. Dod. p. 818. THE COMMON BLADDER-NUT.

2. Staphylodendron; Virginianum, trifoliatum. H. L. *Staphylodendron, Virginianum, triphyllum*. Tourn. 616. *Pistachia, sylvestris, trifolia, Virginiana*; H. R. Par. THE THREE-LEAV'D VIRGINIAN BLADDER-NUT.

These Trees are very hardy.

The First is a Native of England.

The Second is almost become so in Gardens, for the Seeds which fall from the old Trees produce young Plants without Care. They both grow to a reasonable Height, and may be planted with Trees of a middling Growth, and will add to the Number and Variety of hardy Trees.

Styrax; Arbor, Virginiana; *Aceris folio* Ray's Hist. 1681. *Acer, Virginianum, odoratum*. H. L. App. 641. *Platanus, Virginiana* *Styracem fundens*. Ray's Hist. 1799. *Styrax lignida*, C. B. Pr. 158. *Liquidambar, Park. Theat.* 1590. *Styrax, Aceris folio, Honori*. Benth. Park. Theat. 1539. THE STORAX, or LIQUIDAMBER; vulg.

Suber; THE CORK TREE.

The Characters are;

It is in all Respects like the *Ilex*, excepting the Bark of the Tree, which in this is thick, spongy, and soft.

The Species are;

1. *Suber*; latifolium, perpetuo virens. C. B. P. 414. *Suber latifolia*. Lob. Icon. 2. 159. THE BROAD-LEAV'D CORK TREE.

2. *Suber*; angustifolium, non feracium. C. B. P. 414. *Suber, folio longiore & angustiore*. Lugd. 22. THE NARROW-LEAV'D CORK TREE.

These Trees are very hardy in Respect to Cold, but are with Difficulty remov'd (especially when grown to four or five Feet high) the best Season is the Beginning of April, or a little sooner, according to the Forwardness of the Spring, choosing, if possible, a m. in Season, observing to cover the Surface of the Earth about the Roots with short Dung, to prevent the Sun and Wind from drying the Roots.

Syringa;

Syringa, or MUCK ORANGE.

The Characters are ;

The Flowers consist of five Leaves which expand in Form of a Rose, and are succeeded by roundish Seed-Vessels, which are divided into four Cells, and are fill'd with small Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. Syringa ; alba, five Philadelphus Athenzi. C. B. P. 398. *Syringa, Italica, flore Simplici alba.* Hort. Eyst. THE SINGLE SYRINGA, or MUCK ORANGE.

2. Syringa ; flore albo, pleno. C. B. P. 398. *Syringa, Italica, flore albo pleno.* Hort. Eyst. THE DOUBLE SYRINGA.

3. Syringa ; flore albo, simplici, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE STRIP'D SYRINGA.

4. Syringa ; nana, nunquam florens. THE DWARF SYRINGA.

The First of these Trees is common in almost all the English Gardens, and is easily propagated by Suckers or Layers.

The Second Sort is a Variety of the First, and is scarcely to be term'd a double Flower, it only being so in such Flowers as are produced singly, whereas those that grow in Bunches are all single Flowers.

The Third Sort is preferred for its variegated Leaves, by such as love those Varieties.

T

Tamariscus ; THE TAMARISK TREE.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are like those of the Heath ; the Flowers consist of five Leaves, and are dispos'd in Spikes, the Seed-Vessels are pointed, and open into three Parts containing several downy Seeds.

The Species are ;

1. Tamariscus ; Narbonensis. Lob. Icon. 218. *Tamarix, altera, folio tenuiore, fove Gallica.* C. B. P. 485. THE COMMON, or NARROW-LEAV'D FRENCH TAMARISK.

X

1. Tamariscus

2. *Tamariscus*; Germanica. *Lob. Icon.* 218. *Tamarix, fruticosâ, folio crassiore, five Germanica.* C. B. P. 485. THE BROAD-LEAV'D GERMAN TAMARISK.

These Trees are propagated by Cuttings, which must be planted in any of the Spring Months: They are very hardy, and altho' of no great Beauty, deserve a Place in Wilderness Quarters for their Diversity.

TAXUS; THE YEW TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are soft, thick and blunted at the End dispos'd on each Side the Raribus like the Teeth of a Comb, the Flowers are produced in a fleshy Cup, which are succeeded by soft pulpy glutinous Berries, containing one hard Seed in each.

The Species are;

1. *TAXUS.* C. B. P. 505. THE COMMON YEW.
2. *TAXUS*; folio latiore, magnâque splendence. *Boerb. Ind. Alt.* 2. 202. THE BROAD SHINING-LEAV'D YEW.
3. *TAXUS*; foliis variegatis. *H. R. Par. app.* THE STRIP'D YEW.

Terebinthus; THE TURPENTINE TREE.

The Characters are;

It hath pennated or winged Leaves, which are produced by Pairs opposite, and end in a single Lobe; The Flowers are without visible Petals (or Leaves); The Fruit is produced on different Parts of the Tree, from these Male Flowers; has a very hard Shell, enclosing one or two oblong Kernels.

