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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

Plate 1.st

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig.

Fig. 4.

THE
FLORIST CULTIVATOR,

OR PLAIN

DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT

OF THE PRINCIPAL

FLORIST FLOWERS, SHRUBS,

ETC. ETC.

ADAPTED TO THE

FLOWER-GARDEN, SHRUBBERY, AND GREENHOUSE;

With Select Lists

OF THE FINEST ROSES, GERANIUMS, CARNATIONS, PINKS,
AURICULAS, POLYANTHUSES, TULIPS, DAHLIAS,
HEARTSEASE, &c. &c.

The whole arranged on a plan different from any work hitherto published.

BY THOMAS WILLATS, Esq.

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR.

LONDON :

JAMES RIDGWAY AND SONS, PICCADILLY.

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TO THE
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P R E F A C E.

OF all rational amusements the Cultivation of Plants is the most so. It promotes health, invigorates the animal spirits, and if persons are of a contemplative turn of mind, there is nothing so elevating to our ideas of beauty as the subject of Flowers, for whilst we are employed in viewing the admirable productions of Nature, it ought at all times to lead us to the God of the Universe who formed them all. There is no work so well calculated to encourage useful reflections upon the subject of Flowers as the late Rev. James Hervey's "Meditations in the Flower Garden."

THE EDITOR.

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PLATE I.

FIG. 1.—The Flower of a fine variegated Byblomen Tulip, about two-thirds of the natural size.

FIG. 2.—A Pip of a fine variegated Auricula.

FIG. 3.—A Pip of a fine Polyanthus.

FIG. 4.—A *Bouquet*, consisting of a Rose, Yellow Jessamine, Blue Bells, and a Passion Flower.

PLATE II.

FIG. 1.—The Flower of a fine variegated (Scarlet Bizard) Carnation.

FIG. 2.—An empty calyx of the common size.

FIG. 3.—A calyx, or flower-pod of the above Carnation, tied with a small wetted bit of matting on the approach of bloom, to prevent its bursting.

FIG. 4.—A fine laced Pink, the same means used to prevent bursting as the Carnation.

ERRATA.

- Page 25, for *Heliotropum* read *Heliotropium*.
— 27, for *Lichnidea* read *Lychnidea*.
— 36 and 213, for *Frustania* read *Frustanea*.
— 41, for *Lupines* read *Lupine*.
— 74, for *Xiphoides* read *Xiphioides*.
— 120, for *Dictamus* read *Dictamnus*.
— 150, for *Bearberry* read *Berberry*.
— 173, for *Speciolum* read *Speciosum*.
— 191, for *Frontignac* read *Frontiniac*.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

Plate 2.nd

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

SELECTION OF PLANTS.

1. ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA, or *Woolly Milfoil*.

THIS is a hardy Perennial for the borders ; it is increased by parting the roots in the spring. It affects a dry and open situation. It blows from June to October.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1658.

This plant is of the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua*.”

2. GAURA BIENNIS, or *Biennial Gaura*.

This herbaceous plant requires rather more trouble than many of this kind, from its being a Biennial ; it is increased by seed, and blows in the autumn.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1762.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head “*Octandria Monogynia*.”

3. ONONIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, or *Round-leaved*

Rest Harrow.

This is a hardy plant, and raised by seed.

It affects a sunny aspect, and will thrive well in the borders ; it blows in May and July.

It is a native of Switzerland, and was first brought into England in 1570.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

4. PHLOX SUBULATA, *Awl-leaved Phlox, or Lychnidea.*

This is a hardy herbaceous plant, raised by cuttings in the summer, or by parting the roots in the spring.

It makes a pretty appearance in the borders, and should be planted in a sheltered situation.

It is a native of North America, and blows in April and May. It was first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

5. PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA, *or Great Flowered Self-heal.*

An herbaceous plant, easily propagated by parting the roots in the spring. It affects a sunny aspect.

It is a native of Austria, blows in July, and was first brought to England in 1713.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

6. ALYSSUM MONTANUM, *or Mountain Alyssum.*

This is a hardy Perennial, raised either from seed or cuttings. It delights in a loamy soil, and an open situation.

It is a native of Germany, brought to England in 1759, and blows in July.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliculosa."

7. OROBUS VERNUS, or *Bitter Spring Vetch*.

This is a hardy Perennial, raised sometimes by seed, though usually propagated by parting the roots in the autumn. It thrives best in a mixture of peat and loam.

It is a native of the North of Europe, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

8. SOLIDAGO ODORA, or *Sweet-scented Golden Rod*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1763, and blows in July.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

9. LYCHNIS ALPINA, or *Alpine Lychnis*.

A hardy herbaceous plant, propagated either by seed or parting the roots in the spring. It affects a sheltered situation, and a light soil.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought to England in 1753. It blows in April and May.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Pentagynia."

10. CERINTHE MAJOR, or *Great Honey-wort*.

This is a hardy Annual, the seeds of which should be sown the latter end of March or the beginning of April, in the open borders, the plants should be suffered to drop their seeds, or some of them, as they flower better than those sown in the spring.

It is a native of Siberia, and was brought into England in 1596. It blows in July.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

11. *HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA, or Blue-flowered Houstonia.*

This plant is a tender Alpine; and increased by parting the roots in July.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1785.

It blows in May and August, and belongs to the 4th Class, under the head "Tetrandria Monogynia."

12. *OENOTHERA LONGIFLORA, or Long-leaved Oenothera.*

This is a hardy Annual. A single plant will be enough to leave in a place for blowing. It will be necessary to support it by a stick, as it often rises nearly four feet high.

It affects a warm situation and a loamy soil. It is a native of South America, and blows in July.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

13. *LOBELIA CARDINALIS, or Scarlet Cardinal Flower.*

Though this is a hardy herbaceous plant, and will often produce seed in the open borders, yet it is safer to put a few pots of it into the Greenhouse, when the plants are in bloom, that the seed may ripen more freely, or a small hand-glass hung over the flower in the border, will answer the same purpose. It flourishes best in bog earth, and affects rather a shady aspect, the root should be parted every spring.

It is a native of Virginia, and brought into England in 1629. It blows in July and October.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

14. AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS, or *Umbelled Rose*
Campion.

This is a hardy herbaceous plant, raised either by seed sown in March or April, or by parting the roots in the spring. It thrives well in almost any situation.

It is a native of Switzerland and blows in July. It was first brought to England in 1726.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Pentagynia."

15. OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA, or *Shrubby Oenothera.*

This is a hardy Perennial, propagated either by seed sown in March, or parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and first brought into England in 1739.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

16. CENTAUREA AUREA, or *Golden Centaury,*
or Knapweed.

This is also a hardy herbaceous plant, and easily increased by parting the roots in the spring, it thrives best in an open situation. It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought into England in 1758.

It blows in July, and belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

17. SAXIFRAGA ROTUNDIFOLIA, or *Round-leaved Saxifrage*.

This is a hardy Perennial, propagated by parting the roots in the autumn ; it affects a moist and shady situation, and thrives best in a loamy soil. The bloom is a single white, beautifully spotted, and flowers in June.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought into England in 1597.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Digynia."

18. DIANTHUS SUPERBUS, or *Superb Pink*.

This plant should be kept in a pot, as it will require shelter in the winter months. It is sweet-scented, and raised by seed in the spring, but it being a Biennial of course it will not blow till the second year.

It is a native of Europe, and was first brought into England in 1629. The bloom makes its appearance in July.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Trigynia."

19. PHLOX OVATA, or *Oval-leaved Phlox*.

This is a hardy herbaceous plant, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring. It affects a sandy loam, and thrives best in rather a shady aspect. It blows in May and June.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought into England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

20. COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA, or *Whorled Coreopsis*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows from July to October, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

21. SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES, or *Basil Soap-wort*.

This plant is extremely hardy, and thrives luxuriantly in almost any situation ; it is propagated by parting the roots, or cuttings. The bloom is pale pink, and flowers from June to August.

It is a native of Switzerland, and was first brought to England in 1768.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Digynia."

22. OXALIS VERSICOLOR, or *Striped flowered wood Sorrel*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, but will with care grow in the open ground, if planted in a warm situation, at any rate it should be sheltered in the winter. If it is shaded whilst in bloom it will appear to more advantage, as it always looks best before the blossom expands, which it readily does when exposed to the sun.

In order to have a succession of these plants, the way is to plant the pea-like tubera or knobs by which the plant is propagated in pots filled with loam and bog earth.

It blows in March and April, and is a native of the Cape.

It was first brought into England in 1774, and belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Pentagynia."

23. PULMONARIA VIRGINICA, or *Virginian Lungwort*.

This is a hardy herbaceous plant, and flowers in the open borders in the month of April, and continues till the end of May. It requires a situation moderately sheltered, as the cold easterly winds in March are very apt to deface it. It affects a soil of a loamy nature, mixed with a little drift sand, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Virginia, and was first introduced into England in 1699.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

24. SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, or *Canada Bloodwort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn. It flowers in April, and thrives best in rather a shady situation ; the proper soil in which it succeeds best is bog earth.

The root of this plant throws out a juice of a bright red, or orange colour, and the Indians are said to paint themselves with it.

This is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1680.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Monogynia."

25. PHLOX DIVARICATA, or *Early Flowering Lychnidea*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in April and May, and is readily increased, either by cuttings or parting the roots. It succeeds best in a pure air, and a situation moderately dry.

This is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1758.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

26. *RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS, or Grass-leaved Crowfoot.*

This perennial is perfectly hardy, and flowers in April, if the season is mild. The way to increase it is by parting the roots in the autumn, and thrives best in a shady situation.

It is a native of Britain, and was first brought into notice in 1801.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

27. *AITONIA CAPENSIS, or Cluster-leaved Aitonia.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, raised from the berry only; it affects a light, loamy soil, and in the summer loves a shady aspect. It blows in May, and continues in bloom till August.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head "Monadelphia Octandria."

28. *SOPHORA TETRAPTERA, or Wing-podded Sophora.*

This is properly a hardy greenhouse plant, though, with care, it would succeed in a warm situation in the open ground; and if planted against a western wall, and covered carefully in the winter with a mat, there would be very little fear of losing it. It usually produces seed-vessels, but may be raised by cuttings. The soil should be

moderately stiff. The bloom generally makes its appearance in June, and continues blowing till August.

It is a native of New Holland, and first brought to England in 1772.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

29. *DRABA AIZOIDES, or Hairy-leaved Whitlow Grass.*

This plant thrives best among rock-work. It blossoms in March and April, and requires but little moisture. It may be planted in a pot, with a mixture of drift sand and a light earth, with small stones put round the plant, and it will succeed very well.

This is a native of Britain, and first taken into notice in 1778.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliculosa."

30. *CORNUS CANADENSIS, or Canadian Dogwood.*

This is a hardy perennial, and thrives best in bog earth; it affects a shady situation, and blows in July.

It is a native of Canada, and first brought into England in 1774.

It belongs to the 4th Class, under the head "Tetandria Monogynia."

31. *LAMIUM ORVALA, or Dead Nettle.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and is propagated either by seed sown in March or April, or by parting the roots; it flowers in the month of April, and continues in bloom till the latter end of June.

It is a native of Italy, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

32. *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*, or *Broad-leaved Kalmia*.

This is a hardy American shrub, and thrives best in bog earth; the situation should be rather shady, and a pure air is best for it. It is raised by seed, and blows in May or June.

This plant is a native of North America, and first introduced into England in 1734.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

33. *HYPERICUM CORIS*, or *Heath-leaved St. John's Wort*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and flowers nearly all the summer. It is propagated by cuttings.

This is a native of the South of Europe, and was brought into England in 1640.

It belongs to the 18th Class, under the head "Polyadelphia Polyandria."

34. *SOLIDAGO MEXICANA*, or *Mexican Golden Rod*.

This is a hardy perennial, and affects a loamy soil and an open situation. It blows in July and August with a bright yellow blossom, and is propagated by parting the roots.

This is a native of Mexico, and brought first to England in 1697.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

35. *AZALEA NUDIFLORA, or Scarlet Azalea.*

This beautiful plant, or American shrub, requires a situation rather moist, and the proper soil is bog earth; it is usually propagated by layers, which must not be removed too soon from the mother plant, otherwise they will not be sufficiently rooted. It flowers in June.

This is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1734.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

36. *SALVIA AUREA, or Golden Sage.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and readily increased by cuttings. It is generally in bloom from May to September.

It is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 2d Class, under the head "Diandria Monogynia."

37. *IXIA CROCATA, or Saffron-coloured Ixia.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and flowers in May and June. It is usually propagated by offsets. This plant affects a light, loamy soil; and, when set out in the summer months, it should be placed in a sheltered situation.

It is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1758.

It belongs to the 3d Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

38. CORONILLA VALENTINA, or *Rue-leaved Coronilla*.

This is also a hardy greenhouse plant, and blows in April and May. Some of the plants may be placed in a warm sheltered border, and matted up in winter like myrtles. This plant is increased by seed or cuttings. The soil should be light, as too much moisture will injure it.

It is a native of Spain, and was brought to England in 1566.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

39. SELAGO OVATA, or *Oval-spiked Selago*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and raised by cuttings ; it blossoms in June and July, and thrives best in a light soil.

It is a native of the Cape, and was first introduced into England in 1774.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

40. ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM, or *Golden Star Flower*.

This is properly a greenhouse plant, which blows in June, and is propagated by offsets from the bulbs. It thrives best in a light soil, and in the summer months it should be placed in an open situation.

If the bloom is cut off, and put into a phial of nitred water, it will long display its beauty.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

41. PRIMULA MARGINATA, or *Silver-edged Primrose*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in April; it should be planted in a stiffish loam, mixed with one-third of rotten leaves and bog earth, then plunge the pot into a north border; it is increased by parting the roots early in the spring.

This plant is a native of Switzerland, and first brought to England in 1777.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

42. CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM, or *Yellow Ladies Slipper*.

This is a hardy Perennial, but should be kept in a pot, and plunged in a north border, sheltering it from the cold. It thrives best in loam and bog earth, and when in bloom should be shaded from the mid-day sun. It blossoms in June.

This plant is a native of North America, and first introduced into England in 1809.

It belongs to the 20th Class, under the head "Gynandria Diandria."

43. SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA, or *Oval-leaved Saxifrage*.

This is likewise a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots early in the autumn. It blows in April and May.

Is a native of Siberia, and was first brought to England in 1766.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Digynia."

44. INDIGOFERA CANDICANS, or *White-leaved Indigo*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows in June ; it thrives best in loam and bog earth, and is propagated by seed or cuttings.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought into England in 1774.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

45. RANUNCULUS ACRIS FLORE-PLENO, or *Double upright Crowfoot*.

This is a hardy Perennial for the borders, and increased by parting the roots in the spring. It succeeds best in a loamy soil, and blows in June and July.

It is a native of Britain, and first came into notice in 1785.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

46. ORNITHOGALUM NUTANS, or *Neapolitan Star of Bethlehem*.

This is a hardy bulb, and blows in the month of April in the open borders. It is increased by offsets or seed, and affects a light soil.

This is a native of Britain, and first brought into notice in 1774.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

47. ANEMONE HEPATICA *var. FLO-PLENO, or Double blue Hepatica.*

This Perennial is hardy, and delights in shade ; it thrives best in a light, loamy soil, and should be seldom moved, as it is apt to die. It blows in March and April. Some seed from the single plant should be saved, in order to get a variety.

It is a native of Switzerland, and first introduced into England in 1569.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head “ Polyandria Polygynia.”

48. MONARDA DIDYMA, *or Scarlet Monarda.*

This Perennial is very hardy, and blows in July. A light soil and an open situation suits it best. It is increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1755.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head “ Dyandria Monogynia.”

49. TRIFOLIUM SPADICEUM, *or Bay-coloured Trefoil.*

This is a hardy Biennial, to be sown in the spring, and will often blow the first year. The bloom is beautiful, and makes its appearance in June.

It is a native of Europe, and first introduced into England in 1778.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “ Diadelphia Decandria.”

50. RANUNCULUS ACONITIFOLIUS, or *Fair Maid of France*.

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring. It blows in May and June, loves a pure air, and rather a shady aspect.

☞ As all this tribe are liable to be injured by a small fly, called *Musca Ranunculi*, the plants should be often examined.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "*Polyandria Polygynia*."

51. ANTIRRHINUM ALPINUM, or *Alpine Toad Flax*, or *Snap Dragon*.

This is not a very hardy Perennial, and should be kept in pots, keeping them dry through the winter months.

It blows in July and August. This is a native of Switzerland, and first introduced into England in 1570.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "*Didynamia Angiospermia*."

☞ This plant is now named "*Linaria Alpina*."

52. GERANIUM ANEMONEFOLIUM, or *Anemone-leaved Crane's Bill*.

This is not a very hardy Perennial, but it thrives best in a light loamy soil. It is increased by seed or cuttings, and blows in June. It should be kept in pots to secure it from the frost, and cold winds, but especially snow, as the latter often destroys plants, when they will survive frosts.

This is a native of Madeira, and first brought into England in 1778.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head "Monadelphia Decandria."

53. SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIOIDES, or *Iris-leaved
Sisyrinchium.*

This is properly a greenhouse plant, though some of them may be placed in a south border, and sheltered from the cold. It may be increased from cuttings, or by seed, and blows in May or June.

It is a native of Bermudas, and was first brought to England in 1767.

It belongs to the 20th Class, under the head "Gynandria Triandria."

54. EUPATORIUM CŒLESTINUM, or *Blue-flowered
Agrimony.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and blows in July and August. It is propagated by parting the roots in the spring, or by seed.

It is a native of North America, and first introduced into England in 1732.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Æqualis."

55. FUCHSIA COCCINEA, or *Scarlet Fuchsia.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and may be raised from seed, or increased by cuttings. It sometimes loses its leaves in the winter when not in the greenhouse, but will put forth leaves again in the spring. This plant if properly sheltered during the winter months, might stand out in the borders. The bloom generally makes its appearance in June or July.

It is a native of Chili, and first brought to England in 1788.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

56. *LYSIMACHIA BULBIFERA*, or *Bulb-bearing Loose-strife*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and thrives best in a boggy or swampy soil. After it has done flowering, it produces its seed or bulbs of an unusual form, from the alæ of the leaves, which falling off in October (when the plant decays), produce young plants the next year.

It produces its bloom in July. It is a native of North America, and first introduced into England in 1781.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

57. *TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA*, or *Virginian Spider Wort*.

This is also a hardy Perennial, raised from seed sown in the spring, which produces a great variety; it may likewise be increased by parting the roots.

It blows in June, and thrives best in peat and loam. It is a native of North America, and first brought into England in 1629.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

58. *ANTHYLLIS TETRAPHILLA*, or *4-leaved Lady's Finger*.

This is a pretty Annual, to be sown thin in the borders in March or April, and blows in June or July.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and brought first into England in 1640.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

59. *SYSIMACHIA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, or *Narrow-leaved Loose-strife*.

This is a hardy Perennial which blows in July, and succeeds best in a loamy soil. It should be kept rather moist, and placed in an open situation. The bloom is white.

It is a native of North America, and first brought into England in 1800.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

60. *ERYNGIUM ALPINUM*, or *Alpine Eryngo*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June, with a blue blossom. It thrives best in a loamy soil, though it should not be kept too moist.

It is a native of Switzerland, and first brought to England in 1752.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

61. *SILENE PENDULA*, or *Pendulous Catch-Fly*.

This is a hardy Annual, and should be sown in the open borders in March. It blows in June, and makes a pretty appearance with other flowers.

It is a native of Sicily, and first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Trigynia."