The Species are;

1. *Terebinthus*; vulgaris. C. B. P. 400. *Terebinthus.* *Cluss. Hist.* 15. THE COMMON TURPENTINE TREE.
2. *Terebinthus*; Indica, Theophrasti, *Pistachia Dioscoridis.* *Lob. Advex.* 413. *Pistachia, peregrina, fructu racemosa, five Terebinthus, Indica Theophrasti.* C. B. P. 401. THE PISTACHIA NUT. *Vide Plate XIV.*

The First of these Trees is at present pretty rare in England: It is hardy enough to resist the Cold, if planted against a good Wall.

The *Pistachia* is more common, being raised from the Nuts, which are frequently brought over: It is hardy, and hath produced ripe Fruits in the Garden of the Earl of Pembroke at *Parson's Green*.

TEUCRIUM ; TREE GERMANDER.

The Characters are ;

It is distinguish'd from common Germander by its Stature, growing to a Shrub, the Flower has no Galea or Helmet, the Beard or Under-part of the Flower is cut into five Segments, the middlemost of which is hollowed like a Spoon.

The Species are ;

1. *Teucrium ; muleis. J. B Vol. II. 190. Chamædis, frutescens, Teucrium vulgo. Tourn. 105. COMMON TREE GERMANDER.*

2. *Teucrium ; Baccum, calice campanulato, Boerb. Ind. Alt. 181. Chamædis, fruticosior, flore violaceo, foliis subtus incanis. Mor. Hist. 3. 412. Teucrium Baticum. Chfs. Hist. 119. SPANISH TREE GERMANDER ; vulgò.*

The First of these Trees is very hardy, and will grow in almost any Soil or Situation, it is increased by Cuttings, planted in any of the Spring or Summer Months in a shady Border.

The Second Sort is tender, and if planted abroad must have a dry Soil and warm Situation, with which Advantages it will endure the Cold of our ordinary Winters abroad very well. This is propagated as the other.

THUYA ; ARBOR VITÆ ; vulgò.

The Characters are ;

The Leaves are Ever-green, squawose, and compres'd, having small oblong squawose Cones, growing upon the Backsides, in which the Seeds are contain'd.

The Species are ;

1. *Thuya ; Theophrasti. C. B. P. 488. Arbor Vitæ. Chfs. Hist. 36. THE ARBOR VITÆ, or TREE OF LIFE ; vulgò.*

2. *Thuya ; Theophrasti, foliis eleganter variegatis. THE STRIP'D ARBOR VITÆ ; vulgò.*

The First of these Trees is very common in England, being us'd in Nurseries, and clipped into Balls or Pyramids as Yews, &c. But have of late been little sought for, however for the Variety of its Ever-green Leaves, it deserves a Place amongst Quarters or Clumps of Evergreen Trees.

The Second is preferred for its variegated Leaves, by the Lovers of these Variations ; They are increas'd by laving the Branches in the Spring of the Year, or by planting Cuttings in a moist Soil at the same Season.

Thymelæa ;

Thymelæa; SPURGE LAUREL, or MEZEREON.

The Characters are;

It hath intire Leaves, the Flowers consist of one Leaf, are Funnel-shap'd, and cut into four Segments, which are succeeded by oblong, or roundish fleshy Berrins, in each of which is contain'd one hard Seed.

The Species are;

1. Thymelæa; lauri folio, sempervirens, seu Laureola Mas. *Tourn.* 396. *Laureola, sempervirens, flore viridi, Quibusdam Laureola Mas. C. B. P.* 462. *Laureola. Dod.* p. 365. THE SPURGE, or WOOD LAUREL; vulgò.

2. Thymelæa; lauri folio deciduo, five laureola Fæmina. *Tourn.* 395. *Thymelæa, folio deciduo, flore purpureo, officinis Laureola Fæmina. C. B. P.* 462. *Laureola, folio deciduo, five Mezereum Germanicum J. B. Vol. I. Par. I.* 566. THE COMMON MEZEREON, with purple Flowers.

3. Thymelæa; lauri folio deciduo, flore albidio, fructu fævescente. *Tourn.* 395. *Laureola, folio deciduo, flore albo, officinis Laureola hibernica. C. B. P.* 462. THE WHITE MEZEREON.

4. Thymelæa; lauri folio deciduo, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE STRIP'D MEZEREON.

5. Thymelæa; lauri folio deciduo, flore rubente. THE RED MEZEREON.

6. Thymelæa; lauri folio sempervirens, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE STRIP'D SPURGE LAUREL.

The First of these Shrubs (altho' a Native of *England*) yet deserves a Place in Wilderness Quarters for the Earliness of its flowering, it appearing soon after *Christmas*; it will thrive either in the Sun or Shade, but rather delights in the latter, growing most commonly in Woods.

The other four Sorts are some of the greatest Beauties of a Garden, appearing in the Spring, and are fully blown before any other Sorts of Shrubs begin to make their Appearance, for which Reason they are esteemed, as also for their being so extreme hardy, thriving better in a cold than hot Position. They are raised from the Berrins, which if sown soon after they are ripe, perhaps may rise the succeeding Spring; but many Times they are two Years before they appear: these Seedlings, in four or five Years, if transplanted and taken Care of, will produce Flowers.

Tilia; THE LIME, or LINDEN TREE.

The Characters are;

Its Flowers consist of five or more Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose, and have a long narrow green Leaf growing to the Footstalk of each Chiffer of Flowers; the Fruit is small, round and woody, containing one Seed in each.

The

The Species are,

1. *Tilia* ; *femina*, folio majore. C. B. P. 426. *Tilia*, *vulgaris*, *platyphyllos*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 133. THE COMMON LIME.
2. *Tilia* ; *femina*, folio minore. C. B. P. 426. *Tilia*, *folio minore*. J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 137. THE SMALL-LEAV'D LIME.
3. *Tilia* ; foliis molliter hirsutis, viminalibus rubus, fructu tetragono. Ray Syn. Ed. II. 316. *Tilia*, *syriatica*, nostras, foliis amplis hirsutis, pubescentibus, fructu tetragono, pentagono, aut hexagono. Fluk. Aka. 368. THE RED-TWIG'D LIME ; vulgô.
4. *Tilia* ; *femina*, folio majore variegato. THE STRIP'D LIME TREE.
5. *Tilia* ; *Caroliniana*, folio longius mucronato. THE CAROLINA LIME TREE.

The Seeds of the last-mention'd Sort were sent from *Carolina* by Mr. *Catesby*, Anno 1728. from which several Plants were raised in the Gardens near *London*, it is equally as hardy as the other Sorts, and may be propagated by laying down the Young Branches in the same manner as is practis'd on them.

Tinus, *LAURUS TINUS* ; vulgô.

The Characters are ;

The Flowers grow in Clusters, and consist of one Leaf, which is divided towards the Upper-part into five Segments ; these are succeeded by small Fruit, shar'd somewhat like an Olive, but are unshated, each Fruit containing one Pear-shar'd Seed.

The Species are ;

1. *Tinus* ; prior. Clus. H. 49. *Laurus*, *syvestris*, *Corui feminae foliis, subhirsutis*. C. B. P. 461. THE BASTARD SHINING-LEAV'D LAURUS TINUS ; vulgô.
2. *Tinus* ; II. Clus. H. 49. *Laurus*, *syvestris*, *foliis venosis*. C. B. P. 461. THE ROUGH-LEAV'D LAURUS TINUS ; vulgô.
3. *Tinus* ; III. Clus. H. 49. *Laurus*, *syvestris*, *folio minore*. C. B. P. 461. THE SMALL-LEAV'D LAURUS TINUS.
4. *Tinus* ; prior Clusii, folio atroviridi splendente. THE SHINING-LEAV'D LAURUS TINUS ; vulgô.
5. *Tinus* ; prior, Clusii, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE STRIP'D SHINING-LEAV'D LAURUS TINUS.
6. *Tinus* ; II. Clusii, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE STRIP'D ROUGH-LEAV'D LAURUS TINUS.

These Trees are great Ornaments in a Garden, their Leaves abiding thro' the Winter green, and their Flowers continuing for three or four Months together, if the Winter's Cold do not prevent it; they will endure our common Winters abroad very well, and are rarely hurt by Cold, except in very sharp Winters, as the last was, which destroyed many Thousands of these Trees in England.

Toxicodendron; POISON OAK; vulgô.

The Characters are;

The Calix of the Flower is very small, consisting of one Leaf divided into five Segments, and indented; the Flowers consist of five Leaves, and expand in Form of a Rose, and are succeeded by round dry striated Fruit.

The Species are;

1. Toxicodendron; triphyllum, glabrum. *Tourne.* 611. *Edera*, trifolia, *Canadensis*. *Comst.* 96. *Vitis*, sylvestris, trifolia. *Park. Theat.* 1336. TOXICODENDRON, or POISON TREE; vulgô.

2. Toxicodendron; triphyllum, folio sinuato, pubescente. *Tourne.* 611. *Hedera*, trifolia *Canadensis* affinis *Planta*, peregrina, *Arbor venenata*, *quarundam*. *H. R. Par.* *Arbor trifolia venenata*, *Virginiana folio bifido*. *Raj Hist.* 1799. THE POISON OAK; vulgô.

3. Toxicodendron; Carolinianum, foliis pinnatis, floribus minimis herbaceis. THE CAROLINA POISON ASH; vulgô.

The First Sort is a great Creeper at Root, by which Means it is easily increased, it seldom rises with a Stem able to support itself, therefore must be supported with Stakes, or planted against a Wall or Pale.