62. *LATHYRUS SATIVUS*, or *Blue-flowered Chickling Vetch*.

This is also a hardy Annual, to be sown in March, and makes a pretty variety in the borders; it blows in June.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first introduced into England in 1739.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

63. *CAMPANULA VERSICOLOR, or Various-coloured Campanula.*

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring, and loves rather a shady aspect. It thrives best in a sandy loam, and blows in July.

It is a native of Greece, and first brought to England in 1795.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

64. *SEDUM ANACAMPSEROS, or Evergreen Orpine.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and thrives best in a rocky soil, or on a wall; it is raised either by cuttings or parting the roots. It blows in July, with a purple flower.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first introduced into England in 1569.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Pentagynia."

65. *HYACINTHUS RACEMOSUS, or Starch Hyacinth.*

This hardy Perennial, though small, is worth cultivating, as it makes a pretty variety in the borders; it blows with a blue flower in June.

It is necessary to place a tally by it, or it will be liable to be lost. It is increased by off-sets.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

66. *IBERIS GIBALTARICA, or Gibraltar Candituft.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, though some plants may be placed in a sheltered situation in the garden, but it will be necessary to guard it from the severity of the winter; it should have but little water in the winter, and preserved from snow, as that would destroy it. It blows in June.

It is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliculosa."

67. *ALYSSUM DELTOIDEUM, or Purple Alyssum, or Madwort.*

This a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring; it delights in a dry, sandy soil, and blows in April, and continues till June.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliculosa."

This plant is now named the "Tarsetia."

68. *SCILLA CAMPANULATA, or Spanish Squill.*

This is a hardy Perennial, raised either by seeds or offsets; it blows in the month of May, and is of easy cultivation.

It is a native of Spain, and first introduced into England in 1759.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head “Hexandria Monogynia.”

69. AMARYLLIS VITTATA, or *Superb Amaryllis*.

This is a greenhouse plant, and well worth cultivating, it being extremely beautiful when in flower; it is increased either by seed or offsets, and blows in June.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1769.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head “Hexandria Monogynia.”

70. ALYSSUM UTRICULATUM, or *Bladder-podded Alyssum, or Madwort*.

This is a hardy and beautiful Perennial, increased by seeds or slips, and blows in June. It affects a light soil.

It is a native of the Levant, and first introduced into England in 1739.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head “Tetradynamia Siliculosa.”

It is now called “*Versicaria Utriculata*.”

71. HYACINTHUS COMOSUS, or *Grape Hyacinth*.

This is a hardy bulb for the borders, and usually propagated from offsets. It being a small bulb, it will require a tally, as it is liable to be lost. It thrives best in a light soil, and blows in May.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head “Hexandria Monogynia.”

72. ADONIS VERNALIS, or *Spring Adonis*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and readily cultivated by parting the roots in the spring, and may also be increased by seed. It blows in April with a bright yellow flower.

It is a native of Europe, and first brought into England in 1731.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

73. GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS, or *Superb Corn Flag*.

This is a greenhouse plant, increased by offsets. It blows in June, and is a beautiful plant when it blows well. It thrives best in bog earth.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

74. HYPERICUM BALEARICUM, or *Warty St. John's Wort*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and increased by cuttings; it thrives best in a loamy soil, and blows in June and July.

It is a native of Majorca, and first brought to England in 1714.

It belongs to the 18th Class, under the head "Polyadelphia Polyandria."

75. KALMIA HIRSUTA, or *Hairy Kalmia*.

This plant should be kept in a pot, and placed in the greenhouse during the winter, and in the summer months should be placed in a sheltered situation, as it is a very

delicate and rare plant. The best soil for it is bog-earth, as it is usually found in moors and heaths. It blows in August, and is raised from cuttings.

It is a native of Carolina, and first introduced into England in 1736.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

76. *MONARDA FISTULOSA, or Variegated Crimson Monarda.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn. It blows from June to September.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1656.

It belongs to the 2d Class, under the head "Diandria Monogynia."

77. *ALSTROEMERIA PELEGRINA, or Spotted-flowered Alstroemeria.*

This is a tender, but beautiful Perennial, generally raised by seed sown in a pot of light earth, on a gentle hotbed, though it may be increased by parting the roots. It is usually treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, and blows in June.

It is a native of Peru, and first brought to England in 1754.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

78. *HELIOTROPUM PERUVIANUM, or Peruvian Turnsole.*

This is a greenhouse plant, raised from seed or cuttings, it should be kept moist in hot weather.

There are two sorts, one white and the other purple, both very fragrant; resembling the smell of peach kernels, and blows in May.

It is a native of Peru, and was first brought to England in 1757.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

79. PLANTAGO ASIATICA, or *Siberian Plantain*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which rises from 18 inches to 2 feet, and makes a pretty appearance with other plants, it is raised from seed, and thrives best in a strong loamy soil, it blows in June, with a white blossom.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1787.

It belongs to the 4th Class, under the head "Tetrandria Monogynia."

80. LOTUS TETRAGONOLOBUS, *Bird's-foot Trefoil*, or *Winged Pea*.

This is a hardy Annual, and blows in July, it thrives best in a sandy loam.

It is a native of Sicily, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

81. ROBINIA GLUTINOSA, or *Clammy Acacia*.

This is a beautiful tree, and perfectly hardy, it flowers in June and July, and may readily be increased by grafting it on the common Acacia.

It is a native of Carolina, and first brought into England in 1788.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

82. *ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA*, or *Flag-leaved Antholyza*.

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, and is increased either by seeds or by offsets. It succeeds best in a light loam mixed with bog earth, and blows in June.

It is a native of the Cape, and first introduced into England in 1759.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

83. *CLEMATIS FLAMULA*, or *Sweet-scented*

Virgin's Bower.

This is a hardy creeper, which blows with a white blossom in June and July, it is propagated either from seeds or layers. It is an excellent plant to run over fences, and makes a pretty appearance.

It is a native of the south of Europe, and first brought into England in 1697.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

84 *PHLOX STOLONIFERA*, or *Creeping Lichnidea*.

This plant is very ornamental in rock work, it should be placed in a sheltered situation, and if planted in a pot, and placed on a flower stand, the bloom, which is blue, if permitted to hang down will make a beautiful appearance. It is increased by cuttings, and blows in May and June.

This is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

85. *CACALEA COCCINEA*, or *Scarlet-flowered Cacalea*.

This is what is termed a half hardy Annual, it is raised in a moderate hotbed in the Spring, and planted in the open borders about the middle of June, where it will ripen its seeds. It blows in July.

It is a native of South America, and first introduced into England in 1798.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Æqualis."*

86. *CLEMATIS VITICELLA*, or *Purple Virgin's Bower*.

This is a beautiful climber, and blows in June and July. It is raised by seed or layers.

It is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1569.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

There is another, but it is more scarce, called "Clematis Florida Pleno, or the Double White."

87. *IXIA FALCATA*, or *Sickle-leaved Ixia*.

This is a bulb about the size of a pea, and is propagated either by seed or offsets. It requires a small pot, and will thrive in no soil so well as in bog earth, like the rest of this tribe. When the bloom is gone it should be kept from moisture, otherwise it will soon rot. It should be placed in the greenhouse through the winter, and when set out

* All Annuals raised in hot-beds, and afterwards planted out in the borders to blow, are termed half-hardy Annuals.

with other plants in the summer months, it should stand in a sheltered aspect. It blows in April and May.

It is also a native of the Cape, and first introduced into England in 1787.

It belongs to the 3d Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

88. GLADIOLUS QUADRANGULARIS, or *Narrow-leaved
Corn Flag.*

This is a greenhouse plant, which flowers in May, it is easily propagated by offsets; but as most of the Cape plants thrive best in bog earth, this is one of them that must be planted in it. It must be guarded from cold wind even in the summer months.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought into England in 1798.

It belongs to the 3d Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

89. CYANELLA CAPENSIS, or *Blue-flowered Cyanella.*

This is also a greenhouse plant, and requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs. It flowers in June and July.

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1768.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

90. ANTIRRHINUM TRIONITHOPHORUM, *Three Birds'
Heads, or Snap Dragon.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and is increased either by cuttings or parting the roots. Some of them should be kept in the greenhouse in the winter, as it is rather more tender than many of this tribe. It blows in June.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1779.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

This Plant is now called "Linaria Triornithophora."

91. GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS, or *Watson's Scarlet-flowered Corn Flag.*

This a beautiful greenhouse plant, and blows in April, it should be planted in bog earth, and managed in all respects as the Ixias.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought into England in 1791.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

92. IXIA PATENS, or *Crimson Ixia.*

This is also a beautiful greenhouse plant, increased by offsets; it should be planted in bog earth, and preserved from cold winds during the summer months. It blows in April and May.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought into England in 1779.

It belongs to the 3d Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

93. ZINNIA ELEGANS, or *Purple-flowered Zinnia.*

This is a half-hardy Annual, to be sown in the spring on a moderate hot-bed, and by the latter end of May, should be planted out, where they will make a conspicuous figure till destroyed by the frost. They blow in July.

This is a native of Mexico, and first brought into England in 1795.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

94. ATRAGENE ALPINA, or the *Alpine Atragene*.

This shrub is propagated by seed and layers, and will bear the severest frost of this climate. It affects a loamy soil, and blows in June.

It is a native of Europe, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

95. IRIS TUBEROSA, or *Snake's Head Iris*.

This plant is perfectly hardy, and affects an eastern aspect. The root should be checked from descending too deep, as in that case it seldom produces flowers. It is propagated by offsets from the bulb, and blows in April and May. The roots should not be long out of the ground.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 3d Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

96. ASTER AMELLIS, or *Italian Starwort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows with a blue flower in September; it affects a dry soil, and open situation. It is propagated by seed or parting the roots.

It is a native of the south of Europe, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

97. *ZINNIA TENUIFLORA*, or *Slender-flowered Zinnia*.

This is a beautiful Annual, but should be raised in a moderate hotbed; and when strong enough, about the latter end of May, should be planted out in the borders, though some should be put in pots, as they make a pretty variety with other plants on a stage. It blows in July.

It is a native of South America, and first brought to England in 1799.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua*.”

There are also the *Pauciflora*, with yellow flowers, the *Multiplora*, with red flowers, and the *Verticillata*, or the whorl-leaved; besides the *Elegans*, No. 93 of this selection; all of which are Annuals, and are very pretty.

98. *IXIA EXCISA*, or *Dwarf Ixia*.

This is a greenhouse plant, propagated by offsets from the bulb, and it blows in May. It should be planted in bog earth, and sheltered from cold winds in the summer.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1798.

It belongs to the 3d Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia*.”

99. *GLADIOLUS ALATUS*, or *Winged-flowered Corn Flag*.

This is also a greenhouse plant, which blows in June, and should be managed the same as the *Ixias*.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1796.

It belongs to the third Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia*.”

There is a great variety of this Plant, and many of them are exceedingly beautiful.

100. CHRYSANTHEMUM COCCINEUM, or *Scarlet-flowered Chrysanthemum*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August, and is propagated from seed on parting the roots.

It is a native of Iberia, and first brought to England in 1804.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

There are 19 more of this Genus.

101. GLADIOLUS RECURVUS, or *Violet-scented Corn Flag*.

This is a greenhouse plant, and flowers in June. Bog earth is the only soil it will thrive well in. The Gladioluses should be all sheltered when in bloom.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

The smell of this plant resembles the Violet, or Orris Root.

102. CYTISUS CAPITATUS, or *Yellow-headed Cytisus*.

This is a hardy shrub, but very pretty, and blows in June. It should be planted in an open situation, and is usually increased by layers.

It is a native of Austria, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

103. *ASTER ACRIS, or Acrid Star Wort.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in September, with a pale purple blossom, and is propagated either by seed or by parting the roots.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua.*”

104. *MAHERNIA INCISA, or Cut-leaved Mahernia.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and is propagated by seed or cuttings. It requires a light loamy soil, and blows in July.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1792.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “*Pentandria Pentagynia.*”

105. *OENOTHERA PUMILA, or Dwarf Oenothera.*

This is a hardy Perennial, raised by seed, or increased by dividing the roots in the spring. It blows in May and June.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1757.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head “*Octandria Monogynia.*”

106. *CONVOLVULUS ALTHÆOIDES, or Silky-leaved Bind Weed.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, though if properly sheltered through the winter it may be planted in the

border. It blows in June, and is propagated either by cuttings or by parting the roots.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1656.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

107. *HIBISCUS SPECIOSUS*, or *Superb Hibiscus*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, but will survive the winter in the open ground, unless it should be severe. It blows in June, and ripens its seed best under a glass. It may be increased by cuttings.

It is a native of South Carolina, and first brought to England in 1778.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head "Monadelphia Polyandria."

108. *IRIS PERSICA*, or *Persian Iris*.

This is rather a tender Perennial, and blows best in a pot of sandy loam, and kept in the coolest part of the greenhouse to blow, though it will survive our winters unless very severe. It blows in March and April, and is increased by seed, or from offsets.

A few of the blooms will scent a room.

It is a native of Persia, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

109. *RUDBECHIA PURPUREA*, or *Purple Rudbechia*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and flowers very freely. It blows in July and August, and is increased by parting the roots.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1699.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustrania."

110. *TROLLIUS AMERICANUS, or American Globe Flower.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June, and is increased by parting the roots.

It is a native of America, and first brought to England in 1805.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

111. *CYCLAMEN COUM, or Round-leaved Cyclamen.*

This is a Perennial which should be placed in a north border, and planted in bog earth and loam. In the winter it should have a hand-glass over it, and in the spring also when it is in bloom. This plant is often kept in a pot, so that it may when in bloom decorate the parlour. It is increased by seed, sown in pots and boxes, and covered half an inch deep with fine mould, placing them where they can enjoy the morning-sun till September, when they should be removed to a warmer situation.

It blows in March, and is a native of the South of Europe. It was first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

112. *CYTISUS PURPUREUS, or Purple-flowered Cytisus.*

This is a hardy shrub, and propagated by layers. It blows in June, and is a native of Austria. It was first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria.*”

113. *HIBISCUS TRIONUM*, *Bladder Hibiscus*, or *Ketmia*.

This is a hardy Annual, and if allowed to shed some of its seeds, will produce early blooms, but what are sown, should be sown at different seasons, so as to have a succession. It is pretty, and well worth cultivating.

It blows in June and July, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head “*Monadelphia Polyandria.*”

114. *SEDUM POPULIFOLIUM*, or *Poplar-leaved Stone Crop*.

This plant is perfectly hardy, and loses its verdure in winter. It blows in July, and is easily cultivated by cuttings.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1780.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “*Decandria Pentagynia.*”

115. *HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS*, or *Shrubby Hydrangea*.

This is a hardy shrub, and propagated chiefly by parting the roots in October. It blows in July and August, and prefers a moist soil. Should the frost kill the stalks, there will be new ones make their appearance in the spring.

It is a native of Virginia, and first brought to England in 1736.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “*Decandria Digynia.*”

116. *HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS, or Changeable Hydrangea.*

This shrub will survive the winter in the open border, provided it is sheltered from the frosts by a glass or matting; the stalks may be killed, though the root will be secure. It is safer to cut the stems down, and cover the root with rotten tan, but it is best to keep a few in the greenhouse during the winter, they will then blow earlier and stronger. It blows in June, and will continue till October. It is propagated from cuttings, affects a loamy soil, requires to be kept moist, and to have plenty of pot-room.

It is a native of China, and was first brought to England in 1788.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Digynia."

117. *ILlicium FLORIDANUM, or Red-flowered Anniseed Tree.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows in April, and continues till July. It thrives best in a light loamy soil, and is propagated by layers or seed.

It is a native of Florida, and first brought to England in 1766.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

118. *ERICA ALBENS, or Pallid Heath.*

This is a greenhouse plant, which blows in April, and continues to the end of June. It is readily increased by cuttings. All this tribe thrive best in peat earth. Most

of the Ericas are natives of the Cape, and this plant is one of them.

It was first brought to England in 1792.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

119. *ILLICIAM PARVIFLORUM*, or *Small Yellow-flowered Anniseed Tree*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows in May, and continues till July. It affects a light loam, and is increased by layers or seed.

It is a native of Florida, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

120. *GENISTA LINIFOLIA*, or *Flax-leaved Broom*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows in May and June, and is increased by seed or cuttings. It affects a light loam.

It is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1786.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

121. *PSORALEA BRACTEATA*, or *Oval-spiked Psoralea*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, but if kept in a pot and sheltered from the frosts it would stand in the open air, though it is safer to house it in the winter months. It is increased by cuttings, and flowers in June and July.

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria.*”

122. *ASTER ALPINUS, or Alpine Starwort.*

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn. It may be either planted in a pot or in the border. It affects a sandy loam, or peat soil, and in dry weather should be often assisted with water.

It blows in July and August, is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua.*”

123. *ANTIRRHINUM SPARTEUM, or Branching Toad Flax.*

This is a hardy Annual, and blows almost the whole of the summer; some regard it as a Biennial; but as seed sown in the spring will frequently blossom the same summer, it is of little consequence to save much of it, unless the bloom is better than usual.

It begins blowing in June, is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1772.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “*Didynamia Angiospermia.*”

124. *PELARGONIUM BICOLOR, or Two-coloured Stork's Bill.*

This pretty greenhouse plant is raised either from seed or cuttings. It should have but little water in the winter, and is not so hardy as some of this tribe.

It blows in July, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1778.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the Head “*Monadelphica Heptandria*.”

Pelargoniums are usually called Geraniums, or Crane’s Bills.

125. LUPINUS PERENNIS, or *Perennial Lupines*.

Though this is a hardy Perennial, yet as the roots do not transplant with much success, it is adviseable to raise it by seed, which should be sown in drills, as soon as it is ripe, and when the plants are strong enough they should be pricked out to get strong by the autumn to be planted where they are to remain. It affects a dry situation and a light loam. It blows the latter end of May, and continues till July.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1658.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria*.”

126. CATANANCHE LUTEA, or *Yellow-flowered Catananche*.

This is a hardy Annual, and should be sown in the month of March. It blows in June and July.

It is a native of Crete, and first brought to England in 1714.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Æqualis*.”

127. *MESSEMBRYANTHEMUM MICANS*, or *Glittering Fig Marygold*.

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, and should have but little water ; its beauty is conspicuous when the sun shines upon it. It is readily increased by cuttings, and blows in July and August.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1716.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Pentagynia."

128. *CARDAMINE TRIFOLIA*, or *Three-leaved Cuckoo Plant*.

This is a hardy Perennial, of an humble growth, but worth the attention of the florist. It blows in March and April, and should be sheltered with a small handlight fixed on the top of a flower-stick, to preserve the bloom from the cold winds. The proper soil is bog-earth, a situation moderately moist and shady is the most proper for it. It is readily increased by parting the roots in the spring.

This is a native of Lapland, and first brought into England in 1629.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siloquosa."

129. *DIOSMA SERRATIFOLIA*, or *Saw-leaved Diosma*.

This is a pretty little greenhouse shrub, and blossoms in April and May. It affects a loam and peat soil, and is easily increased by cuttings.

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

130. CONVULVULUS CNEORUM, or *Silvery-leaved Bind-weed.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, but if the weather is not too severe it may be placed in the garden, and secured during the winter months from the frosts. It blows from June to September, and is increased by cuttings.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1789.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

131. ACHILLEA ODORATA, or *Sweet-scented Milfoil.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and is increased by parting the roots early in the spring. It blows in July, and affects a dry and open situation.