The Second Sort will grow to be a reasonable large Shrub, but must be planted in a dry Soil and in a warm Situation, it being sometimes destroy'd in very hard Winters.

The Third Sort was rais'd from Seeds, sent from *Carolina*, by *M. Catesby*, *Anno* 1723; it is much the finest Tree of all the Sorts, and is as hardy as the Second.

Tulipifera; THE TULIP TREE.

The Characters are;

The Leaves of the Tree are angular, the Upper-part being hollowed as if cut off with Scissors, and terminating in two Points; the Flowers consist of several Leaves dispos'd in a very singular Manner, and (as many People imagine) resembling the Form of a Tulip, which are succeeded by erect squamose Cones.

The Species are ;

1. Tulipifera ; Virginiana, tripartito Aceris folio, mediâ lacinia veluti abscissa. *Raj Hist.* 1798. *Pluk. Phys. Tab.* 117. F. 3. *Populus, aut potius Alnus Tulipifera, conis erectis. Bamflet. Cat. Stirp. Virgin.* THE TULIP TREE.

2. Tulipifera ; Virginiana, laurinis foliis, averſâ parte tore circuleo tinctis, Coni-baccicera. *Pluk. Phys. Tab.* 68. F. 4. *Laurus, Tulipifera baccis rubellis, conis erecto inclisâ. Bamflet. Cat. Virg.* *Laurus Tulipifera, foliis subtus ex cinereo aut argenteo-purpureis. Raj Hist.* 1798. THE LAUREL-LEAV'D TULIP TREE ; vulgô,

This Tree was formerly preserved with great Care in Green-houses, by which means many of them were destroy'd, and others prevented from growing so well as they would have done, if planted in the open Ground, as Experience sufficiently testifies, there being many of these Trees now in England which have arrived to a large Size, and produce Flowers every Year, since they have been planted abroad, whereas those confin'd in Pots or Tubs do make very little Progress in their Growth, and rarely produce one Flower. They are raised from Seeds brought from America, or sometimes by lying the Branches, tho' this latter Method is not very sure, as being very difficult to make them strike out Roots, and that never in less than two or three Years.

U

Vernicularis ; frutex, major. Ger. Emac. 514. *Vernicularis, arborescens. Park. Theat.* 731. *Sedum minus, fruticosum alterum, C. B. P.* 284. STONE CROP TREE ; vulgô.

Viburnum ; THE WAYFARING, or PLIANT MEALY TREE.

The Characters are ;

The Branches of the Tree are slender and downy ; the Leaves are roundish and hoary on the Upperſide ; the Flowers are disposed in an Umbel, which are ſucceeded by black compressed Berries, which when ripe are almost of an oval Figure, and the Seeds are much of the same Shape, and stony.

The Species are ;

1. Viburnum. *Mart.* 217. *Lantana vulgo aliis Viburnum. J. B. Vol. I. Pars I.* 557. THE COMMON VIBURNUM, or PLIANT MEALY TREE.

2. Viburnum ; folio variegato. THE STRIP'D VIBURNUM.

The First of these Trees, altho' very common in some Parts of England, yet merits a Place in a Collection of Trees; the hoary Leaves affording a Diversity, and the large Bunches of white Blossoms in Spring, which are succeeded by Bunches of small Berries in Summer, render it equal to, if not exceeding many Trees which are more esteemed. It is propagated by laying down the Branches which easily strike Root, or from Seeds, tho' this is the more tedious Method.

The Striped Sort is preferred for the Vanity, altho' there is no great Beauty in it, and may be propagated by inserting it upon the plain Sort.

Viorna, viride Clematicis.

Vitex; AGNUS CASTUS, or THE CHASTE TREE; vulgō.

The Characters are;

It hath digitated (or finger'd) Leaves, like those of Hemp; the Flowers consist of one Leaf, are tubulous, and dispos'd in a Spike; the Fruit is round, and divided into four Parts.

The Species are;

1. Vitex; foliis angustioribus, cannabis modo dispositis. C. B. P. 475. *Agnus, folio non serrato.* J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 205. *Agnus Castus.* H. L. Vitæ. Dod. p. 774. AGNUS CASTUS, or CHASTE TREE, with narrow Leaves.

2. Vitex; latiore folio. C. B. P. 475. *Agnus folio serrato.* J. B. Vol. I. Pars II. 205. *Vitæ, latiore serrato folio.* Lob. Icon. 139. AGNUS CASTUS, with broad serrated Leaves.

These Trees are very hardy, and may be propagated by laying down the Young Branches, or planting Cuttings in the Spring of the Year; they are very proper to intermix with a Variety of other Shrubs in small Wilderness Quarters.

Vitis Idæa; THE BILBERRY, or WHORTLESERRY BUSH.

The Characters are;

The Flowers consist of one Leaf, and are shap'd like a Pitcher, which are succeeded by soft fleshy Berries full of Juice, containing small Seeds.