It is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1796.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

132. HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA, or *Yellow Day Lily.*

This plant requires a moist soil, and to be placed in rather a shady aspect. It blows in June, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Hungary, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

133. LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM, or *Scarlet Martagon Lily.*

This bulb is propagated by offsets, and the best time to

take them off is as soon as the leaves decay. It affects a sandy soil, and blows in June. This is a showy plant, and will decorate the borders when in bloom.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

134. TRILLIUM SESSILE, or *Sessile-flowered Trillium*.

This is a hardy Perennial, that delights in shade, it affects a light soil, and requires the same treatment as the Cyclamen.

It blows in April and May, is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1765.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Polygynia."

135. CALCEOLARIA PINNATA, or *Pinnated Slipper-wort*.

This plant is usually raised by seed, sown in a moderate hot-bed in the spring, and when the plants are strong enough, and the weather settled, they may go into the borders, though it will be proper to have a few in pots, under cover, that the bloom may be stronger; it sometimes will grow from cuttings. It blows in June, and continues till August.

This is a native of Peru, and was first brought to England in 1773.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head "Dianthia Monogynia."

136. IRIS SUSIANA, or *Chalcedonian Iris*.

This plant may be put into the borders in a light loamy

soil, and in an open situation, though it must not have too much moisture, it should therefore be preserved from heavy and continual rains. It is increased either by seed sown in the spring, or by parting the roots. It would be well to keep some in pots, and set them occasionally in the greenhouse. It blows from April to June.

This is a native of the Levant, and was first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 3d Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

137. CYCLAMEN PERSICUM, or *Persian Cyclamen*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, raised by seed in the spring on a moderate hot-bed; it should have but little water in the winter months, and it thrives best in a light loam and lime rubbish. It blows in March and April.

It is a native of the Cyprus Islands, and was first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

138. SOLDANELLA ALPINA, or *Alpine Soldanella*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and should be kept in a moist and shady situation during the summer, but guarded from extreme cold during the winter. If the winter should prove very mild, it might be exposed with safety. It is increased by parting the roots *early* in the spring, as it blows in April and May.*

* All plants which blow *early* in the spring, and are propagated by parting the roots, had much better be parted in the autumn and not in the spring, as the author has found by experience that the bloom are usually very weak when delayed till the spring.

This is a native of Austria, and first brought to England in 1656.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

139. *SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA*, or *Strawberry Saxifrage*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and is called by the country people "the Flesh Plant." It is increased by runners, like the strawberry; and it has a pretty effect when set upon a shelf, as the young runners hang down a yard or more below the pot. It must not be kept very moist, as that would soon kill it. It blows in June and July.

It is a native of China, and first brought to England in 1771.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Digynia."

140. *SEMPERVIVUM MONANTHOS*, or *Clustered Houseleek*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, requiring but little moisture, and is increased readily by parting the roots in the spring. It blows in July, and should be kept in a pot with a light soil.

It is a native of the Canary Islands, and was first brought to England in 1777.

It belongs to the 11th Class, under the head "Dodecandria Dodecagynia."

141. *LOTUS HIRSUTUS*, or *Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil*.

This is properly a hardy greenhouse plant, though it may be cultivated in a warm situation, in the open ground,

unless the weather is likely to be severe; in that case, it must be covered. It is increased either by seed or cuttings, and blows from June to August.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1683.

It belong to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

142. *SCILLA AMENA, or Nodding Squill.*

This is a hardy bulb, raised either by seed or offsets. It thrives best in a sandy loam, and a warm situation. It blows in March or April.

This is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1600.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

143. *ASPALATHUS PEDUNCULATA, or Small-leaved Aspalathus.*

This is properly a hardy greenhouse plant, though if the winter is mild, it may stand in the garden, if placed in a warm and sheltered situation. It is increased principally by cuttings, and blows in June and July.

This is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1775.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

144. *POLYGALA BRACIOLATA, or Spear-leaved Milk Wort.*

This is a hardy greenhouse Plant, raised chiefly by cut-

tings in June or July, and placed in the sun, with a glass over them, but shaded with a mat. It blows in June, and affects a loamy soil.

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1787.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Hexandria."

145. *CELSIA URTICÆFOLIA*, or *Nettled-leaved Celsia*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which is easily propagated either from seed or cuttings. It begins blowing in June, and continues in bloom till September.

This is a native of Peru, and first brought to England in 1798.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

146. *ÆNOTHERA ROSEA*, or *Rose-coloured Ænothera*.

This is rather a tender Perennial, raised either by seed or cuttings. The seed should be sown in the spring, on a moderate hotbed, the same as the Africans, French Marygolds, &c., and when the Plants are strong enough they should be planted out singly in the borders where they are to blow. About the month of June, the bloom will make its appearance, and will continue till August.

This is a native of Peru, and first brought to England in 1783.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

147. *CALCEOLARIA FOTHERGILLII*, or *Fothergill's*
Slipper-wort.

This is a hardy Perennial, raised either by layers or cuttings, it thrives best in bog-earth, and in the summer it should stand in the shade.

It blows in June and July; is a native of Falkland Island, and was first brought to England in 1777.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head "Diandria Monogynia."

148. *SAXIFRAGA MUTATA*, or *Saffron-coloured Saxifrage.*

This is a Perennial, which should be kept in a pot, and sheltered in the winter from wet and cold, it is raised either from seed or offsets, and managed the same as Sedums.

It blows in June; is a native of Switzerland, and was first brought to England in 1793.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Digynia."

149. *OENOTHERA PURPUREA*, or *Purple Oenothera.*

This is rather a tender Annual, raised in the spring, upon a moderate hotbed, with other half-hardy Annuals, such as Africans, &c. and when strong enough to be planted out singly in the borders.

It blows in June and July; is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1721.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

150. *GLADIOLUS FLORIBUNDUS*, or *Large-flowered
Corn Flag.*

This ornamental bulb is a greenhouse plant, which should be planted in bog-earth, it is easily raised from seed or offsets, and blows in June and July,—is a native of the Cape, and first brought into England in 1794.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “Triandria Monogynia.”

151. *WACHENDORFIA HIRSUTA*, or *Hairy Wachendorfia.*

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, and requires the same treatment as the *Ixias*, *Gladiolus*, and other plants of the same description.

It blows in June; is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1678.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “Triandria Monogynia.”

There is also the “*Paniculata*,” which is equally beautiful.

152. *SILENE NOCTURNA*, or *Night-smelling Catch-fly.*

This is a hardy Annual, which may be sown in the borders in the spring. The “*Silenes*” though small are very pretty, and make a gay variety with other flowers.

This plant blows in June and July, is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1683.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “Decandria Trigynia.”

153. DRACOCEPHALIUM VIRGINIANUM, or *Virginian Dragon's Head*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows from July to September; is raised by seed sown in the spring, or by parting the roots; it loves a moist situation, and a stick should be placed against it, as it rises sometimes to three feet high.

This is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1683.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

154. OENOTHERA TETRAPTERA, or *White-flowered Oenothera*.

This is a tender Annual, and should be sown in the hotbed, with Balsams, &c.

It blows in June and July; is a native of South America, and was first brought into England in 1796.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

155. TRILLIUM ERECTUM, or *Upright Trillium*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and affects a shady and moist situation. The proper soil is a mixture of peat-earth, light loam, and drift sand. It blows in May, and is increased by parting the roots in the autumn.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Polygynia."

156. RHODORA CANADENSIS, or *Canadian Rhodora*.

This pretty shrub is hardy, though the blossom should be preserved from the cold easterly winds, as it blows in April. It thrives best in bog-earth, in which it is readily propagated by layers.

It is a native of Canada, and was first brought to England in 1767.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

157. PHLOMIS LEONURUS, or *Lion's Tail Phlomis*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, increased by seed, or propagated by cuttings in July, and when they are well rooted, put one plant only in each pot. It requires plenty of water in dry weather.

It blows in October, is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1712.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

158. GEROPOGAN GLABRUM, or *Old Man's Beard*.

This is a hardy Annual, which blows in July and August. The seed should be sown the latter end of March, very thin, and the plants remain to blow, without transplanting.

It is a native of Italy, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 19th class, under the head "Syngenesia Æqualis."

159. *ERICA CILIARIS*, or *Ciliated Heath*.

This plant will bear the open air in mild weather, though it will be prudent to keep some in the greenhouse through the winter, as our climate is so variable. It blows from July to September, and thrives best in bog-earth.

It is propagated by cuttings, is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1773.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "*Octandria Monogynia*."

160. *CROTALARIA TRIFLORA*, or *Three-leaved Crotalaria*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which blows in June and July, is increased from seed, and the best way to secure it is either by putting the plant in the greenhouse when it is in bloom, or by guarding it by a small glass hung on a stick.

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1786.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "*Diadelphia Decandria*."

161. *VERBENA TRIPHYLLA*, or *Three-leaved Vervain*.

This is properly a greenhouse plant, but will live through a mild winter in the open ground, provided it is not exposed to the north-east winds. When it is not in the greenhouse it often loses its leaves in the winter, but others will appear in the spring. It blows in July with a white blossom, and the leaves smell like the lemon, which is the reason that many people call it the lemon plant. It is increased by seed or cuttings.

This is a native of Chili, and first brought to England in 1784.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head “*Dian-dria Monogynia*.”

162. *ANTHOLYZA CUNONIA*, or *Scarlet-flowered Antholyza*.

This is rather a tender bulb for the greenhouse, and increased by offsets. The proper soil is a light loam mixed with bog-earth, and should be managed the same as the *Ixias*, *Gladiolus*, and other plants of the same description, as the cold winds, and too much wet will soon destroy them.

It blows in May and June, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia*.”

163. *CONVOLVULUS LINEARIS*, or *Narrow-leaved Convolvulus*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, increased by cuttings, and blows in June or July.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1770.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “*Pentandria Monogynia*.”

164. *XERANTHEMUM SESAMOIDES*, or *Superb Xeranthemum*.

This is properly a greenhouse plant, which blows in June and July, with a purple blossom. It is increased

either by seed or cuttings. When the bloom is dried, it is very ornamental in flower-pots during the winter.

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1795.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

165. *DAPHNE COLLINA, or Neapolitan Mezereon.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, but will stand the winter in the border, unless it be very severe, at all events it will be prudent to place it in a sheltered situation.

It blows in May and June, is a native of Italy, and was first brought to England in 1789.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Digynia."

166. *CATANANCHE CÆRULEA, or Blue Catananche.*

This is a hardy Perennial, raised either from seed sown in the spring, or slips taken off about June. The seedlings should be planted out early in the autumn, where they are to remain.

It blows from July to September, is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Æqualis."

167. *AMARYLLIS SARNIENSIS, or Guernsey Lily.*

This is a beautiful greenhouse bulb, but if any of them are exposed to the open air, they should be secured from frost and snow during the winter. It loves a light soil, which should seldom be changed, and when the offsets are taken off, it should be done when the leaves disappear.

It blows in September and October, is a native of Japan, and first brought to England in 1659.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

168. PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES, or *Siberian Auricula*.

Though this plant is generally considered to be a hardy Perennial, yet it ought to be always kept in a pot, that it may be placed in a moist and shady aspect in the summer, and moved into a frame in the winter. The leaves usually die away, but fresh ones make their appearance afterwards. It is increased either from seed or by parting the roots.

It blows in April and May, is a native of Siberia, and was first brought to England in 1794.

It belongs to the 10th class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

169. LINUM AFRICANUM, or *African Flax*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which should be planted in a good loamy soil, otherwise it will not grow handsome. It is increased by cuttings, which should be placed in the sun, and shaded with a mat till the sun is off the glass, then the mat should be removed.

It blows in June and July, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1781.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Pentagynia."

170. CINERARIA CRUENTA, or *Purple-flowered Cineraria*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, increased either from seed or by parting the roots. The soil should be a good mixture of loam and other ingredients, calculated for green-

house plants in general, otherwise it will not thrive. It blows in April, and continues in bloom till June.

It is a native of the Canary Islands, and was first brought to England in 1777.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

The bloom of this plant is particularly beautiful by candle light.

171. LAVANDULA DENTATA, or *Tooth-leaved Lavender*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, propagated either by slips or cuttings. It affects a loamy soil, and blows in June.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

172. PELARGONIUM TERNATUM, or *Ternated-leaved Stork's-Bill*.

This is a greenhouse plant, well worth purchasing, and is increased either from seed, or by cuttings in June. If a glass is put over them, and shaded from the mid-day sun, they will strike much sooner. It affects a good loamy soil, and blows in June and July.

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head "Monadelphia Heptandria."

These plants are usually called Geraniums, but the Crane's Bill is more properly a Geranium, and nearly

all of them are hardy, but the Pelargoniums or Stork's Bills are all of them greenhouse plants.*

173. *XERANTHEMUM FULGIDUM*, or *Great Yellow Flowered Xeranthemum*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, increased either from seed or cuttings. It requires but little moisture, and the bloom, if gathered in the dry, will decorate the parlours through the winter.

It blows in April and May, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

174. *PHLOX SETACEA*, or *Fine-leaved Phlox*.

This is considered a hardy Perennial for the border, still it would be prudent to shelter it in the winter months, as the frosts and snow may destroy it. It is increased by cuttings, and blows in April and May.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

175. *CISTUS ALGARVENSIS*, or *Algarvia Cistus*.

This pretty little shrub is usually treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, and increased either by seed or cuttings.

* Robert Sweet, the eminent practical Nurseryman, and author of the well known "Botanical Cultivator," "Hortus Britannicus," and other works, has lately completed his most valuable work on the Natural Order of Geraniums, it forms 5 vols. royal 8vo. and is illustrated by 500 plates, coloured to vie with nature.

It blows in July, is a native of Portugal, and first brought to England in 1799.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head “*Polyandria Monogynia*.”

176. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM VIRIDIFLORUM*, or *Green Flowered Fig Marygold*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which must be guarded from heavy rains in the summer months, otherwise it will be soon destroyed. It is increased by cuttings, which must be raised under a glass, or in a moderate hotbed.

It blows in July, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head “*Icosandria Pentagynia*.”

This description of plants requires but little moisture even in summer.

177. *TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*, or *Crimson Trefoil*.

This is a hardy, but pretty Annual, the seed of which should be sown in the month of March.

It blows in June, is a native of Italy, and was first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria*.”

178. *KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, or *Narrow-leaved Kalmia*.

This is a hardy shrub, but always thrives best in bog-earth. It is propagated chiefly from layers.

It blows in June and July, is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1736.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “*Decandria Monogynia*.”

179. *ONONIS NATRIX, or Yellow Flowered Rest Harrow.*

This is a greenhouse shrub that requires to be frequently cut in. It is increased by seed or cuttings, and blows in June and July.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1783.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria.*”

180. *HELIANTHUS ATRORUBENS, or Dark Red Sunflower.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and more scarce than the Yellow Flowered; it is increased by parting the roots in the autumn, and blows in July.

It is a native of Carolina, and was first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Frustranea.*”

181. *ASTER LIVIDUS, or Red Leaved Star Wort.*

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots.

It blows in August, is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1777.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua.*”

182. *AMARYLLIS UNDULATA, or Wave-flowered Amaryllis.*

This is rather a tender bulb, so that it should be placed in the greenhouse during the winter months; it is propagated by offsets, and blows from March to April.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1767.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

183. MIRABILIS LONGIFLORA, or *Marvel of Peru*.

This is an Annual, which should be sown on a moderate hotbed, with Africans, French Marygolds, &c. This plant, when it has done blowing, may be taken up in the autumn, and plunged into sand, and planted again in the spring, so that it may be ranked among the list of Biennials whenever it succeeds. If several of them are planted together in a bed, they will perfume the air around them.

It blows in June and July, is a native of Mexico, and was first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

184. SAXIFRAGA GERANIODES, or *Crane's-Bill-leaved Saxifrage*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which is not so common as many others of this kind of plant. It is propagated by parting the roots in the autumn.

It blows in April and May, is a native of the Pyrenees, and first brought to England in 1770.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Digynia."

185. IRIS CHINENSIS, or *Chinese Iris*.

Though this plant is ranked among the hardy of this tribe, yet our climate is so variable, that it ought to be

preserved from frosts and snow. It is increased by parting the roots in the autumn, and blows in May and June. It thrives best in a light soil.

It is a native of China, and first brought to England in 1793.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

186. *ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS*, or *Montpelier Milk Vetch*.

This is a hardy Perennial, increased either from seed or cuttings, and should be placed in an open aspect among rock work, or in a pot surrounded with small stones.

It blows in June and July, is a native of the South of France, and first brought to England in 1776.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

187. *DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS*, or *Purple Dolichos*.

This is properly a greenhouse plant, which should be planted against a wall. If it was placed in a warm situation, and covered with a mat in the same way as Myrtles are secured, it may survive the winter, unless very severe. It is raised chiefly by seed, and blows in July and August.

It is a native of the East Indies, and was first brought to England in 1776.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

The Indians eat the fruit of this plant as we eat French beans.

188. *CYNOGLOSSUM OMPHALODES*, or *Blue Navel Wort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which thrives best in a shady

aspect, it is increased by parting the roots in the autumn, and blows in April and May.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1633.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

There is also a delicate Annual, which blows with a white blossom in the open borders, called "Linifolium," or Venus Navel Wort.

189. ANAGALLIS MONELLI, or *Italian Pimpernell*.

This is a tender Annual, which must be raised in a hot-bed, with Globes, Egg-plants, &c. and planted out the latter end of May, if the weather is mild, if not to defer it till June. Some of the plants should be in pots, as they make a pretty appearance in the windows.

It blows the latter end of June, or the beginning of July, is a native of Italy, and was first brought to England in 1648.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

There are two others which are hardy Annuals, the one is the "Arvensis," with a red blossom, and the other the "Cœrulea," with a blue blossom.

190. ANTIRRHINUM TRIPHYLLUM, *Three-leaved Toad Flax, or Snap Dragon*.

This is a hardy Annual, which may be sown in the borders in the month of March, the seed should be saved from those flowers which have the most purple. It blows in June, and often continues till September.

It is a native of Sicily, and was first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “Didynamia Angiospermia.”

There are above thirty sorts of this plant, and many of them very pretty.

191. *JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA*, or *Fiddle-leaved Physic Nut*.

This is a tender and very ornamental shrub, which continues in bloom for several months, and, as it is a fast grower, it should be placed in that part of the greenhouse where it will have plenty of room.

It blows from May to September, is a native of Cuba, and first brought to England in 1801.

It belongs to the 21st Class, under the head “Monœcia Monadelphia.”

192. *MORŒA CÆRULEA*, or *the Tall Morœa*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which will not thrive well unless it is planted in bog-earth. It is readily increased from seed sown in the hotbed with tender Annuals.

It blows with a beautiful blue blossom in July and August, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “Triandria Monogynia.”

193. *HELLEBORUS NIGER*, *Black Hellebore*, or *the Christmas Rose*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which loves air and moisture, but very little manure. It blows in January, and some-

times as early as December, it will therefore be requisite to put a glass over it to preserve the bloom. It is increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of Austria, and was first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

194. DODECATHEON MEDIA, *or American Cowslip.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which requires a good deal of shade. It is propagated either by seed or offsets, and thrives best in a moist soil. The seed should be sown in the autumn, in pots placed in the shade. In the spring they will come up; they should be kept free from weeds, and often refreshed with water, and guarded from the sun, and in the following autumn they should be transplanted eight inches apart. The offsets should be taken off in the month of August when the leaves die.

This plant blows in April and May, is a native of South America, and first brought to England in 1744.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

195. CAMPANULA PUMILA, *Dwarf Bell Flower, or Purple Campanula.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and increased by parting the roots. The best soil for it is a mixture of light loam and peat.

It blows in July, is a native of Switzerland, and was first brought to England in 1783.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

196. *CORONILLA GLAUCA*, *Sea Green, or Day Smelling Coronilla.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, increased by seed sown on a moderate hotbed in the spring; some of the plants may be planted in a warm and sheltered border, but the climate is so variable, it is uncertain if they survive the winter.

This plant blows in April and May, is a native of the South of France, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "*Diadelphia Decandria.*"

197. *LOBELIA BICOLOR*, *or Spotted Lobelia.*

This is a greenhouse plant which is increased from seed, which should be sown in the hotbed with Balsams, &c.

The bloom is very pretty, which makes its appearance in June, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1786.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "*Pentandria Monogynia.*"

198. *IRIS VARIEGATA*, *or Variegated Iris.*

This plant is hardy, but thrives best in a light soil, it is increased by parting the roots in March or October.

It blows in May and June, is a native of Hungary, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "*Triandria Monogynia.*"

199. *CACTUS FLAGELLIFORMIS*, *or Creeping Cereus.*

This is a tender greenhouse plant, that requires very little moisture, either in winter or summer. It is propa-

gated by cuttings in July, which should be kept warm under a glass, and plunged into tanner's bark. The cuttings should lay in a dry place a fortnight before they are planted. The proper soil is a mixture of light loam peat, and lime rubbish, and when potted, a few small stones should be put at the bottom of the pots.

It blows with a pink blossom in May or June, is a native of Peru, and was first brought to England in 1734.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "*Icosandria Monogynia*."

200. *DIANELLA CÆRULEA, or Blue Dianella.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which flowers in May or June, and continues in bloom nearly all the summer. It is either increased by seed or by parting the roots, early in the autumn. The proper soil is loam and peat.

It is a native of New Holland, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "*Hexandria Monogynia*."

201. *SCABIOSA INTEGRIFOLIA, or Red-flowered Scabious.*

This is a hardy Annual, which blows in June, and when the plants are strong enough, they should be transplanted where they are to remain.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1748.

It belongs to the 4th Class, under the head "*Tetrandria Monogynia*."

202. *LITHOSPERMUM ORIENTALE, or Yellow Gromwell.*

This is rather a tender Perennial, and is propagated

either by seed, cuttings, or by parting the roots in the spring. Those that are raised from seed should be under a glass, and the cuttings would strike more readily if they had a glass over them, and shaded from the mid-day sun. This plant blows in May, and continues in bloom the greatest part of the summer.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1713.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

203. *SPARMANNIA AFRICANA, or Maple-leaved
Sparmannia.*

This is a beautiful greenhouse shrub, and is readily propagated by cuttings in June or July, with a glass put over them, and shaded from the mid-day sun.

It blows in May and June, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1792.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Monogynia."

204. *LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM, or Philadelphian Lily.*

This bulb is more tender than some of this class of plants, it should therefore be protected in severe winter by covering the bed with old tan, or coal-ashes, and in spring to be removed before the bulbs appear.

This plant blows in July, with a deep orange-spotted flower, is a native of Canada, and first brought to England in 1757.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

205. *PUNICA NANA, or Dwarf Pomegranate.*

This is a beautiful greenhouse shrub, which blows in July, with a beautiful scarlet blossom, and easily propagated by layers. Unless the soil it is planted in has been well prepared, the same as for other greenhouse plants, it will not thrive well. This plant will often succeed in the open air, if it is planted in a sheltered situation against a wall, covering it with a mat in winter.

It is a native of the West Indies, and was first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Monogynia."

206. *SCUTELLARIA GRANDIFLORA, or Great-flowered Scull Cap.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and increased principally from seed sown in March, though it may be propagated by cuttings. It blows in June, and often continues till August.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1804.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

207. *RHODODENDRON DAURICUM, or Spotted-leaved Rose-bay.*

This very beautiful shrub blows in April and May, and though it is generally considered hardy, yet as our climate is so variable, it should be planted in a warm aspect, and sheltered from cold winds and frosts. It may be increased by layers, but those raised from seed are usually the hand-

somest, though they are often three or four years before they blow.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1780.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

208. *ALLIUM MOLY, or Yellow Garlic.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June, is readily increased by seed or offsets; this bulb is liable to be injured by the wire-worm.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1604.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

209. *AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS, or Umbelled-flowered Blue African Lily.*

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows in July, and often continues till October; it is not in much danger of being lost even in the open air, if it is secured through the winter. It is propagated by offsets, as soon as the leaves wither, and requires plenty of pot room.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1692.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

210. *CINERARIA SIBERICA, or Siberian Cineraria.*

This is a hardy Perennial, propagated either by seed or cuttings, and blows in June or July; is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1784.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

211. CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, or *Carolina Allspice*.

This is a deciduous hardy shrub, which blows from May to August, and is propagated by layers in autumn, which will be ready to take off the following autumn; they should be covered lightly with muck to keep them moist, and be watered sparingly in dry weather.

It is a native of Carolina, and was first brought to England in 1726.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Polygynia."

212. BIGNONIA RADICANS, or *Ash-leaved Trumpet Flower*.

This deciduous climber is very hardy, and should always be planted against a house or a high wall. It blows in July, and is propagated either by cuttings, layers, or suckers; it will be necessary to prune it in the winter, leaving only those shoots which are necessary to fill up vacancies, and those should be headed back.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

213. CISTUS ROSEUS, or *Rose-coloured Cistus*.

This is a pretty little shrub, and perfectly hardy, and blows in May or June. It is propagated either by seed or cuttings, is a native of Smyrna, and first brought to England in 1723.*

* To the lover of this ornamental tribe of Plants, more especially for rock work, &c., I would direct attention to Sweet's work on the "Cistus," in one volume, with 112 coloured plates.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head “Polyandria Monogynia.”

214. SPIRÆA TRIFOLIATA, or *Three-leaved Spiræa*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July, is propagated by parting the roots, or from seed sown in a shady border soon after it is ripe; if they are sown in the spring they will not come up till the year after. It thrives best in a north aspect and a light soil.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1758.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head “Icosandria Polygynia.”

215. GENTIANA VERNA, or *Spring Gentian*.

This is a hardy Perennial, with an agreeable scent, and will decorate the borders or rock-work; it blows in April and May, and thrives best in a light loam and peat.

It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “Pentandria Digynia.”

216. PELARGONIUM RENEFORME, or *Kidney-leaved Stork's Bill*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which may be increased either from seed or cuttings. The best soil for these plants is loam with a mixture of peat earth.

It blows in June, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1791.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head “Monadelphia Heptandria.”

☞ See No. 172 of this Selection, where the reader

will find an Observation on the Pelargoniums, or Stork's Bill.

There are a great variety of the Pelargoniums, and every year produces new ones.

If the reader will refer to two choice Selections in this work, he will discover many fresh ones have been *recently* raised from seed.

217. *CENTAUREA RAGUSINA, or White-leaved Centaury.*

This, though considered a hardy greenhouse plant, will bear the cold of our ordinary winters in the open air, provided it be planted in dry lime rubbish, and sheltered. It may be increased from slips, or cuttings from the young branches which appear not likely to shoot up into flower. In the autumn, if it is in a pot, it should be moved into a warm aspect, and as our winters are so uncertain, it is the safest method to shelter it.

It blows in June and July, is a native of Crete, and first brought to England in 1715.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

218. *HELIOPHILA ARABIODES, or Blue-flowered Heliphila.*

This pretty little Annual should be raised in the same way as other half-hardy Annuals, such as China Asters, &c.

The bed that these Annuals are raised in should be a moderate heat, otherwise some of them will be drawn up too weak.

It blows in June and July, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1778.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head “*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*.”

219. *IRIS XIPHIUM, or Small Spanish Flag.*

This little bulb is one of the hardy of its kind, increased from offsets, and blows in June. It is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia*.”

220. *IRIS XIPHOIDES, or Large Spanish Flag.*

This bulb is another of the hardy kind, and easy of culture, either from seed or offsets, the latter of which should be planted in September. It blows in June, is a native of Spain, and was first brought to England in 1571.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia*.”

221. *GLADIOLUS VIPERATUS, or Perfumed Corn Flag.*

This is a hardier bulb than many of its kind; it has a fine scent resembling eau de miel, or balm. It should, notwithstanding, be guarded from snow and severe frosts by putting either old tan or coal ashes on the surface, and remove it when the bulb makes its appearance. It thrives best in bog-earth. It blows in April and May, is increased by offsets, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia*.”

222. *SILENE SEXATILIS, or Stone Catchfly.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and very fragrant, but as it is

apt to rot in the winter it is safer to put it into a pot and guard it from frost and snow. It is increased by parting the roots, it blows in June, is a native of Siberia, and was first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “Decandria Trigynia.”

223. GARDENIA ROTHMANNIA, or *Spotted Flowered Gardenia*.

This is an evergreen shrub, and must be managed as a hardy greenhouse plant. The bloom is sweet-scented, and keeps its scent a long time after it is dried. It should be planted in bog-earth; is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “Pentandria Monogynia.”

224. CAMPANULA GRACILIS, or *Slender Bell-flower*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, increased either from seed or cuttings. The seed should be sown on a moderate hot-bed, and planted into the borders when strong enough. When increased from cuttings, put them under a glass, and shade them from the mid-day sun.

This plant blows in June, and continues often till September; is a native of New Holland, and was first brought to England in 1794.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “Pentandria Monogynia.”

225. HIERACIUM AUREUM, or *Golden Hawkweed*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May; is increased by parting the roots early in the autumn.

It is a native of Austria, and first brought to England in 1769.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Æqualis*.”

226. IRIS FLORENTINA, or *Florentine Iris*.

This is one of the hardy of the kind, which blows in May with a white blossom ; it is increased by parting the roots.

It is a native of the south of Europe, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia*.”

The root of this plant when dried is often used to scent hair-powder.

227. KALMIA GLAUCA, or *Glaucous Kalmia*.

This is a hardy shrub, and thrives best in bog-earth. It affects a shady aspect, but by no means to be put under trees, as the droppings in a wet season would injure it. It is raised by seed, and blows in May.

It is a native of Newfoundland, and was first brought to England in 1767.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “*Decandria Monogynia*.”

228. SILENE VESPERTINA, or *Evening Catchfly*.

This is a pretty Annual and perfectly hardy, it should be sown in March, and rather thin, as it seldom will bear transplanting.

It is a native of Barbary, and was first brought to England in 1798.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Trigynia."

229. DELPHINIUM PUNICEUM, or *Red-flowered Larkspur*.

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring, and blows in July and August. It affects a dry soil and open situation.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1785.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Pentagynia."

230. LUPINUS ARBOREUS, or *Tree Lupine*.

This is a low shrub, which should be planted in a warm situation. Many people keep this plant as a greenhouse plant, though it will survive our winters unless very severe. It is increased either from seed or layers, and blows in June or July.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1793.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

231. SPARTIUM MONOSPERMUM, or *White Single Broom*.

Though this is considered a hardy greenhouse plant, yet if the winter is mild it will succeed in a warm situation. It affects moisture, and is increased either by seed or cuttings. It blows in June and July.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1690.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

232. *NYMPHÆA ADVENA, or Stripe-flowered Water Lily.*

This plant will survive our winters, unless they are very severe. The pot should always stand in a pan of water. It is increased from offsets, and blows in July.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1727

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Monogynia."

233. *GENTIANA CILIATA, or Fringed-flowered Gentian.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in August ; is increased either by seed or from young plants, which make their appearance at a distance from the old plant.

It is a native of Germany, and first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

234. *LONICERA IMPLEXA, or Small-leaved Honeysuckle.*

This is a very fragrant and hardy shrub, which blows from Midsummer to Michaelmas, and thrives best in a sheltered situation. It is propagated by cuttings, which should be planted when the leaves fall off.

It is a native of Minorca, and was first brought to England in 1772.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

235. *LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA, or Buck's-horn-leaved Lobelia.*

This is a showy plant, and very beautiful ; it is pro-

perly a hardy greenhouse plant, which should be planted in bog-earth, and blows in July and August.

It is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1787.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

236. *PROTEA CORDIFOLIA*, or *Heart-leaved Protea*.

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, which blows in April and May, and should be kept in an airy part of the house. The proper soil for it is a light loam and bog-earth. It is propagated by cuttings.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 4th Class, under the head "Tetrandria Monogynia."

237. *RHODODENDRON PONDICUM*, *Purple Rhododendron*, or *Rose Bay*.

This is a beautiful evergreen shrub, and though by most people is considered hardy, yet it is often injured by frosts. It loves a loamy soil, and affects shade. It is increased by layers, but those which are raised from seed are much the handsomest, though they are three or four years before they blow.

It flowers in May and June, is a native of Gibraltar, and first brought to England in 1763.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

238. *ORNITHOGALUM LUTEUM, or Yellow Star of Bethlehem.*

This is a hardy bulb, which blows in June, and is propagated from offsets.

It affects a light loamy soil, is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 6th Class, under the head “Hexandria Monogynia.”

239. *STATICE LATIFOLIA, or Broad-leaved Thrift.*

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn. It blows in July and August, is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “Pentandria Pentagynia.”

240. *CAMPANULA SIBERICA, or Siberian Bell-flower.*

This is a hardy Biennial, increased by seed sown either in the spring or autumn in drills, under a sheltered border, and when the plants are strong enough they must be pricked out, there to remain till planted out where they are to blow.

It flowers in June and July, is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1783.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “Pentandria Monogynia.”

241. *LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFOLIA, or Four-leaved Loose Strife.*

This is a hardy Perennial, increased either from seed or by parting the roots. It thrives best in a light loamy soil, and blows in July with a yellow blossom.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1794.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

242. *HYPOXIS STELLATA*, or *Yellow Star-flowered Hypoxis*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which affects a light loamy soil; it blows in June, and when the leaves decay the bulbs should be taken up and kept dry till the autumn, then plant them again.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1788.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

243. *SCILLA ITALICA*, or *Italian Squill*.

This is a scarce bulb which blows in April, and should be kept with other Alpine plants. The offsets should be kept very dry, or they will soon get mouldy.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

244. *PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA*, or *Hazel-leaved Psoralea*.

This is a tender Annual, of easy cultivation, but should be raised in the same bed as balsams, and such like Annuals. Some persons consider it a Biennial, but if the weather is favourable it will flower the first year. It blows in June and July.

It is a native of the East Indies, and first brought to England in 1752.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

245. *STACHYS COCCINEA, or Scarlet Stachys.*

This plant must be treated as a hardy greenhouse plant. It blows from June to September, is very ornamental, and is propagated either from seed, cuttings, or by parting the roots.

It affects a loamy soil, is a native of Chili, and was first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didymia Gymnospermia."

246. *ANDROMEDA PULVERULENTA, or Oval-leaved Andromeda.*

This is a very handsome bushy shrub, and will bear the cold of our climate, unless very severe. It should be kept in a pot, that it might be removed into a warm and sheltered situation when in bloom. It flowers in July, and will continue often till September.

It is propagated either by seed or layers, is a native of Carolina, and first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

247. *ARCTOTIS ANTHEMOIDES, or Camomile-leaved Arctotis.*

This is a half hardy Annual, and should be sown on a moderate hotbed. When the plants are strong enough,

they should be planted where they are to blow, which is generally in the month of July.

It is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1787.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Necessaria."

248. *CAMPANULA AZUREA, or Azure Campanula.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and will greatly decorate the borders, it is increased by parting the roots, either in the spring or autumn, it blows in June, and continues till August.

It is a native of Switzerland, and first brought to England in 1798.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

249. *NYMPHÆA CÆRULEA, or Blue Water Lily.*

This is a tender greenhouse plant, and requires water to be always in the pan. It affects a loamy soil, is increased by offsets, and blows in July.

It is a native of the East Indies, and first brought to England in 1804.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Monogynia."

250. *XERANTHEMUM VARIEGATUM, or Variegated Xeranthemum.*

This is considered a greenhouse plant, of the annual kind, which is raised from seed in the hot-bed, with Balsams, &c. and when the plants are strong enough, put some in pots and the others in the borders.

It blows in June, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1801.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

251. *FERRARIA PAVONIA, or Spotted Ferrara.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which is propagated either from seed or offsets. It blows in August, and the bloom will decorate the borders, it being very showy.

It is a native of Mexico, and was first brought to England in 1794.

It belongs to the 20th Class, under the head "Gynandria Hexandria."

252. *LONICERA TARTARICA, or Tartarian Honeysuckle.*

This is a hardy shrub, propagated by cuttings in October or November, and will make a pretty variety in the shrubbery.

It is a native of Russia, and first brought into England in 1752.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

253. *ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO, or Broad-leaved Birthwort.*

This climber is perfectly hardy, but will require support. It must therefore be planted either against a house, or a high wall. It blows in June, and is propagated either by seed or layers.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1763.

It belongs to the 20th Class, under the head "Gynandria Hexandria."

254. *CENTAUREA ATRO-PURPUREA*, or *Dark Purple Centaury*.

This is a hardy Perennial, that requires a good loamy soil. It is propagated by parting the roots, either in the spring or autumn.

It blows in July, is a native of Hungary, and first brought to England in 1802.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

255. *GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS*, or *Waved Flowered Corn Flag*.

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, and easily increased by offsets from the bulb. These plants always succeed best in bog earth.

It blows in July, is a native of the Cape, and was first introduced in England in 1738.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

256. *IXIA CONICA*, or *Orange-coloured Ixia*.

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, which must always be planted in bog earth.

It blows in April and May, is a native of the Cape, and was first brought in England in 1757.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

257. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM POMERIDIANUM*, or *Yellow Fg Marygold*.

This is a pretty Annual, which should be raised in the

same bed as Balsams, &c. They will be fit to put out by June, but some of them should be put into pots.

This is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Pentagynia."

258. *IXIA TRICOLOR, or Three-coloured Ixia.*

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, which must always be planted in bog earth, indeed *Ixias* will never thrive in any other kind of soil.

It blows in April and May, and is usually propagated by offsets. It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1792.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

259. *SENECIO ELEGANS, or Elegant Purple Groundsel.*

This plant is generally considered an Annual. It is increased either by seed or cuttings; if by seed it should be sown in April with the half-hardy Annuals, such as French Marygolds, &c. and if from cuttings, they should be taken off the latter end of June, and when rooted planted in the borders, except those that are to blow forward, which should be put into pots and secured in the greenhouse.

It blows in June, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1700.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

260. AMARYLLIS ATAMASCO, or *Atamasco Lily*.

This bulb will bear to be planted in the open borders, provided it is placed in a warm situation, and a dry soil. It is propagated by offsets, and it ought not to be transplanted oftener than three years.

It blows in May and June; is a native of Virginia, and was first brought to England in 1680.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

It would be prudent to keep some in the greenhouse, through the winter months, in consequence of our climate being so variable.

261. VERONICA DECUSSATA, or *Cross-leaved Speedwell*.

This is an evergreen shrub, and considered a hardy greenhouse plant; it is propagated easily by cuttings, and blows in June.

It succeeds best in a loamy soil; is a native of Falkland Islands, and was first brought to England in 1776.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head "Diandria Monogynia."

262. ARGEMONE MEXICANA, or *Prickly Poppy*.

This Annual is rather tender, and requires to be sown in a light rich soil, in a warm situation.

It blows in July, is a native of Mexico, and was first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Monogynia."

263. *TEUCRIUM LATIFOLIUM*, or *Broad-leaved Germander*.

This greenhouse shrub will often rise seven or eight feet in height; if it be planted in a warm situation, and secured with a mat through the winter it will survive, unless the weather is very severe.

It blows in July, and will often continue till October if the weather is mild and open. It is readily increased from cuttings, is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1714.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “*Didynamia Gymnospermia*.”