The Species are;

1. Vitis Idæa; magna, quibusdam, five Myrtilis grandis. J. B. Vol. I. Par. I. 512. *Vitis Idæa, foliis subrotundis major.* Ger. Emac. 1416. *Vaccinia, nigra, fructu majore.* Park. Theat. 1455. THE GREATER BILBERRY BUSH.

2. Vitis Idæa; foliis oblongis, crenatis: fructu nigricante. C. B. P. 470. *Vaccinia, nigra.* Ger. Emac. 1415. *Vaccinia, nigra, vulgaris.* Park. Theat. 1455. COMMON BLACK WHORTLE, or BILBERRY BUSH.

3. Vitis

3. *Vitis Idæa*; Caroliniana, foliis subrotundis, hirsuta ex adverso nascentibus, floribus minimis herbaceis, fructu paucio rubello. *As Hypericum, ramosum, amplioribus subrotundis, crenatis foliis, Americanum floribus luteis. Flak. Martijs. 104. ST. PETERS WORT*; vulgò. *Vide Plate XX.*

The Name affix'd to this Plant upon the Plate being given before we had an Opportunity to examine the Flower, we find Reason to alter in this Place, which we hope the Reader will excuse: The Error there committed we were led into by some curious Botanists who took the Fruit of this Plant for Flowers, which gave Occasion for the Name then given it, and the whole Number of this Plate being wrought off, before we discover'd the Error, we were oblig'd to let it pass, with only the Alteration of a single Sprig of the Tree drawn and added to the Print, in Flower.

These Shrubs are all very hardy in respect to Cold, but the two first Sorts being Natives of hoggy Places, can scarcely be cultivated in a Garden, except in a very moist Soil.

The Third Sort will grow upon almost any Soil, and is easily propagated from Suckers.

Vitis; THE VINE.

The Characters are;

It is a climbing Tree, sending forth Claspers at the Joints, by which it fastens itself to the next neighbouring Tree, Wall, &c. The Fruit grows in Bunches, are oval or round, vary succulent, and contain many small Stones in each.

The Species are;

1. *Vitis*; lacinialis foliis. *Cornut. 123. Vitis, folio Apii. J. B. Vol. II. 73. Vitis, Scleroideis, fove lacinialis foliis. Park. Theat. 1555. THE PARLEY-LEAV'D GRAPE.*

2. *Vitis*; sylvestris, Virginiana. *Park. Theat. 1556. THE WILD VIRGINIAN GRAPE.*

3. *Vitis*; vulpina dicta, Virginiana, alba. *Flak. Alm. 391. THE FOX GRAPE*; vulgò.

4. *Vitis*; alba, dulcis, foliis variegatis. *THE BLOTCH'D-LEAV'D VINE.*

5. *Vitis*; alba, dulcis, lumbis foliorum argenteis. *THE STRIP'D-LEAV'D VINE.*

These Sorts being cultivated by the Curious in Botany, we thought proper to add in this Place. The several Sorts cultivated in the Vineyards, &c. we shall refer to a proper Work, and beg leave to add another Plant in this Place, which, altho' not strictly agreeing with the others in all its Characters, yet being nearly allied to them, and for Want of a better Place, may do well enough in this.

6. *Vitis*; quinquefolia, Canadensis, scandens. *Tourn. 613. Edera, quinquefolia, Canadensis. Cornut. 100. THE VIRGIN VINE, or COMMON CREEPER.*

Ulmus ; THE ELM.

The Characters are ;

The Flowers (which are produced early in the Spring) consist of one Leaf, and are Bell-shap'd, having many Stamina, (or Threads) in the Center ; the Fruit is ripe very early, each consisting of a single Seed, enclous'd between two foliaceous Coverings.

The Species are ;

1. Ulmus ; vulgatifolius, folio lato, scabro. Ger. Emac. 1480. *Ulmus, vulgaris. Park. 1404. THE COMMON ELM.*
2. Ulmus ; folio latissimo, scabro. Ger. Emac. 1481. *Ulmus latiore folio, Park. Theat. 1404. THE WITCH-HAZEL, or BROAD-LEAV'D ELM.*
3. Ulmus ; minor, folio angusto, scabro. Ger. Emac. 1480. *Ulmus, minor. Park. Theat. 1404. THE SMALL-LEAV'D ELM.*
4. Ulmus ; folio glabro. Ger. Emac. 1481. *Park. Theat. 1404. THE SMOOTH-LEAV'D, or WITCH ELM.*
5. Ulmus ; major Hollandica, angustis & magis acuminate serratiss, folio latissimo scabro. *Pluk. Alm. 193. THE DUTCH ELM.*
6. Ulmus ; minor, folio variegato. *THE SMALL-LEAV'D STRIP'D ELM.*
7. Ulmus ; folio glabro, eleganter variegato. *THE STRIP'D WITCH ELM.*
8. Ulmus ; minor, foliis flavescens. *THE YELLOW-LEAV'D ELM.*
9. Ulmus ; major Hollandica, angustis & magis acuminate serratiss, folio latissimo scabro, variegato. *THE STRIP'D DUTCH ELM.*

There are some other Varieties of these Trees in the Nurseries near London, which not having been examin'd, we shall omit at present.