264. *SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA*, or *Sweet Scabious*.

This is a hardy Biennial, raised by seed sown the latter end of May on a shady border of fresh earth; the plants must be thinned as they advance, and in the autumn should be removed where they are to blow, which will be in the month of July.

It is a native of Egypt, and was first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 4th Class, under the head “*Tetrandria Monogynia*.”

265. *CENERARIA AMELLOIDES*, or *Blue Cape Aster*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows from March to September.

It is readily propagated either from seed or cuttings, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1753.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua*.”

266. *CAMPANULA GRANDIFLORA*, or *Great-flowered Bell Flower*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July, is propagated either from seed cuttings or parting the roots.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1782.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

267. *LATHYRUS ARTICULATUS*, *Joint Podded Vetch*.

This is a hardy Annual, which will require support ; it blows in July and August, is readily raised from seed which should be sown in the open borders the beginning of April.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphica Decandria."

268. *MALVA MAURITIANA*, or *Scarlet Mallow*.

This is a hardy Annual, which is very pretty, and blows in July and August. There are seven more Annuals of this tribe, and all equally hardy.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1768.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head "Monadelphia Polyandria."

269. *LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA*, or *Scarlet Lychnis*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July ; it is increased from seed or by parting the roots.

The double *Lychnis* is particularly beautiful, and may be increased by parting the roots or by cuttings in June, and as soon as it is coming into bloom, at least those that are in pots should be removed into a shady aspect. It always thrives best in a loamy soil.

It is a native of Russia, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "*Decandria Pentagynia*."

270. *LILIUM CATESBÆI*, or *Catesby's Lily*.

This is considered a hardy bulb, though the roots should be defended from frost, and especially snow; it is increased either by seed or offsets. It blows in July and August, and thrives best in a mixture of bog earth and light loam.

It is a native of Carolina, and first brought into England in 1789.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "*Hexandria Monogynia*."

271. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AUREUM*, or *Golden Fig Marygold*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and should be kept rather dry; is easily increased by cuttings, and blows from March to June.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "*Icosandria Pentagynia*."

272. *CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR*, or *Three-coloured Ox-eye Daisy*.

This is a beautiful Annual, which should be sown on a

moderate hot-bed with Africans, &c., and when strong enough, put some in the borders, and others in pots, as they will decorate a stand or the window greatly. It blows from July to October.

It is a native of Barbary, and first brought to England in 1797.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngnesia Superflua."

273. *CENTAUREA CONIFERA*, *Cone-bearing Knapweed, or Centaury.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and very pretty; it thrives best in a light soil, and should be placed in an open situation. It blows in June with a purple blossom, and is increased by parting the roots.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1757.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngnesia Frustranea."

274. *DIGITALIS LUTEA*, *or the Small Yellow Foxglove.*

This hardy Perennial is worth obtaining, but care must be taken not to plant it in a wet soil. It blows in June, and is increased either from seed or by parting the roots.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

275. *LYSIMACHIA PUNCTATA*, *or Spotted Loosestrife.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which requires an open situation, and rather a moist soil. It blows in June and July,

with a pretty yellow spotted flower; it is increased by parting the roots.

It is a native of Holland, and first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

276. *IRIS SIBERICA, or Siberian Iris.*

This plant is perfectly hardy, and loves rather a moist situation. It is propagated by offsets, and blows in July.

It is a native of Siberia, and was first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Monogynia."

277. *HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS, or Perennial Sunflower, with many Flowers.*

This is a very showy plant, and quite hardy; it rises from four to five feet, and should be planted in an open situation, but not in a wet soil. It blows from July to October, with a double yellow blossom; it is increased by parting the roots.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1699.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

278. *DELPHINIUM GRANDIFLORUM, or Great Flowering Larkspur.*

This is a beautiful Perennial, and blows in July and August; the blossom is blue, and increased by parting the roots either in the spring or autumn; it flourishes best in a dry soil, and in an open situation.

This is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1758.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Trigynia."

279. DELPHINIUM ELATUM, or *Bee Larkspur*.

This is also a hardy and beautiful Perennial, increased by parting the roots. It blows in July and August, with a bright blue flower. It should be planted in a dry soil and in an open situation.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1656.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Trigynia."

280. GENTIANA ACAULIS, *Blue Gentian, or Gentianella*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and very showy; it loves a pure air, an elevated situation, and a loamy soil. It is propagated by parting the roots, though it should seldom be moved, as that would prevent its thriving and blowing. The strongest plants are produced by seed, which is seldom very plentiful.

It blows in May, is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

281. CINERARIA LANATA, or *Woolly Cineraria*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, increased by seed, or by cuttings put into a pot, and plunged into tan with a glass over it.

It blows from May to July, is a native of the Canary Islands, and first brought to England in 1780.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

282. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BICOLORUM, or *Two-coloured Fig Marygold*.

This is a greenhouse plant which is often killed by too much moisture, it ought, therefore, to be kept in the driest part of the house, and to have but little water. It is propagated by cuttings, and blows in July.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1696.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Pentagynia."

283. CENTAUREA GLASTIFOLIA, or *Wood-leaved Centaury*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and requires a good open situation; it affects a loamy soil, and is increased by parting the roots either in the spring or autumn. It blows with a yellow blossom in June.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

284. HEMOROCALLIS FULVA, *Tawny-day or Copper-coloured Lily*.

This is a hardy bulb, and requires a loamy soil; it is propagated by offsets, and blows in June and July.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

285. *HESPERIS MATRONALIS ALBO PLENO*, or *Double White Rocket*.

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn. It requires a light but good soil, an open situation, and blows in June. There is also a double purple which is very pretty when it blows well.

This is a native of Italy, and first brought into England in 1597.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliquosa."

286. *CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA*, *Entire-leaved Clematis*, or *Virgin's-Bower*.

This is a hardy climber, and blows, with a blue flower, from June to August. It is propagated by parting the roots in the spring or autumn, or by cuttings, though they will not strike very freely.

It is a native of Austria, and first brought into England in 1596.

It belongs to the 13th Class under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

287. *BRIZA MAXIMA*, or *the Greatest Quaking Grass*.

This is a hardy Annual, and should be sown in the borders, in March or April. It blows from June to August. The country people call it the Hop Plant.

It is a native of the south of Europe, and first brought to England in 1633.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head "Triandria Digynia."

288. *HIERACIUM PILOSELLA*, or *Mouse-eared Hawkweed*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and continues till July. It is increased by parting the roots either in the spring or autumn, and makes a pretty appearance in the borders.

It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Æqualis."

289. *DIGITALIS AMBIGUA*, or *the Great Yellow Foxglove*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which thrives best in rather a dry soil. It blossoms in June, and is increased either by seed or parting the roots.

It is a native of Switzerland, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

290. *MIMULUS GLUTINOSUS*, or *Orange-flowered Monkey Plant*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows from June to August, it is increased by cuttings, and requires a light loamy soil.

It is a native of Peru, and first brought to England in 1794.

It belongs to the 14th Class under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

291. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PINNATIFIDUM, or *Jagged-leaved Fig Marygold.*

This is a greenhouse plant, raised from seed sown in a pot, and plunged into a bed of tan, with a glass over it. It requires very little moisture.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Pentagynia."

There are no less than 158 sorts of this plant.

292. SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM, or *Cobweb Houseleek.*

This plant should be placed in a warm, sheltered situation through the winter, and guarded from much wet, frost, and snow. It must be kept in a pot of light earth. It blows in June and is increased by offsets.

It is a native of Italy, and first brought to England in 1699.

It belongs to the 11th Class, under the head "Dodecandria Dodecagynia."

293. HELLEBORUS LIVIDUS, *Livid or Spot-leaved Hellebore.*

This is a hardy Perennial, raised either by seed sown in the spring, or by parting the roots in the autumn. It thrives best in a light loam, and blows in March or April.

It is a native of Britain, and first brought into notice in 1731.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

294. *ACONITUM VARIEGATUM*, or *Variegated Wolf's-bane*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which should be planted in a dry and shady situation. It blows in June, and continues till August; the bloom is white variegated with blue. It is increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of the south of Europe, and first brought to England in 1752.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyanthia Pentagynia."

295. *MONSONIA SPECIOSA*, or *Large-flowered Monsonia*.

This is a greenhouse plant which took its name from Lady Ann Monson. It is raised from cuttings which should be planted in a pot of light loam, and plunged into a tan pit, with a glass over it. It blows in April and May.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head "Monadelphia Dodecandria."

296. *ANTIRRHINUM TRISTE*, *Dark-flowered Snap Dragon*, or *Toad Flax*.

This is a greenhouse plant, raised from seed or cuttings; it thrives best in a light loam, and blows in July.

It is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1727.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

There are 40 of this genus of plants.

297. *POTENTILLA GRANDIFLORA*, or *Large-flowered Cinquefoil*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July. It is increased by seed sown in the spring, or by parting the roots in the autumn.

It is a native of Europe, and first brought to England in 1768.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Polygynia."

298. *EPILOPIUM ANGUSTISSIMUM*, or *Rosemary-leaved Willow Herb*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which is increased from seed sown in July, or by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It affects a loamy soil, and blows in July. It is a native of Europe, and first brought into England in 1775.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

299. *NARCISSUS ODORUS*, or *Sweet-scented Narcissus*.

This is a hardy bulb, which affects a light loamy soil, and should be planted when other bulbs are put into the ground. It is propagated by offsets, and blows with a yellow blossom in April or May.

It is a native of Portugal, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

300. *LACHENALIA TRICOLOR*, or *Three-coloured Lachenalia*.

This is a bulb which requires warmth, it must therefore be kept in the greenhouse through the winter; it is increased by offsets, and usually blows in April.

It affects a light loamy soil, is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

301. *GORTERIA RIGENS*, or *Great-flowered Gorteria*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, and is increased either from seed or cuttings, which will strike best under a glass. The bloom will seldom come to perfection, unless exposed to the sun.

It blows in April or May, affects a loamy soil, is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

302. *LYCHNIS CORONATA*, or *Chinese Lychnis*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which should be taken care of, as it is rather more tender than some other of the hardy greenhouse plants. It is propagated either from seed, cuttings, or by parting the roots.

It thrives best in a light loam, mixed with bog earth; it blows in June; is a native of China, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Pentagynia."

303. *PHYLICA ERICOIDES*, or *Heath-leaved Phyllica*.

This is also a greenhouse plant, increased either from seed or cuttings. It affects a light loam, and bog earth; blows from November to March; is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

304. *ACHILLEA MACROPHYLLA*, or *Feverfew-leaved Milfoil*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which succeeds best in a dry soil and open situation; it blows in July, with a white blossom, and pretty. There are 35 others equally hardy.

It is propagated by parting the roots in the spring; is a native of Italy, and was first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

305. *ACONITUM ORIENTALE*, or *Eastern Wolf's-bane*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and affects a dry, but shady situation; it blows in July, with a very showy blue and white blossom.

It is propagated by parting the roots; is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1799.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Trigynia."

306. *ACTÆA SPICATA*, or *Herb Christopher*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which requires a strong soil and a shady situation. It blows in May with a pretty white blossom; is propagated by seed, or by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Monogynia."

307. PRIMULO ACAULIS, FLORE PLENO CARNEO, or
Double Lilac Primrose.

This is a hardy Perennial, as all the rest of this genus are; it affects a good, loamy soil, and somewhat shady aspect; every other year it should be divided, and some of the best plants put into pots, that they may be moved to any part of the garden. It blows in March or April; there is also the double red and the double yellow.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

308. PLUMBAGO ROSEA, or *Rose-coloured Leadwort.*

This is properly a stove-plant, which often rises from four to five feet high, and will sometimes blow all the summer. It is usually increased from cuttings, and affects a good, loamy soil.

It is a native of the East Indies, and first brought to England in 1777.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

309. ONONIS FRUTICOSA, or *Shrubby Rest-harrow.*

This is a small and hardy shrub, increased by seed or layers; it affects a dry and sandy soil, and blows in July.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1748.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

310. FUMARIA SOLIDA, or *Solid-rooted Fumitory*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and blows in April; it should be removed every two years, and the root divided about October.

It thrives best in light loam, and is a native of Britain.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Hexandria."

311. TROLLIUS ASIATICUS, or *Asiatic Globe-flower*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and blows in May and June. It is increased either from seed or by parting the roots in the spring or autumn. It should be planted in a north border, and kept moist in the summer. It thrives best in a mixture of loam and bog earth.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

312. FUMARIA CAVA, or *Hollow-rooted Fumitory*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which flowers in March or April; it is increased by dividing the root in the spring or autumn.

It affects a shady aspect, is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Hexandria."

313. VERBASCUM MYCONI, or *Borage-leaved Mullein*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May, and if the weather is favourable will continue blowing till August.

It delights in shade, and should be frequently watered in dry weather; it is propagated by dividing the roots in the spring or autumn; is a native of the Pyrenees, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

314. *AJUGA ORIENTALIS, or Eastern Bugle.*

This is a hardy Perennial, that affects a dry soil and an open situation. It blows in June and July, with a pretty blue flower, and is propagated by parting the root in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

315. *ALTHÆA ROSEA, or the China Hollyhock.*

This is a Perennial which is usually raised from seed, sown on a moderate hotbed, and when the plants are strong enough they should be put into the borders where they are to blow. It is a plant that requires a pretty good soil and an open situation. It blows in July, and often continues till October. It is a showy plant, and produces great variety of colours.

It is a native of China, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the head "Monadelphia Polyandria."

316. *ALLIUM ROSEUM, or Rose-coloured Garlic.*

This is a hardy Perennial, that requires a good soil and

an open situation. It blows in May and June, and though the smell is not at all inviting, yet the beauty of the bloom will make ample amends.

It is increased by seed, which it produces plentifully, is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1762.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

317. *ALYSSUM OLYMPICUM, or Grecian Madwort.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which thrives best in a light sandy soil; it affects an open situation, and blows in April or May.

It is propagated either from seed or cuttings, is a native of Greece, and was first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliculosa."

318. *ALYSSUM SAXITILE, or Yellow Madwort.*

This is a hardy shrub, which blows in April or May, with a pretty blossom.

It thrives best in a light soil and open situation, is a native of Crete, and was brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliculosa."

319. *AMARYLLIS LUTEA, or Autumnal Narcissus.*

This is a hardy bulb, which will thrive in most soils, and almost in any situation. It blows in September and October with a pretty yellow blossom, and is increased either from seed or offsets.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

320. *ANCHUSA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, or *Narrow-leaved Bugloss*.

This is a hardy Perennial, propagated by parting the roots in the spring; it blows in May with a pretty blossom, and continues till August. It affects a light soil and an open situation.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

321. *RANUNCULUS FICARIA FLORE PLENO*, *Double Pilewort*, or *Crowfoot*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in April with a pretty yellow blossom; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring or autumn, and is a native of Britain.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Polygynia."

322. *PYRUS SPECTABILIS*, or *Chinese Apple*.

This beautiful plant blossoms in May, and should be planted in a sheltered aspect, as the cold winds are apt to injure it; the usual method of increasing it is by grafting it on a crab stock.

It is a native of China, and first brought to England in 1780.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Pentagynia."

323. *GLYCINE RUBICUNDA, or Red-flowered Glycine.*

This is a climber, which often rises to five or six feet ; it blows from April to June, and is increased chiefly from seed.

Though this is considered a hardy greenhouse plant, yet if it is planted against a house or a wall, and well sheltered, it may be preserved in the open air ; it is a native of New Holland, and was first brought to England in 1788.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria.*”

324. *GLYCINE COCCINEA, or Scarlet Glycine.*

This is a more tender greenhouse plant than the above, but a beautiful climber ; it rises as high as the other, but requires more care to preserve it.

It blossoms from April to June, and is increased by seed ; is a native of New Holland, and was first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria.*”

325. *GLADIOLUS TRISTIS, or Square-stalked Corn Flag.*

This is a greenhouse plant, which produces its blossoms in April or May, which are very fragrant ; it affects a light loam and bog earth ; is increased by offsets, and must be managed like all other Cape plants. .

This is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1745.

It belongs to the 3rd Class, under the head “*Triandria Monogynia.*”

326. *BLITUM VIRGATUM*, or *Slender Strawberry Blite*.

This is a hardy Annual, which produces its berries from June to September ; it affects a dry soil and open situation ; the seed should be sown in March, with other hardy Annuals ; it is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1680.

It belongs to the 1st Class, under the head “ Monandria Digynia.”

327. *MAHERNIA PINNATA*, or *Winged Mahernia*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows from June to August, and increased from seed or cuttings. It affects a loamy soil, with bog earth ; is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “ Pentandria Pentagynia.”

328. *ANEMONE VIRGINIANA*, or *Virginian Anemone*.

This is a hardy Perennial, that affects a good loamy soil, and a shady situation ; it blows in May and June, and is increased by parting the roots.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1722.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head “ Polyanthia Polygynia.”

329. *ANTHERICUM RAMOSUM*, or *Branching Spiderwort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows with a pretty white blossom in July and August ; it affects a dry soil, an open situation, and is propagated either from seed, or parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head “Hexandria Monogynia.”

There is also the “Cœrulea,” which is very pretty, with 18 others, but most of them greenhouse plants.

330. ANTIRRHINUM MONSPESSULANUM, *Montpellier, or Sweet-scented Toad Flax.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July, with a variegated blossom; it loves a dry soil and an open situation; is propagated either by seed, or parting the roots in the spring; is a native of France, and first brought to England in 1748.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “Didynamia Angiospermia.”

331. DRACOCEPHALUM DENTICULATUM, *or Tooth-leaved Dragon's head.*

This is a hardy Perennial, increased by parting the roots in the spring: it affects a moist, loamy soil, and a shady situation; it blows in August and September.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1787.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “Didynamia Gymnospermia.”

332. ANTIRRHINUM GENESTIFOLIUM, *or Broom-leaved Snapdragon.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July with a yellow blossom; it loves a dry soil and an open situation; it is propagated either from seed, or parting the roots; it

is a native of Austria, and was first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “*Didynamia Angiospermia*.”

There are 39 others of this genus, a few of them greenhouse plants, but most of them hardy Annuals.

333. SCORZONERA ROSEA, or *Rose-coloured Viper's Grass*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July ; it affects a dry soil and an open situation ; it is propagated by parting the roots in the spring ; is a native of Hungary, and was first brought to England in 1807.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Æqualis*.”

334. DISANDRA PROSTRATA, or *Trailing Disandra*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows from May to August. It affects a good loamy soil, and should be plentifully watered in dry weather ; it is readily increased from cuttings. This plant should stand on some elevated situation, where the branches may hang carelessly down.

It is a native of Madeira, and was first brought to England in 1771.

It belongs to the 7th Class, under the head “*Heptandria Monogynia*.”

335. AZALEA VISCOSA, or *White-flowered Azalea*.

This is a hardy ornamental shrub, which blows in June, and requires a situation rather shady. It affects a light loam, mixed with bog earth. It is usually propagated by layers, which should not be taken from the mother plant too soon, otherwise they will not be sufficiently rooted.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1734.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “Pentandria Monogynia.”

336. *ARNICA MONTANA, or Mountain Arnica.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June, with a deep yellow flower. It thrives best in bog earth, and placed in rather a moist, but open situation.

It is propagated by parting the roots early in the spring ; is a native of Europe, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “Syngenesia Superflua.”

337. *ARUM ITALICUM, or Italian Wake Robin.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows with a green and white flower in May. It requires rather a shady aspect, is increased from seed, or propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Italy, and first brought to England in 1771.

It belongs to the 20th Class, under the head “Gynandria Polyandria.”

338. *ASCLEPIAS VERTICILLATA, or Whorl-leaved Swallow Wort.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July with a greenish white blossom ; it requires a dry soil and open situation. It is increased by parting the roots in the spring, is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

339. *HIERACIUM MONTANUM, or Mountain Hawkweed.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July, and requires a loamy soil, it is increased by parting the roots in the spring, and makes a pretty variety in the borders.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1802.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Æqualis."

340. *ASPHODELUS LUTEUS, or Yellow Asphodel.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June or July, it affects a dry soil, and open situation, and is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Sicily, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

341. *PEUCEDANUM SIBERICUM, or Siberian Sulphur-Wort.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June, and thrives best in a light loamy soil; it is propagated by parting the roots in the spring, is a native of Siberia, and was first brought to England in 1804.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

342. *ASTER CORDIFOLIUS, or Heart-leaved Starwort.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in August and

September, with a light blue flower : it requires a dry soil and an open situation : it is propagated by parting the roots in the spring. Is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua.*”

343. *ASTER MUTABILIS, or Variable Starwort.*

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows in October, requires the same soil as the last, and is increased in the same manner ; is also a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1731.

It is of the same class as the last, and under the same head.

344. *PSORALEA GLANDULOSA, or Stripe-flowered Psoralea.*

This is a greenhouse plant, which should be planted in a good prepared loamy soil ; it is increased either from seed or by cuttings. This plant begins blowing in May, and often continues in bloom till August.

It is a native of Peru, and first brought to England in 1770.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria.*”

345. *ASTRAGALUS ALOPECUROIDES, or Foxtail Milk Vetch.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August, with a yellow blossom, is propagated by parting the roots in the spring ; the soil should be dry, and the situation open.

It is a native of Spain, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria*.”

346. *ASTRAGALUS CANADENSIS*, or *Canadian Milk Vetch*.

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July, is propagated likewise by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria*.”

☞ There are 45 more of this genus of plants, exclusive of those in this Selection, some of them hardy Annuals, and the rest hardy Perennials.

347. *ASTRANTIA MAJOR*, or *Great Black Master-wort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July, the blossom is white stained with purple, it affects a dry soil and an open situation, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “*Pentandria Digynia*.”

348. *ERICA CERINTHOIDES*, or *Honey-wort Flowered Heath*.

This is a greenhouse plant, which blows in July, and is propagated by cuttings. It affects a mixture of bog earth,

finely sifted, with a small portion of light loam. In dry hot weather it must be regularly watered, and receive as much air as possible when the weather is mild.

This is a native of the Cape, and was first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Monogynia."

There are 310 more of this genus of Plants, exclusive of those which are in this Selection.

349. *ANCHUSA, var. FLO-PURPUREO, or Purple-flowered Bugloss.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring; it affects a dry soil and an open situation.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

350. *BUPHTHALMUM ODORATUM, or Sweet-scented Ox-Eye.*

This is a hardy Annual, which should be sown in the month of March, with other hardy Annuals. It blows in July, and will often continue blowing till September.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

351. *HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM*, or *French Honeysuckle*
Hedysarum.

This is a hardy Biennial, which usually produces its bloom the second year, though sometimes it will show flower the first year. It blows in July, with a red blossom, it is very showy, and produces plenty of seed, though it may occasionally be increased by parting the roots in the spring. It affects a dry soil and an open situation.

It is a native of Italy, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

352. *APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM*, or *Fly Catching*
Dogsbane.

This is a hardy Perennial, and flowers from July to September. The blossom is red striped with white. It has a creeping root, which increases greatly in a light dry soil, and warm situation. The seed will sometimes come to perfection in this climate, but the surest method is by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

353. *MIMULUS RINGENS*, or *Narrow-leaved Monkey*
Flower.

This is a hardy Perennial, that blows in July and August, with a light blue flower. It thrives best in bog earth, and in an open situation. It may be raised

from seed, or by parting the roots in the spring. The seed should be sown as soon as ripe.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

354. *BETONICA ORIENTALIS, or Eastern Betony.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and blows in July, with a light purple flower. It thrives best in a dry soil and open situation; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

355. *BORAGO ORIENTALIS, or Borage of Constantinople.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in April and May, with a blue flower. It loves a dry situation, and a light soil; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Constantinople, and first brought to England in 1752.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

356. *BUPHTHALMUM GRANDIFLORUM, or Great-flowered Ox-Eye.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July, with a yellow flower. It loves a dry soil and open situation; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Austria, and first brought to England in 1722.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Synnesia Frustranea."

357. *CACALIA SUAVEOLENS*, or *Sweet-scented Coltsfoot*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in August, with a white blossom. It requires a strong soil and an open situation ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1752.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Synnesia *Æqualis*."

There are 14 more of this genus, 9 of which are greenhouse plants.

358. *CASSIA MARILANDICA*, or *Maryland Cassia*.

This is a Perennial, perfectly hardy, and blows in July, with a yellow blossom. It loves a light loamy soil and an open situation ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1723.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Monogynia."

359. *CENTAUREA RUTHENICA*, or *Russian Centaury*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July. It requires a good loamy soil and an open situation ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Russia, and first brought to England in 1806.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Synnesia Frustranea."

360. *CENTAUREA STOEBE*, or *Wing-leaved Centaury*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which produces its bloom in June. It requires a strong loamy soil and an open situation; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Tartary, and first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "*Syngenesia Frustranea*."

There are 73 more of this genus, most of them either hardy Annuals, or Perennials.

361. *GOODENIA LÆVIGATA*, or *Smooth Goodenia*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows from July to October; is very readily increased from cuttings, and it thrives best in a mixture of light loam and drift sand.

It is a native of New Holland, and first brought to England in 1790.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "*Pentandria Monogynia*."

362. *AZALEA PONTICA*, or *Yellow-flowered Azalea*.

This is a hardy ornamental shrub, and flowers in June and July; is very fragrant; is propagated either from seed, cuttings, or layers.

It is a native of Pontus, and first brought to England in 1793.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "*Pentandria Monogynia*."

363. *SALVIA INDICA*, or *Indian Sage*.

This is a hardy Perennial, increased either by seeds

parting the roots, or by cuttings. It requires a dry and warm situation. It blows in May and June, with a blue and white variegated flower.

It is a native of India, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head "Diandria Monogynia."

There are 75 more of this genus.

364. CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA FLORE PLENO, or *Double Peach-leaved Bell Flower*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and easily propagated by parting the roots in the spring. It loves a good soil and an open situation. It blows in August, with a double blue flower.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

There are 45 more of this genus, and the *Albus flore pleno* is the most delicate of the whole tribe.

365. ORIGANUM DICTANUS, or *Dittany of Crete*, (*Marjoram*.)

This is properly a greenhouse plant, though it would survive our winters, if mild, but it must be planted in a warm and sheltered situation. It blows from June to August, and is increased chiefly from cuttings.

It is a native of Crete, and first brought into England in 1568.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia." .

366. CHELONE GLABRA, or *White Chelone*.

This is a hardy Perennial, that blows in August; any soil almost will suit it, but it should be placed in an open situation. It is increased by parting the roots in spring.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1752.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Angiospermia."

There is also the "Obliqua," or red-flowered, equally desirable.

367. COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE FLORE PLENO, or *Double Meadow Saffron*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in September, with a purple and white blossom. It requires a good loamy soil, and an open situation, is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Polygynia."

368. HERMANNIA ALTHÆIFOLIA, or *Marshmallow-leaved Hermannia*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which requires a good loamy soil, and increased either by seed or cuttings. It blows from April to September.

It is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1728.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the Head "Pentandria Monadelphia."

369. LINUM FLAVUM, or *Yellow Flax*.

This is a hardy Perennial, of easy culture. It delights in a light loamy soil, is increased either from seed, or by parting the roots in the spring, or by cuttings, and produces its bloom in July or August.

It is a native of Austria, and first brought to England in 1793.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Pentagynia."

370. DAPHNE CNEORUM, or *Trailing Daphne*.

This is a hardy Perennial, but thrives best in road sand and bog earth. It is increased either by seed or layers, and produces its bloom in April and May.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Digynia."

The "Odora," or sweet-scented, is very desirable.

371. GENISTA TRIQUETRA, or *Triangular-stalked Genista*.

This is a beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, which should be planted against a wall, as it requires support, it blows in May or June, and thrives best in a light soil, and an open situation.

It is increased by layers; is a native of Corsica, and first brought to England in 1770.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

372. *POLYGALA CHAMÆBUXUS*, or *Box-leaved Milk-wort*.

This is an elegant evergreen shrub, of low growth, increased by layers. It is perfectly hardy ; blows in May and June, and thrives best in bog earth.

It is a native of Austria, and first brought to England in 1568.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Octandria*.”

373. *ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM*, or *Savoy Spider-wort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and produces its bloom in May or June. It thrives best in a loamy soil, moderately moist, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of Switzerland, and first brought into England in 1629.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head “*Hexandria Monogynia*.”

374. *IPOMOEA COCCINEA*, or *Scarlet Convolvulus*.

This is a tender Annual, and should be raised in the same bed with Balsams, &c. placing only three seeds in each pot, in a triangular form, and when the plants are strong enough to put out, place them in a warm situation, with sticks by them eight feet long ; the earlier they blow the greater probability there will be to secure good seed. They generally produce their bloom in June, and will continue till September.

It is a native of the West Indies, and first brought to England in 1713.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Monogynia."

375. GNAPHALIUM ERICOIDES, or *Heath-leaved
Everlasting.*

This is a greenhouse plant, possessing much beauty, it blows in March, and will continue till August. Its branches are generally weak, so that they must be carefully supported.

It is readily increased by cuttings; is a native of the Cape, and first brought to England in 1774.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

376. CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA, or *Many-flowered
Solomon's Seal.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June, with a greenish white blossom. It requires a good soil, and rather a shady situation; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Britain; and belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

377. COREOPSIS AURICULATA, or *Ear-leaved Tick Seed.*

This is a beautiful hardy Perennial, which blows in July, and continues till September. The blossom is orange colour, with a dark eye. It thrives best in a dry soil and open situation; is propagated either from seed or by parting the roots.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1699.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Frustranea."

378. COLUTEA CRUENTA, or *Red-flowered Bladder*
Senna.

This is a showy and hardy shrub, which blows in June. It should be planted in an open situation, and has a pretty effect among other shrubs. It is propagated either by seed or layers.

It is a native of the Levant, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

379. CORONILLA VARIA, or *Variegated Coronilla.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows from June to August, with a purple and white blossom. It thrives best in a dry soil, and in an open situation; is increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head "Diadelphia Decandria."

380. CUCUBALUS TARTARICUS, or *Tartarian Lychnis.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July, with a white blossom. It requires a strong loamy soil, and an open situation, and is propagated by parting the roots either in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of Tartary, and was first brought to England in 1772.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “Decandria Trigynia.”

381. *DICTAMNUS FLORE RUBRO, or the Red Fraxinella.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June; is increased by parting the roots in the spring or autumn. It requires a dry soil, and an open situation.

It is a native of Germany, and was first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “Decandria Monogynia.”

There is also the “White,” which is delicate and pretty.

382. *DORINICUM PLANTAGINEUM, or Plantain-leaved Leopard's Bane.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June, with a yellow blossom. It thrives best in a strong moist soil and a shady aspect; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “Syngenesia Superflua.”

383. *DAHLIA ROSEA, or Rose-coloured Dahlia.*

This is a beautiful and hardy Perennial, and blows in August and September; is increased by parting the roots in the spring, or by seeds, and thrives best in a loamy soil and an open situation.

It is a native of Mexico, and was first brought to England in 1800.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Superflua*.”

There are a great variety of this beautiful genus equally hardy, and they are become great favourites with the Florists.

384. *EPILOBIUM FLORE ALBO*, or *White French Willow*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August. Almost any soil will suit it; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Switzerland, and first brought to England in 1798.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head “*Octandria Monogynia*.”

385. *EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM*, *Purple-stalked Eupatorium*, or *Hemp Agrimony*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August, is increased by parting the roots in the spring. It affects a strong loamy soil, and the aspect shady.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head “*Syngenesia Æqualis*.”

386. *EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM*, *Aromatic Eupatorium*, or *Hemp Agrimony*.

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows with a white blossom in September. The soil and aspect the same as the last, and increased by the same method.

This is also a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1758.

It belongs to the same Class, and under the same head.

387: *BIGNONIA SEMPERVIRENS*, or *Sweet-scented Trumpet Flower*.

This is a hardy evergreen greenhouse plant, which blows in June and July. It requires support, it being a climber. It thrives best in a good loamy soil; is propagated by seed or cuttings.

It is a native of Virginia, and was first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "*Didynamia Angiospermia*."

388. *BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA*, or *Four-leaved Trumpet Flower*.

This is also a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows in June, and managed in all respects the same as the last.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1730.

It belongs to the same Class as the last, and under the same head.

389. *AGROSTEMMA*, var. *FLO. PLENO*, or *Double Rose Champion*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows from June to September. It affects a dry loamy soil, and an open situation; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring, and is a plant well worth obtaining.

It is a native of Italy, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "*Decandria Pentagynia*."

390. *ALCHEMILLA ALPINA*, or *Alpine Ladies Mantle*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July, with a pretty greenish blossom ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Britain ; and belongs to the 4th Class, under the head “ Tetrandia Digynia.”

391. *ALETIS FARINOSA*, or *Mealy Aletris*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June and July, is propagated by parting the roots in the spring ; it affects a light loamy soil, and an open situation.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1768.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head “ Hexandria Monogynia.”

392. *AMETHYSTEA CÆRULEA*, or *Blue-flowered Amethyst*.

This is a very pretty Annual, and perfectly hardy ; the seed should be sown in the open borders in the month of March, or in April at farthest. It blows in July, is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head “ Diandria Monogynia.”

393. *AMYGDALUS*, var. *FLO PLENO*, or *Double-dwarf Almond Tree*.

This is a beautiful shrub, and very ornamental, it blows in April and May, with a red blossom ; it requires a good soil and a sheltered situation, otherwise the cold winds will injure the bloom.

It is a native of Tartary, and was first brought to England in 1683.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Monogynia."

394. *ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA, or Yellow Camomile.*

This is a hardy Perennial, and worth obtaining; it blows from June till September, is propagated by parting the roots in the spring, it thrives best in rather a moist soil. It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

395. *ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM, or Sweet-scented Vernal Grass.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June, is propagated by parting the roots in the spring or autumn.

It affects a light soil and an open situation, is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head "Diandria Digynia."

396. *FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS, or Crown Imperial.*

This is a hardy bulb, and worth obtaining; there are several sorts, and all of them ornamental, though the red and the yellow are the most desirable. They blow in April and May, should be planted in an open situation, entirely free from the droppings of trees.

It is a native of Persia, and first brought to England in 1596.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexandria Monogynia."

397. GERANIUM PHÆUM, or *Dark-flowered*
Crane's Bill.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows with a dark purple blossom in June, is increased either from seed or cuttings, it thrives best in a light loam; is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 16th Class, under the head “*Monadelphia Decandria.*”

398. GERANIUM PALUSTRE, or *Marsh Crane's Bill.*

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows with a blue blossom in June, it is propagated the same as the last, and managed in all respects the same; is a native of Germany, and first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 16th Class, under the same head as the last.

399. POLYGONUM VIRGINIANUM, or *Virginian Persicaria.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August, it requires a loamy soil and an open situation; it is propagated by parting the roots in the spring, is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head “*Octandria Trigynia.*”

400. HYPERICUM PULCHRUM, or *Upright*
St. John's Wort.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July with yellow blossom tinged with red; it affects a light soil, is increased by parting the root in the spring or autumn, is

a native of Britain, and belongs to the 18th Class, under the head "Polyadelphia Polyandria."

401. *LASERPITIUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM*, or *Columbine-leaved Laserwort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows with a white blossom in June, it affects a dry soil, and an open situation ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Austria, and was first brought to England in 1796.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

402. *MARRUBIUM PEREGRINUM*, or *Saw-leaved Horehound*.

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows in July, it thrives best in a light soil, and an open situation ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Austria, and was first brought to England in 1784.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

403. *PÆONIA FLORE PLENO ROSEO*, or *Double Rose-coloured Pæony*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June, and makes a very beautiful appearance in the Garden ; as it grows rather large, it should have plenty of room to spread itself ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyandria Digynia."

There are several more of this genus, but the “*Albiflora pleno*, or double white,” is very desirable.

404. *PHYTEUMA SPICATA*, or *Spiked Rampion*.

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August, with a blue and straw-coloured blossom ; it affects a dry soil, but rather a shady aspect, and is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Europe, and first brought to England in 1683.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “*Pentandria Monogynia*.”

405. *PLUMBAGO EUROPÆA*, or *European Lead-wort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in October with a white blossom, it affects a deep strong soil, and an open situation ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1597.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “*Pentandria Monogynia*.”

406. *POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM*, or *Greek Valerian*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May, with a blue blossom, and almost any soil will suit it, is propagated by parting the roots in the spring ; is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “*Pentandria Monogynia*.”

407. *POLYGONUM DIVARICATUM*, or *Divaricated Persicaria*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in August, with

a white blossom, it requires a strong soil and open situation, is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 8th Class, under the head "Octandria Trigynia."

☞ There are 24 more of this genus, 15 Hardy Annuals, and 9 Hardy Perennials.

408. *POLYMNIA UVEDALIA*, or *Broad-leaved Polymnia*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in October, with a yellow blossom, and it frequently rises to six or seven feet high ; it requires a strong soil and open situation. Is increased either from cuttings, or by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1712.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Necessaria."

409. *POTENTILLA RECTA*, or *Upright Cinquefoil*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June with a yellow blossom, it requires a dry soil and an open situation, is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1648.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Polygynia."

☞ There are 27 more of this genus, equally hardy.

410. *ROBINIA HISPIDA, or Rose Acacia.*

This is a hardy shrub, and very beautiful; it blows in May, with a rose-coloured blossom: it requires rather a good soil, and is propagated either by seed or layers. It should be planted in an open situation, so that no other tree should hang over it, to injure the bloom.

It is a native of Carolina, and first brought to England in 1758.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria.*”

411. *PRUNELLA LACINIATA, or Cut-leaved Self-heal.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August, with a blue and white blossom, it requires rather a strong soil, and a shady aspect, and is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Germany, and first brought to England in 1713.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “*Didynamia Angiospermia.*”

412. *PULMONARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, or Narrow-leaved Lung-wort.*

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows with a purple blossom in April and May; the soil is of little consequence, but it requires a shady aspect, and is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Europe, and was first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head “*Pentandria Monogynia.*”

413. *SAPONARIA LUTEA*, or *Yellow Soap-wort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which produces its blossoms in July or August, it affects a light soil and an open situation ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Switzerland, and was first brought to England in 1804.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “Decandria Digynia.”

There are several other sorts, but the flore pleno, or the double with purple and white blossom is very desirable.

414. *SAXIFRAGA ROSULARIS*, or *Rose-coloured Saxifrage*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June, it affects a light soil and a shady aspect ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and first brought to England in 1629.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head “Decandria Digynia.”

415. *PHYTOLACCA OCTANDRA*, or *White-flowered Phytolacca*.

This is a hardy greenhouse plant, which blows in July, and often continues in bloom till September. It affects a good loamy soil ; is increased either from seed or by cuttings.

It is a native of Mexico, and was first brought to England in 1732.

It belongs to the 10th Class, under the head "Decandria Decagynia."

416. *SCORZONERA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, or *Narrow-leaved Viper's Grass*.