A D D E N D A.

Page 3. *Add to the Account of the first Species of Acacia,*

YHAT it hath produced Pods in the Gardens of the Bishop of London, at Felling, the Year, 1759, which Pods are near a Foot in Length, and almost two inches broad, are crooked and hollowed on the inside, almost in the Shape of a Stick, and of a dark Chocolate Colour, containing several flat Seeds in each. Vide the Figure, Plate XXI.

Page 16. *Add,*

4. *Cytisus*; folio oblongo, serrato, subtus incano, fructu minore rubente. **THE WHITE BEAM TREE**, with long Leaves, and small red Fruit.

This Sort was found growing near *Woburn* in *Bucks*, from whence several Trees have been procured in the Gardens near *London*.

Page 36. *Add,*

5. *Granadilla*; Hispanis, Flores *Passionis* locals. Col. in *Receb.* 889 Boerb. Ind. Ali. p. 2. 81. *Clematis*, *Passionalis*, *triphyllos*, flore roseo. Mor. Hist. 2. 7. *Moraceae*, sine *Clematis Virginiana*. Park. Parad. 393. **THE THREE-LEAV'D PASSION FLOWER**; vulgô.

This was the First Species of *Passion Flower* known in *Europe*, as may be seen in all the old Botanical Authors, who describe no other Sort; and it hath been within Forty Years past that the other Kinds were introduced into *England*, which being hardier than this three-leav'd Sort, soon became the most common in *Europe*.

This Kind dies to the Ground every Winter, and rises again the succeeding Spring, and will often grow to the Height of six or eight Feet in the Summer, and produce great Quantities of Flowers. It hath been usually preserved in Pots, and housed in the Winter, but Mr. *Foster* hath had it in the full Ground where it hath remained the two last Winters, and hath flowered in greater Plenty than those Plants which are kept in Pots. This is propagated by Layers, or parting their Roots.

Page 49. *Add,*

14. *Máspilos*; *Caroliniana*, fructu luteo. THE YELLOW-BERRIED CAROLINA HAWTHORN.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent from *Carolina*, by Mr. *Coleby*, *Novo* 1734, from whence several Plants have been raised in the Gardens near *London*, which are found to be very hardy.

Page 57. *Add,*

6. *Pinus*; *Americana*, *palustris*. THE SWAMP PINE; vulgò.

This Tree grows upon large boggy Places in diversè parts of *America*, and may be very useful to compleat Plantations, in such Places where none of the other Sorts of Pines will grow.

Page 63. *Add,*

3. *Rhamnus*; *Catharticus*, minor. C. B. P. 478. *Spina*, *infectoria*, *pumila*,
1. *Class. Hist.* 111. THE LESSER BUCKTHORN.

A N

I N D E X

OF THE

E N G L I S H N A M E S.

ALE Tree, *vide* Populus.
 Agnus Castus, *vide* Vitex.
 Alder Tree, *vide* Alnus.
 Almond Tree, *vide* Amygdalus.
 Alchem. Proter, *vide* Kermis.
 Amara Dulcis, *vide* Solarium.
 Angelica Tree, *vide* Aralia.
 Apple Tree, *vide* Malus.
 Apricot Tree, *vide* Armeniaca.
 Arbor Judæ, *vide* Siliquastrum.
 Arbor Vitz, *vide* Thuja.
 Aria Theophrasti, *vide* Crataegus.
 Ash Tree, *vide* Fraxinus.
 Aspen Tree, *vide* Populus.
 Azaroli, *vide* Mespilus.

B

Barberry Tree, *vide* Berberis.
 Barbad Indigo, *vide* Barba Jovis.
 Bay Tree, *vide* Laurus.
 Beech Tree, *vide* Fagus.
 Benjamin Tree, *vide* Arbor Virginiana, &c.
 Birch Tree, *vide* Betula.
 Bladder-Nut, *vide* Staphylendron.
 Box Tree, *vide* Buxus.
 Buckthorn, *vide* Rhamnus.
 Bean Trefoil, *vide* Laburnum.
 Broom the Common, *vide* Cyniso Genista.
 Broom the Spanish, *vide* Spartium.
 Bramble, *vide* Rubus.

C

Cassleberry Tree, *vide* Gale.
 Cedar of Lebanon, *vide* Cedrus.
 Cedar of Virginia, *vide* Juniperus.
 Cedar of Bermudes, *ibid.*
 Chestnut Tree, *vide* Castanea.
 Chestnut the Horse, *vide* Hippocastanum.
 Chestnut the Horse, wth Scarlet Flowers, *vide* Pavia.
 Cherry Tree, *vide* Cerasus.
 Chingtapin, *vide* Castanea.
 Christ's Thorn, *vide* Pallurus.
 Cinquefoil Tree, *vide* Pennaphyllodes.
 Clumber, *vide* Clematis.
 Coccygia, *vide* Cotinus.
 Cook Tree, *vide* Sabel.
 Crab Tree, *vide* Malus sylvestris.
 Creeper, *vide* Vitis.
 Currant Tree, *vide* Ribes.
 Cytillus lustrus, *vide* Madicago.
 Cypress Tree, *vide* Cypressus.