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows in July with a yellow and purple blossom. It affects a dry gravelly soil, and an open aspect ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the south of Europe, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Æqualis."

417. *SIDERITIS SCORDIODES*, or *Crenate Iron-wort*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July with a yellow blossom. It affects a dry soil, and an open situation ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of France, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head "Didynamia Gymnospermia."

418. *SILPHIUM LACINIATUM*, or *Jag-leaved Silphium*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in August. It affects a dry soil, and rather a warm aspect ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1781.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Necessaria."

419. *SOLIDAGO CANADENSIS*, or *Canadian Golden Rod*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August with a yellow blossom. It affects a light loamy soil and an open situation; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1756.

It belongs to the 19th Class, under the head "Syngenesia Superflua."

420. *SPIRÆA LOBATA*, or *Lobe-leaved Meadow-sweet*.

This is a hardy Perennial, and rather scarce; it blows with a scarlet blossom in June and July. It affects a strong moist soil and an open aspect; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1765.

It belongs to the 12th Class, under the head "Icosandria Pentagynia."

There is also the flore pleno, or the double of this genus.

421. *ARALIA RACEMOSA*, or *Cluster-flowering Aralia*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in June. It thrives best in a light loamy soil, and is propagated by parting the roots.

It is a native of Canada, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Pentagynia."

422. *TEUCRIUM LUCIDUM*, or *Shining-leaved*
Germander.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August with a purple blossom. It affects a dry soil and an open aspect ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and first brought to England in 1730.

It belongs to the 14th Class, under the head “*Didynamia Gymnospermia*.”

423. *THALISTRUM ALPINUM*, or *Alpine Meadow Rue*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June with a red blossom. It thrives best in a dry soil ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 13th Class, under the head “*Polyandria Polygynia*.”

424. *TRIGONELLA RUTHENICA*, or *Russian Fenugreek*.

This is also a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August with a pretty yellow blossom. It thrives best in a strong loamy soil, and should be placed in an open situation ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring, or it may be increased by seed.

It is a native of Siberia, and first brought to England in 1759.

It belongs to the 17th Class, under the head “*Diadelphia Decandria*.”

425. *URTICA NIVEA, or Snowy Nettle.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August with a greenish blossom. It affects a light dry soil and a warm aspect ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of China, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 21st Class, under the head “ Monœcia Tetrandria.”

426. *VERONICA MARITIMA, or Sea Speedwell.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in July and August with a pretty bright blue blossom. It affects a light loamy soil ; is propagated by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of the European coast, and first brought to England in 1570.

It belongs to the 2nd Class, under the head “ Dian-dria Monogynia.”

427. *VERONICA FLORE CARNEA, or Flesh-coloured Veronica.*

This is a very desirable plant, and as hardy as the last ; it requires the same soil, and is propagated in the same manner.

It is a native of Austria, and first brought to England in 1731.

It belongs to the same Class as the last, and under the same head.

428. *LASERPITIUM LATIFOLIUM*, or *Broad-leaved**Laser-wort.*

This is also a hardy Perennial, which produces its bloom in June ; it thrives best in a dry soil and an open situation ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Europe, and first brought to England in 1783.

It belongs to the 5th Class, under the head "Pentandria Digynia."

429. *CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS*, or *Ladies' Slipper.*

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June with a pretty dark purple and yellow blossom. It thrives best in bog-earth, and should be planted in a shady aspect ; is increased by parting the roots in the spring.

It is a native of Britain, and belongs to the 20th Class, under the head "Gynandria Diandria."

430. *BUNIAS ORIENTALIS*, or *Yellow Kale.*

This is also a hardy Perennial, which produces its bloom in June. It affects a light loamy soil.

It is a native of Russia, and first brought to England in 1739.

It belongs to the 15th Class, under the head "Tetradynamia Siliculosa."

431. *CISTUS FORMOSUS*, or *Beautiful Cistus.*

This small shrub should be planted in a warm situation, but it would be prudent to put some in pots to remove them into the greenhouse in the winter months. It blows

in May with a pretty yellow blossom, and is increased chiefly from cuttings.

It is a native of Portugal, and was first brought to England in 1788.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyan-dria Monogynia."

432. *AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS*, or *Canadian Columbine*.

This is a hardy Perennial, which blows in May and June; it succeeds best in a dry soil and in an open aspect; it is propagated by seed or by parting the roots in the spring. The bloom is very pretty, which is a red mixed with orange colour.

It is a native of North America, and first brought to England in 1640.

It belongs to the 13th Class, under the head "Polyan-dria Polygynia."

There is also the flore roseo multiplici, or double rose-coloured, which is well worth obtaining, and is quite hardy.

433. *LILIUM TIGRINUM*, or *Tiger Lily*.

This is a beautiful bulb and very showy; it loves a sandy soil and open situation; is propagated by offsets, and blows in June; it rises to three or four feet high.

It is a native of China, and first brought to England in 1804.

It belongs to the 6th Class, under the head "Hexan-dria Monogynia."

434. PENTSTEMON DIFFUSUM.—*Spreading Pentstemon*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A beautiful hardy Perennial, with evergreen leaves, and decumbent rooting stems, by which it is increased.

It is a native of Columbia, and grows freely either in common light garden soil, or in the American borders. It blows freely from June till frosts arrive.

435. PRUNUS CANDICANS.—*Snowy Plum*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Monogynia.

A fine hardy shrub, not exceeding 5 or 6 feet in height.

Its native country is unknown. It is easily cultivated, and in the spring is so laden with white blossoms, as to seem a mass of snow, amidst the green leaves and rosy flowers of the season.

436. CASTILLEJA COCCINEA, or *Vermilion-leaved Castilleja*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A pretty, hardy Annual; native of gravelly soil in various parts of North America. It is increased by seeds, which are produced in small quantities; it should be grown in gravel, or peat and sand.

437. PENTSTEMON PULCHELLUM.—*Pretty Pentstemon*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A handsome, half-hardy Perennial; native of Mexico, whence seeds were brought in 1826; it should be planted in a warm border, exposed to the south.

438. LUPINUS LAXIFLORUS.—*Lax-flowered Lupine.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A small, slender, Perennial species, a native of Columbia. The flowers are blue, mixed with pink, and though not equal in appearance to some of the larger species, yet extremely beautiful; they appear in August and September. It grows readily in common garden soil; it has not yet produced seeds, but may be increased by division of the root.

439. ŒNOTHERA PALLIDA.—*Pale-stemmed Œnothera.*

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

A handsome, hardy, creeping-rooted Perennial, a native of North America. The flowers are at first white; afterwards they change to pale purple, and at night deliciously fragrant. It flowers from June to September. It is increased readily by its creeping roots, and also by seeds. It flourishes more in peat than in a loamy soil.

440. TULIPA OCULIS SOLIS, var. PERSICA.—*Persian Sun's Eye Tulip.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

This beautiful and rare bulb is a native of the South of Europe, and, at the season of its blowing, may be seen in the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. It blossoms in June.

This should be cultivated in a warm border, under a wall with a southern aspect, consisting of light loamy soil.

441. LATHYRUS CALIFORNICUS.—*Californian Lathyrus*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A rambling, strong-growing, creeping-rooted, handsome Perennial, a native of North America. With us it flowers during the most of the summer, thriving freely in any soil or situation, but especially in peat, among other plants. Bloom purple.

442. POLYGALA OPPOSITIFOLIA ; *var. MAJOR*.—*Large, opposite-leaved Polygala*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Octandria.

This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, easily increased, and blossoming in abundance in the early months in the year, a season when few flowers are to be procured.

443. LUPINUS LEPIDUS.—*Lively Lupine*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This is a fine Perennial, a native of North-west America. It flowers in August and September, and is propagated by dividing the roots in the autumn. It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

444. GENISTA PROCUMBENS.—*Procumbent Genista*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A rare and pretty little hardy shrub, well adapted for covering rock-work, over which its stems trail in dense masses. It is a native of Hungary and Moravia. Its flowers are very fragrant, which are produced in June and July.

445. *PYRUS GRANDIFOLIA*.—*Large-leaved Pyrus*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Di-Pentagynia.

A very handsome hardy shrub. It grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet, and is quite hardy, expanding its blossoms about the middle of May.

It is a native of North America, and propagated by grafting or budding upon the white thorn, or any similar stock.

446. *ELÆAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA*.—*Narrow-leaved Elæagnus*.

Class 4th.—Tetrandria Monogynia.

A small, hardy, cinereous tree, from Egypt. It grows from 15 to 20 feet high. Its flowers, which are produced in great quantities in the month of May, are so powerfully fragrant, as to perfume all the air around them; it is for this valuable property that the tree is chiefly cultivated.

447. *AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS*, *var. MACRO CARPA*.*Large Fruited Almond*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Monogynia.

This beautiful variety of the Almond may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. It usually shows its bloom the beginning of May. It is in most respects like a common almond, but its flowers are almost twice as large, and remain in perfection for a longer period.

It is increased by budding upon plums, or other drupaceous plants.

448. CRATÆGUS HETEROPHYLLA — *Various-leaved
Hawthorn.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Di-Pentagynia.

A beautiful kind of Hawthorn; very little known in our English gardens. It is by far the handsomest of the white-flowered species, and is remarkable for its black berries in the autumn. It is supposed to be a native of North America, but some Botanists imagine its origin to be the East. It may be propagated by grafting or budding on the common Hawthorn. It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

449. LINUM SIBERICIUM, var. LEWISII.—*North-west
American Flax.*

Class 5th.—Pentandria Pentagynia.

A handsome, hardy Perennial; native of the North-west country of North America. It is about a foot or foot and a half high, and flowers during May, June, and July.

450. ERIOPHYLLUM CÆSPITOSUM.—*Spreading
Eriophyllum.*

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A handsome, herbaceous, Perennial plant, flowering in May and June, a season when there are few yellow border flowers to be seen; it is well adapted for rock-work.

It is a native of North-west America, and thrives best in a dry situation.

451. *GILIA CAPITATA*.—*Capitate Gilia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A pretty, hardy Annual, with lively blue flowers ; it blossoms about the middle of June, and remains in perfection nearly three months.

It is a native of North America.

452. *AMELANCHIER SANGUINEA*.—*Red-wooded Amelanchier*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Pentagynia.

A handsome, hardy shrub, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with red branches ; resembling the Snowy Mespilus in general appearance, but distinguished from that, and all other species of the genus, by its young leaves being perfectly destitute of pubescence.

It is a native of Hudson's Bay.

453. *COLLOMIA GRANDIFLORA*.—*Large-flowered Collomia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

It is a hardy Annual, flowering abundantly in June and July. It grows about 2 feet high, and should be cultivated in a shady border, in any poor soil, among other plants. If in hot, dry, and exposed places, it is apt to perish before flowering, or ripening its seeds. If in rich soil, it produces too many leaves, and but few flowers. It is a pretty microscopic object.

It is a native of North America.

454. *BERBERIS REPENS*.—*Creeping-rooted Berberry*.

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

A hardy evergreen shrub, flowering in April, and propagated with difficulty by its creeping roots.

It is a native of the north-western part of North America.

455. *DAPHNE HYBRIDA*.—*Mule Daphne*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This plant is considered hardy, and blossoms almost all the year. It approaches nearest to the *Odora* and *Oleæfolia*, but differs from both in its leaves, and its darker, larger, and more fragrant flowers.

It is not mentioned from whence it came ; at all events, it is a desirable plant, on account of its delicious fragrance.

456. *TELLIMA GRANDIFLORA*.—*Large flowered Tellima*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Digynia.

A hardy Perennial, which flowers in April and May ; it exhales a faint odour of new hay ; is very pretty when examined carefully.

It is a native of the north-west coast of North America.

457. *EUTOCA MULTIFLORA*.—*Many-flowered Eutoca*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A hardy Annual, of great beauty, flowering from April till July. It is well adapted to rock-work, but will not thrive in highly-manured soil. It is propagated by seeds, which are produced sparingly.

This is a native of North America.

458. BRODIÆA GRANDIFLORA.—*Large-flowered Brodiæa.*

Class 3rd.—Triandria Monogynia.

This is a beautiful, hardy, bulbous plant, growing freely in a peat border, and producing seeds in small quantities. It is a native of North America, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

459. SOPHORA VELUTINA.—*Velvety Bastard Sophora.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A fine greenhouse shrub, which well deserves a trial as a hardy plant. It is a native of Nipal.

Could this plant be naturalized in our shrubberies, it would be a most desirable addition to our collections of hardy plants ; it would no doubt bud readily upon the common *Sophora Japonica*.

460. GAILLARDIA ARISTATA.—*Whole-coloured Gaillardia.*

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Frustranea.

A handsome hardy Perennial, and nearly evergreen ; it flowers from June to October, and is propagated by seeds, or division of the roots ; is a native of North America, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick.

461. COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA, *var.* UVA URSI.*Bearberry-leaved Nepal Cotoneaster.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Di-Trigynia.

This is a hardy evergreen shrub, of great beauty, striking readily from cuttings or layers, and flowers in April or May. It will occasionally rise from 3 to 4 feet high.

Its native place is not mentioned.

462. *SERAPIAS CORDIGERA*, var. *LONGIPETALA*.—*Pale-heart-lipped Serapias*.

Class 20th.—Gynandria Monandria.

It is a beautiful spring flower, common about Rome, in very dry soil ; it is also a native of Agen.

It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

463. *ADENOTRICHIA AMPLEXICAULIS*.—*Stem-clasping Adenotrichia*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

It is a greenhouse herbaceous plant, with a pretty appearance, and flowers with us in May.

A native of Chile, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

464. *CYTISUS MULTIFLORUS*.—*Many-flowered Cytisus*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This is a very beautiful hardy border shrub, remarkable for the profusion of bright yellow flowers with which its long slender branches are laden. It does not grow above 2 or 3 feet high, and is easily propagated by layers.

Its native country is unknown.

465. *DELPHINIUM MENZIESII*.—*Mr. Menzie's Larkspur*.

Class 13th.—Polyandria Trigynia.

A beautiful hardy Perennial, which blows in June. It is a very neat, upright plant, with very deep purple flowers. It grows readily in common garden soil, and is propagated by division of the roots.

A native of North America.

466. *CALANDRINIA GRANDIFLORA*.—*Large-flowered Calandrinia*.

Class 13th.—Polyandria Monogynia.

This beautiful succulent plant forms a handsome bush, covered with fair glaucous leaves; and from the summit of its tortuous branches arise large, bright, rosy purple flowers, opening in succession for many weeks.

Great care is required in its cultivation, not to give it too much water, especially late in the summer, which often proves fatal to it. It should be kept in a greenhouse, in dry calcareous earth, during the winter; and in the summer it may be plunged in the open border, in a warm, sheltered situation. It is propagated by cuttings, or by seeds, which latter are produced in small quantities.

It is a native of Chile.

467. *PYRUS SPURIA*.—*Hybrid Sorb*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Di-Pentagynia.

This handsome, hardy shrub, is but little known in England; its native country is doubtful.

It flowers in June and July, and is succeeded by a very small quantity of berries. It will grow in any cold, exposed situation, and is propagated freely by grafting or budding upon the stocks usually employed for the Apple-tree.

468. *LUPINUS LITTORALIS*.—*Shore Lupine*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A hardy Perennial, flowering from June to October; propagated by cuttings, division of the roots and seed.

It is a native of North America, and the natives use it for winter food.

469. *SALVIA INVOLUCRATA*.—*Broad-bracted Sage*.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

This very handsome plant is a most lively border flower during the autumn months, and in the conservatory it is in blossom during the greater part of the summer. Propagated freely by cuttings, and requiring just the same treatment as *Salvia Splendens*.

It is a native of Mexico.

470. *PYRUS ANGUSTIFOLIA*.—*The Evergreen Crab*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Di-Pentagynia.

This handsome hardy shrub rises from 8 to 10 feet ; is propagated by grafting upon the common Crab stock. In sheltered situations, or in mild winters, it is nearly evergreen, especially if its shoots are not over vigorous.

It is a native of Carolina.

471. *CHELONE NEMOROSA*.—*Grove Chelone*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.

A native of mountain woods, near springs and rivulets, in the north-west of North America.

It flowers from July to September. The best soil for this species is a rich vegetable mould. The best situation for it is an east or west border. Exposure to too much sun is hurtful to it.

472. *CALCEOLARIA FLORIBUNDA*.—*Many-flowered Lady's Slipper*.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

A fine, hardy species, from Chile ; it forms an upright branching plant, covered with a profusion of drooping, pale yellow blossoms, during the autumn months.

It is usually treated as an Annual, turned into the open border in May. In favourable seasons it will produce a few seeds, or it may be increased by dividing the roots.

473. LUPINUS ORNATUS.—*Sky-blue Perennial Lupine.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A hardy Perennial, flowering from May to November ; this is one of the finest of the species. Nothing can surpass the lovely azure blue flowers. Native of Columbia.

474. BLACKWELLIA PADIFLORA.—*Bird Cherry-flowered Blackwellia.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Tetragynia.

A hardy greenhouse plant, growing well in the open border during the summer ; very handsome when in flower, and increasing freely by cuttings.

It is a native of China.

475. PENTSTEMON VENUSTUM.—*Pretty Pentstemon.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This plant should be treated as a Biennial ; it is increased freely either by seed or cuttings. It flowers in great profusion during the months of July, August and September.

It is a native of North America.

It is necessary to remark, that it is indispensable that the seed should be sown in a cold frame, for an attempt to raise it in heat will be quite fruitless.

476. CLEOME SPECIOSISSIMA.—*Showy Cleome.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

This is a tender Annual, and extremely beautiful ; it is more adapted for the border in the summer, than in the

greenhouse, though it is advisable to have a plant or two in reserve under glass, to secure seeds, in case those in the open air should fail. It flowers late in the summer.

477. *CALCEOLARIA HERBERTIANA*.—*Mr. W. Herbert's Calceolaria*.

Class 2d.—Diandria Monogynia.

This is a branching shrub, about 2 feet high, almost always in flower, producing two distinct crops of blossoms; it will probably prove one of the most ornamental species yet in cultivation.

It is a native of Chile.

It is a half-hardy plant, requiring protection from severe frost in winter, but growing in the summer better in the open air than under a glass; it is readily increased by cuttings.

478. *PENTSTEMON DEUSTUM*.—*Parched Pentstemon*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A hardy Perennial, increased readily by division of the roots in autumn, and growing well in any common garden soil.

It is a native of North-west America.

479. *GREVILLEA PUNICEA*.—*Scarlet Grevillea*.

Class 4th.—Tetrandria Monogynia.

This beautiful species may be seen at Mr. Mackay's, of Clapton, and we scarcely know a more desirable greenhouse plant.

480. *CASSIA AUSTRALIS*.—*New Holland Cassia*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

This is a native of New South Wales.

It is one of the handsomest of the genus, and highly deserving of cultivation, as a plant to occupy the open border of a conservatory. Its flowers are numerous; of the richest yellow.

481. *ASTRAGALUS SUCCULENTUS*.—*Succulent Milk Vetch*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This plant was originally found by Dr. Richardson in Arctic America. It is an unpretending, hardy, herbaceous plant, growing freely in peat, among other plants, and flowering in June: it is propagated by division of the roots, or by seed.

482. *LOBELIA PURPUREA*.—*Purple Lobelia*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Monogamia.

This is a handsome, half-shrubby plant, growing in the open border in the summer, but requiring protection in the winter. It does not ripen its seeds, and can only be increased by cuttings, or division of the crown of the root.

It is a native of Chile.