D

Dogwood, *vide* Cornus.

E

Elder Tree, *vide* Sambucus.
 Elder Rose, *vide* Opulus.
 Elm Tree, *vide* Ulmus.

A 2

F. Fin

F

Fir Tree, *vide Abies*.
 Filbert Tree, *vide Corylus*.

G

Geumander, *vide Teucrium*.
 Groundel Tree, *vide Senecio*.
 Glämsbury Thom, *vide Mespilus*.
 Gooseberry Tree, *vide Grossularia*.

H

Hawthorn, *vide Mespilus*.
 Holly Tree, *vide Aquifolium*.
 Honeyfuckle, *vide Caprifolium*.
 Hornbeam, *vide Carpinus*.
 Hypericum Frutex, *vide Spirea*.

J

Jasmine, *vide Jasminum*.
 John's Wort, *St. vide Hypericum*.
 Juniper Tree, *vide Juniperus*.
 Ivy, *vide Hedera*.

K

Kermes Oak, *vide Ilex*.
 Kidney Bean Tree, *vide Phaseoloides*.

L

Laburnum, *vide Cyllus*.
 Larch Tree, *vide Larix*.
 Laurel Tree, *vide Laurus*.
 Laurus Tinus, *vide Tinus*.
 Lime Tree, *vide Tilia*.
 Lotus, *vide Celm*.

M

Maple Tree, *vide Acer*.
 Medlar Tree, *vide Mespilus*.
 Mezereum, *vide Thymelaea*.
 Mulberry Tree, *vide Morus*.

N

Nettle Tree, *vide Celm*.
 Nut Tree, *vide Corylus*.

O

Oak Tree, *vide Quercus*.
 Oleaster, *vide Olea*.
 Olive, *vide Olea*.

P

Passion Flower, *vide Granadilla*.
 Pepper Tree, *vide Frutex scandens, &c.*
 Peach Tree, *vide Persica*.

Pear Tree, *vide Pyrus*.
 Peinivocle, *vide Pervinc*.
 Peters-wort, *St. vide Vitis Idia*.
 Pine Tree, *vide Pinus*.
 Pinetler, *vide Pinus*.
 Pithamin, *vide Gasparina*.
 Pithachia, *vide Trebinthia*.
 Plane Tree, *vide Platanus*.
 Plum Tree, *vide Prunus*.
 Pomegranate, *vide Punica*.
 Poplar, *vide Populus*.
 Privet, *vide Ligustrum*.
 Pyracantha, *vide Mespilus*.

Q

Quickbeam, *vide Sorbus*.
 Quince Tree, *vide Cydonia*.

R

Raspberry, *vide Rubus Idzus*.
 Rose Tree, *vide Rosa*.
 Rosemary, *vide Rosmarinus*.

S

Sage Tree, *vide Phlomis*.
 Sage, *vide Salvia*.
 Sallafus Tree, *vide Cornus*.
 Savin, *vide Sabina*.
 Sea Bockhorn, *vide Rhamnoides*.
 Sena the Bladder, *vide Colutea*.
 Sena the Scorpion, *vide Eserus*.
 Service Tree, *vide Sorbus*.
 Snow-drop Tree, *vide Aibot Zeylanica, &c.*
 Spurge Laurel, *vide Thymelaea*.
 Stone Crop Tree, *vide Vernicula*.
 Strax Tree, *vide Seytra*.
 Strawberry Tree, *vide Asbutus*.
 Sumach, *vide Rhus*.
 Sycamore, *vide Acer*.

T

Tamarisk Tree, *vide Tamariscus*.
 Trefoli Shrub, *vide Frutex Virginiana*.
 Trumpet Flower, *vide Bigonia*.
 Tulip Tree, *vide Tulipifera*.

V

Vine, *vide Vitis*.
 Virgin Bower, *vide Clematide*.

W

Walnut Tree, *vide Nux juglans*.
 Willow, *vide Salix*.

Y

Yew Tree, *vide Taxus*.

Juniperus Bermudiana

Bermudus cedar

Abies picea foliis
Small Conid.

brevius conis minimis.
Fir tree.

Abies picea foliis brevioribus conis
parvis brevioribus conis.
Small leaved Fir with loose Cones

2
Abies Taxifolio fructu longissimo deorsum inflexo.
Long Conid Cornish Fir

Abies taxifolia fructu
rotundiori obtuso.
Balm of Gilead Fir

Arundo marica odorata, flore plenis
Double *Vasfartus.*

Fraxinus excelsior humilis & ramiflora
vel subramiflora
Spruce Tree German L.

Colutea maritima glauca folio
Dracopis Colutea

Barbieria ferax, *barbieria pambolensis* (Poir.)
Barbieria purpurea (Vahl) — *Barbieria Indigo* (Vahl)

Cassia latifolia (L.) Poir. flos alba
Cassia latifolia (L.) Poir. flos alba

Caprifolium italicum, perfoliatum, parviflorum
Early White Honey-suckle

*Caprifolium italicum, flore. intus
 flavo, extus rubro*
Yellow Italian Honey-suckle

Caprifolium italicum
Italian Honey-suckle

Jasminum nudicaule Walp.
Jasmin de Indes
L'arabian Jasmine

Cypripedium, non purpureum flore interiori albo rubro externo.
The English Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium*

Jasminum humile L.
Jeweled Jasmine

Cypripedium germanicum
Dutch Lady's Slipper

Lonicera Germanica, flore rubello serotina

The Late Red Honeysuckle.

*Lonicera, Germanica
folia ovata opposita, nervi
reticulati, rubellissimi
fructus, Lonicerae albae double, Rarior*

*Lonicera Virginiana, flore
rubra, serotina, rubella—
fructus, Lonicera*

Lonicera periclymenum, Virgiana, Virginiana, Rarior, & flore

Virginiana, Lurida, Honey Suckle

Ligustrum perfoliatum longicaule, floribus speciosis
The Ever-green Honeysuckle

Ligustrum non perfoliatum
Floribus speciosis
The English Honeysuckle

Ligustrum non perfoliatum Floribus albis
The English White Honeysuckle

Fraxinus floribunda
Flowering Ash

Hibiscus syriacus *gambosidans*
Hibiscus syriacus *var. g.*

Hibiscus syriacus *flavus*
 as *alt.* & *rubro* *var.*
Hibiscus syriacus with *single* flowers

Hibiscus syriacus *flavus* *purpureo* *var.*
Hibiscus syriacus with *purple* flowers

Hibiscus syriacus *flavus* *alt.*
Hibiscus syriacus with *white* flowers

Larix jeichne Conifera
Larch Tree

Lilium flore lineis purpureis variegato
The Mule lilly striped with purple.

Lil. humile minor flore variegato
The dwarf lily striped flower de luce

Lil. angustifolium minor purpureo
lily variegato flower
The narrow leaved striped flower de luce

Rapides Virginiana *Sp. folia vulgari*
caulis major grandioribus spinis
Virginian. Hawthorn

Rapides aculeata perfolia denticulata
splendens fructu nigro raris Virginiana
Virginian. Hazel with red fruit

Pentaphyllonides Fruticosa Ray Syn. Ed. 9.

Shrub Cinquefoil.

Pentaphyllonides fruticosa Ray Syn. Ed. 9.
Dwarf Cinquefoil.

Pentaphyllonides fruticosa

Pentaphyllonides fruticosa Ray Syn. Ed. 9.
Dwarf Cinquefoil.

Pentaphyllonides fruticosa

Pinus Sylvestris, Pinaster vulgaris.

*Pinus Americana, totius
prolongae, subinde ternis:
conis plurimis confertam
nascentibus.*

Large Cluster Pine.

Pinus strobus quatuor ad sex pediculis folia
longius lanceolata breviter vel acutius angustata
etiam breviter lanceolata immixta sunt acutius

Lord Heymouths Pin.

Pinus sylvestris color bracteatus
glauco immixto parvis adstantibus

The Scotch Fir. vulg.

Rosa Provencalis spinosissima
pedunculis mollioribus
Miss Provencal Rose

Rosa ac rubra, nigrescente flora plena
Double Velvet Rose.

Rosa spinosior, lutea
flora plena
Austrian Rose

Rosa lutea, multiplex
Double Yellow Rose

Rosa Provencalis major flora plena ruberrima
Red Provencal Rose

Tarantulas pichura Theophrasti Pyracnia
Quercus
Pyracnia Nut.

Pavia Albida
Scarlet Horse Chestnut

Alnus Sylvatica filix
nobilis in arbor.
Oleaster or Wild
Olive.

Vitis Idæa Caroliniana folia hirsuta
subrotunda et adscissa nascentibus. flore rubro ampliori.
Præparata a W. B. O. R.

Vitis rotundifolia, Muscadine.
Hydris laevigata, Linnæus.

Vitis vulpina, Foxglove Grape.
subrotunda foliis ovatis
ovatis, et serratis lobatis.
lobatis, et serratis lobatis.

Vitis bicolor, Black and White Grape.
subrotunda foliis ovatis
ovatis, et serratis lobatis.
lobatis, et serratis lobatis.

Lotus beruensis (Thunb.) Polak & Sorensen
 ex ad. auct. polakiana spina. (Lepid. Linn.)
 Thunb. Thunb. Thunb. ex Linn. Linn.

THOMAS NICHOLS

1817-1898