483. *PODOLOBIUM TRILOBATUM*.—*Three-lobed Podolobium*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A pretty greenhouse shrub, introduced by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, of Hammersmith. It blows in June, and produces beautiful lively yellow and red flowers.

It is increased chiefly by cuttings, which, however, do not strike very freely.

484. *KENNEDYA MONOPHYLLA*.—*One-leaved Kennedyya*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

It is a greenhouse plant of much beauty, propagated readily by cuttings ; it flowers in March and April.

It is a native of New Holland.

485. *SENECIO LILACINUS*.—*Lilac Senecio*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A most lovely shrubby plant, cultivated easily in the conservatory, striking freely from cuttings, and well adapted for the flower garden in the summer.

It is supposed to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

486. *GEUM CHILENSE*, *var. GRANDIFLORUM*.—*Chilian Geum, large-flowered Variety*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

This plant is become a universal favourite among cultivators, for the sake of the rich colour of the flowers, and the facility with which it is cultivated in any garden, and in any situation ; indeed, it does not appear to require any particular care, growing as freely, and seeding as abundantly as the first variety.

It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and it is a plant well worth seeing when in flower.

487. *RIBES SANGUINEUM*.—*Purple-flowered Currant*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This is as hardy as the common currant of the gardens, and bears a vast profusion of bunches of the most lovely purplish-red flowers, during the end of April and beginning

of May, remaining in perfection full three weeks. Its fruit is not so much an object of admiration as the blossoms.

It is increased readily by cuttings, and requiring no particular management, except that it should be planted in a dry situation, and not in peat soil, as it is apt to die in swampy places. It is not inferior in beauty to any plant yet in cultivation. It may be seen in the garden at Chiswick.

488. *VACCINIUM OVATUM*.—*Ovate-leaved Bilberry*.

Class 8th or 10th.—Octandria or Decandria Monogynia.

This is a hardy handsome evergreen shrub, flowering in March and April. In two years it becomes a bush at least two feet high, bearing a vast quantity of pink flowers. It is propagated by layers, like the rest of the genus. It affects shade: but while it is much injured by exposure to the full rays of the sun, it suffers equally from a total absence of direct solar light, so that it will not thrive under a north wall.

It is a native of the North-west of America.

489. *SALVIA FULGENS*.—*The Cardinal Sage*.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

This splendid herbaceous plant may be seen in July (at which season it flowers) in the garden of the Horticultural Society. It grows about 3 feet high, and strikes freely from cuttings. This species displays its nodding heads of dazzling scarlet in all their native beauty. On this account the cardinal sage may be expected to prove a most valuable addition to our early autumnal flowers; for if it succeeds so well in a summer almost unparalleled for cold, wet, and gloom, what may not be hoped from it in a more genial

season. It is therefore probable that it will prove capable of bearing our winters without protection.

490. SPARAXIS PENDULA.—*Pendulous-flowered Sparaxis.*

Class 3rd.—Triandria Monogynia.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. It blossoms in a conservatory in the month of June, when the flowering stems were 4 feet high, and the length of the full-grown leaves nearly 3 feet.

Propagated either by division of the root or by seed. This is a handsome conservatory plant, well worth cultivation.

491. MALVA PURPURATA.—*Purple Mallow.*

Class 16th.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

A Perennial herbaceous plant, increasing very little by the root, but producing seeds in dry seasons. It flowers in June, and continues in beauty till the frosts of autumn nip it. It requires no particular attention, thriving in any common garden soil.

492. SPIRÆA ARIÆFOLIA.—*Beam Tree-leaved Spiræa.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Pentagynia.

A handsome, hardy shrub, native of the North-west of North America. It flowers in June and July, when its large loose panicles render it a handsome object.

Quite hardy, and easily increased by cuttings or by layers.

493. ROSA MULTIFLORA, var. PLATYPHYLLA.—*The Seven Sisters' Rose.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

This is the most beautiful of all the climbing roses of

our gardens, and is a native of China. The splendid blossoms which it produces renders it a general favourite. Great care, however, should be taken to protect the shoots, by mats or straw, during the winter.

It blew in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it flowered under a south wall in a most beautiful manner, but the situation afterwards proved too hot for it, and the plant became sickly. An east or west wall, or open trellis-work, suits it better. It is admirably adapted, on account of its loose, rambling habit, to form an ornament to an archway.

The Chinese call it the "Seven Sisters' Rose," because about seven flowers open at the same time, each varying from the other from a pale rose-colour, through several gradations, to a deep rich crimson. It blossoms from May to September.

494. *CALCEOLARIA DIFFUSA*.—*Spreading Calceolaria*.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

A half-hardy plant, growing and flowering beautifully in the open border, during the months of July, August, and September, but requiring to be taken up, to guard it from frost, and kept in a frame during winter.

It is propagated both by seed and cuttings.

495. *COREOPSIS ATKINSONIANA*.—*Perennial Dyer's Coreopsis*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia.

A native of an island on the river Columbia.

This is a very pretty plant, propagated either by division of the roots or by seeds, which are produced abundantly. It flowers from July to November.

496. LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS, var. ALBIFLORUS.—*White large-leaved Perennial Lupine.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This beautiful plant is a variety of that deep blue species now so common an ornament of our gardens.

A native of North America, and perpetuates itself by seeds, without varying. It flowers in June.

497. POTENTILLA ARGUTA.—*Close-flowered Potentilla.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

A native of North America.

It is a hardy Perennial, with a handsome foliage, and by no means inelegant in its bloom. It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society. The flowers make their appearance in the month of August.

498. LOPHOSPERMUM ERUBESCENS.—*Blushing Lophospermum.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This very handsome climber is a native of Mexico.

It grows most luxuriantly during the summer, trained to a wall or treillage; but requires to be protected during winter, that the woody stems may be preserved from the frost, to push forth new flowering branches the succeeding year. It increases so readily by cuttings, that it will soon be generally known. It blows in August.

499. ROSA RUGA.—*The Ruga Rose.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

This beautiful variety, as a garden plant, is one of the

most valuable that we are acquainted with. It will sometimes grow 10 or 12 feet in the year, and therefore well adapted to scrambling over old pales, or to covering any other place in which a wildness of appearance is desirable. It is full as fragrant as the sweet-scented Chinese Rose, in colour deeper, especially before being fully expanded. It is readily increased by cuttings.

500. *LOASA AMBROSIAEFOLIA*.—*Ambrosia-leaved Loasa*.

Class 13th.—Polyandria Monogynia.

This is a very beautiful new Annual, it was placed on the south side of a yew hedge in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it grew vigorously, attaining a height of about 2 feet and a half, flowering from July to September, and producing seed freely.

It perished at the first approach of frost.

501. *SEDUM CEPÆA*.—*Panicled Stonecrop*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Pentagynia.

It is an Annual, and well adapted to ornamental rock-work. It also grows well in the common border.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

502. *CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS*.—*Spotted Calochortus*.

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

A remarkable and beautiful bulbous plant, which flowers in June; at which season it gives a new feature to the flower garden; it is cultivated without difficulty. The bulb should be kept dry till Christmas, and then planted in a pot and placed in the greenhouse, whence it may be placed

in the border till frosts appear. It succeeds well in either loam and sand, or common garden mould. It should be planted in the border the latter end of May.

503. *LIMNANTHES DOUGLASII*.—*Douglas' Limnanthes*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A neat little Annual, with flowers of a delicate yellow colour, bordered with white, and most agreeably fragrant. It affects rather a moist and shady situation. It flowers in autumn, and ripens seeds in tolerable plenty.

504. *MIMULUS SMITHII*.—*Smith's Monkey Flower*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This beautiful and hardy plant is a Perennial, which flowers in July. It thrives best in bog earth when placed in an open situation.

It is supposed to be a native of North America. It may be propagated either by seed or by parting the root.

505. *PERNETTIA MUCRONATA*.—*Pointed-leaved Pernettia*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A hardy evergreen shrub, of considerable beauty. It is usually cultivated in peat soil, as an American plant. In three years it will rise above two feet high, forming itself into a bushy appearance. The dark colour of its foliage adds greatly to its beauty.

506. *GILIA ACHILLEÆFOLIA*.—*Milfoil-leaved Gilia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A new hardy Annual, which flowers in August. It will continue in perfection till the beginning of December,

when the cold nights will destroy it. The bloom is a pretty purple, that may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

507. RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM, *var.* ALBUM.—*White Tree Rhododendron.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

Never did we behold any flower more perfectly lovely than was this, when we received it from the Conservatory in the month of February. Neither the rich crimson of the common tree Rhododendron, nor the deep rose-colour of its pale variety, can for a moment be compared with that admirable delicacy, which no art can imitate, and no pen describe. This beautiful plant blossoms in April.

The only way to cultivate this species is to treat them as hardy conservatory plants.

508. TRITELEIA LAXA.—*Loose-flowered Triteleia.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

This is considered to be a very handsome plant, easily propagated by offsets and seeds. It blossoms in June and July, perfectly hardy, and easy to cultivate, as it will grow in common garden soil, but prefers such a mixture of peat and sand as is found in a border for American plants.

509. GARRYA ELLIPTICA.—*Elliptic-leaved Garrya.*

Class 22nd.—Diœcia Tetrandria.

A hardy evergreen shrub, native of northern California. It has generally been cultivated in peat, but it certainly prefers a loamy soil, and is readily increased by layers.

510. DIPLOPAPPUS INCANUS.—*Hoary Diplopappus.*

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A handsome half-shrubby species. A native of California; its flowers are of a rich lilac, with a bright yellow disk; it is rather tender, and should be protected during winter in a frame. In summer it grows freely, in any warm situation. It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

511. PHACELIA TANACETIFOLIA.—*Tansy-leaved Phacelia.*

Class 5th.—Pentandria Digynia.

This is a more elegant plant than many of the species. It grows to the height of a foot, or sometimes to nearly two feet. It is a hardy Annual, thriving in any soil or situation. A native of California.

512. ERICA CODONODES.—*Bell-bearing Heath.*

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This plant is perfectly hardy, disregarding both frost and snow, being often covered with flowers from top to bottom, and forming a most beautiful object.

It begins to blossom in February, and continues to the end of May. It thrives best in light sandy peat, and is increased either by cuttings, struck in sand under a bell-glass, or by layers bent down in July. It will sometimes rise as high as 10 or 12 feet.

It is a native of the South of Europe.

513. MAYTENUS CHILENSIS.—*Chilian Mayten.*

Class 23rd.—Polygamia Monœcia.

A handsome evergreen shrub; it succeeds best trained

to the front of a south wall, but it will survive the winter without protection.

It is a native of Chili, and flowers in May. It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

514. RHODANTHE MANGLESII.—*Capt. Mangles' Rodanthe*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

A charming greenhouse plant. An Annual which is in perfection from May to June, at which time there is nothing in the gardens that equals it in beauty.

It was first introduced from the Swan River Colony in New Holland, by Capt. Mangles, R.N., after whom we have named it.

515. GILIA TRICOLOR.—*Three-coloured Gilia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This beautiful plant is quite hardy, and will grow in almost any soil. Both the general appearance of the plant, and the abundance and brilliancy of colour of the flowers, must be a general favourite. It flowers from July to September, but it may be retarded or advanced by a little management.

It is a native of California, and an Annual, which produces seeds freely.

516. LUPINUS NANUS.—*Dwarf Lupine*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This Annual is very pretty; the colours being bright purple, intermingled with white and rose. If sown in the autumn it will flower in May and June; if sown in spring it will flower in August and September.

A native of California.

517. LEPTOSIPHON ANDROSACEUS.—*Androsace-like*
Leptosiphon.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This is a bushy Annual, growing to the height of 8 or 10 inches. Although the species is perfectly hardy, yet it cannot bear the extreme heat of summer, and only flourishes in the spring and autumn, when the sun has lost his power, and the nights are cool with heavy dews. It should therefore either be sown in the autumn, so as to flower early; or in June, in order that it may appear in September. Any kind of soil will suit it, but it would be well to try it in a shady border amongst the American plants.

It is a native of California.

518. SOLANUM ETUBEROSUM.—*Tuberless Solanum*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This curious plant is a hardy Perennial; a native of Chili. It bears its rich clusters of deep purple blossoms, with a golden yellow centre, from July to October, and is very easily increased by dividing the underground stems, after it has done blowing.

519. DEUTZIA SCABRA.—*Rough-leaved Deutzia*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Trigynia.

A new hardy shrub, a native of Japan. It strikes freely from cuttings or layers, thriving in common garden soil.

It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

520. LALAGE ORNATA.—*Gay-flowering Lalage.*

Class 16th.—Monadelphia Decandria.

A native of New Holland, and one of the prettiest from that country. Its leaves are of a deep rich green, and the colour of the flowers is a pleasing mixture of yellow, orange, purple, and crimson. It requires to be kept in a well-aired greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings.

521. COLLINSIA BICOLOR.—*Two-coloured Collinsia.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A new handsome hardy Annual, and produces its pretty two-coloured blossoms in May and June, when it has been sown the previous autumn; if sown in May, it will flower in August and September.

522. LITHOSPERMUM ROSMARINIFOLIUM.—*Rosemary-leaved Gromwell.*

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A native of the South of Italy; it is a beautiful and highly interesting species, and one of the best adapted for rock-work. It requires no particular management, except to be protected from wet in winter, it has increased in size and beauty since it has been in this country.

It flowers in September, and the blue of the flowers is of the most intense and brilliant tint, and increased by cuttings.

523. CHELONE CENTRANTHIFOLIA.—*Valerian-leaved Chelone.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.

A new hardy herbaceous plant; a species of consider-

ble beauty, growing well in any soil or situation, if exposed to the sun.

A native of California. Flowers from July to November, and produces seeds in tolerable plenty.

524. *ÆNOTHERA VIMINEA*.—*Long-branched Ænothera*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This is an Annual of great beauty and perfectly hardy, it affects a dry situation.

A native of California, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society. It flowers in the month of August and September.

525. *ÆNOTHERA DECUMBENS*.—*Decumbent Purple Ænothera*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This is also a very desirable species, and a perfectly hardy Annual, growing readily in common garden soil, and flowering in August and September.

If some of them were blown in pots, they would produce their blossoms in much greater perfection, as it would check their over-luxuriance, though they cease flowering sooner. It is a native of California.

526. *SPIRÆA CHAMÆDRIFOLIA*.—*Germander-leaved Spiræa*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Pentagynia.

This is a beautiful shrub, quite hardy, and very ornamental. It flowers in June, and sometimes rises to the height of five feet or more. The bloom is white, and rather large.

527. *TRACHYMENE CÆRULEA*.—*Blue-flowered Trachymene*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Digynia.

This beautiful Annual, is a native of New Holland. It is a half-hardy Annual, flowering in great beauty in the open border, in October and November; but in such situations it does not ripen seed, so that it would be desirable to keep some of them in the greenhouse, and treat them as Balsams and similar Annuals: so managed they will flower from July to November.

528. *COREOPSIS AUREA*.—*Golden Coreopsis*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Frustranea.

It is a hardy Biennial, remarkable for the beauty of its heads of flowers, which are large, bright yellow, and supported by long slender stalks.

It rises in height about three feet, and is a native of North America.

529. *COTONEASTER FRIGIDA*.—*Mountain Cotoneaster*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Di-Pentagynia.

It forms a small but very handsome deciduous tree, with snow-white blossoms, during April and May, and in September and October it produces bunches of bright red haws, extremely pretty.

It is perfectly hardy, and may be increased abundantly by grafting upon the Whitethorn stock.

It is a native of Nipal.

530. *SPERMADICTYON AZUREUM*.—*Azure-flowered Netseed*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This beautiful shrub grows to the height of 10 and 12

feet, well furnished with branches. It blows from November until March, during which time it is indescribably beautiful, and perfumes the air by its delicious fragrance, the colour of its flowers are azure blue.

It is a native of Nipal, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

531. CLINTONIA ELEGANS.—*Elegant Clintonia.*

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Monogynia.

This is one of the most beautiful Annuals with which we are acquainted. The flowers when grown in broad patches resemble a carpet of silver and blue.

It blows from June till August, and as it produces but few seeds, it is necessary to be cautious of collecting them.

532. PRUNUS DASYCARPA.—*Purple-fruited Apricot.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Monogynia.

This is the plant commonly known as the Black Apricot; as a fruit it is of no kind of value, but as a handsome hardy tree it well deserves cultivation, for the beauty of its blossoms. It is treated in all respects as a common Apricot, and blossoms about the same time.

533. VIOLA PRÆMORSA.—*Bitten-rooted Violet.*

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

An exceeding pretty Perennial, hardy, and thrives best among rock work, it affects a north aspect.

It flowers in April, and is a native of California.

534. HOSACHIA BICOLOR.—*Two-coloured Hosachia.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A pretty Perennial, quite hardy, and easily increased by

seeds. The plants should be put out in the autumn, where they are to remain for blowing.

It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society. If the plants are strong enough, some may be put out in the month of March.

535. *PENTSTEMON GLANDULOSUM*.—*Glandular Pentstemon*.

Class 14th. Didynamia Angiospermia.

The new species of *Lupinus* and *Pentstemon* will be probably found the most interesting to the cultivator, in consequence of the great beauty and variety of their forms, and their hardy habits.

As they are natives of the North-west of America, the mean temperature of which is supposed to be very like that of Great Britain, they seem as well adapted to our climate as to their own, and flourish as gaily on the fertile margin of the Thames, as on the rude banks of the Columbia and Multnomah.

The above plant is a hardy Perennial, increased by seeds or division of its roots. It produces its beautiful flowers in June.

536. *ARGEMONE GRANDIFLORA*.—*Large-flowered Mexican Poppy*.

Class 13th.—Polyandria Monogynia.

This is one of the most ornamental hardy Annuals we are acquainted with, and far superior to any of the Poppy tribe, except *Eschscholtzia Californica*. It seems doubtful whether it is not more particularly a Perennial.

It is a native of Mexico, flowering from June to September.

537. PENTSTEMON SPECIOLUM.—*Showy Pentstemon*.

Class 14.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A beautiful Perennial species, and a native of North-west America. It flowers from June to September.

We must not depend so much upon propagation by the roots as from the seeds, which are produced in abundance. It is quite hardy, and grows in common garden soil.

538. THERMOPSIS FABACEA.—*Bean-leaved Thermopsis*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

It is a good herbaceous plant, remarkable for the neatness of its foliage and flowers. It rises from 2 to 3 feet high, and easily increased by division of its creeping roots.

It is a native of Asia, and also of America.

539. PENTSTEMON SCOULERI.—*Dr. Scouler's Pentstemon*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A very hardy Perennial, growing in any soil, and increased abundantly either by seeds or cuttings. It blossoms in May and June, and is one of the handsomest border-flowers of that season.

It is a native of the Kettle Falls of the Columbia.

540. PENTSTEMON PRUINOSUM.—*Blue-leaved Pentstemon*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

It is perfectly hardy and Perennial, but like many other plants is apt to exhaust itself so much in flowering, that it is necessary to pinch off part of the buds, upon their first appearance,—a practice which may be advantageously adopted with regard to all plants having similar habits.

It should be cultivated in a shady place, in some light soil, in which it will flower beautifully during all June, July, and August, ripening seeds in tolerable abundance.

It is a native of the Columbia.

541. *LOPHANTHUS ANISATUS*.—*Anise-scented Lophanthus*.

Class 14th.—*Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

A handsome hardy Perennial, flowering profusely in the months of July, August, and September, and is remarkable for the strong scent of Anise, which it yields when slightly bruised. It is propagated by division of the roots.

542. *PENTSTEMON GLAUCUM*.—*Glaucus Pentstemon*.

Class 14th.—*Didynamia Angiospermia*.

A dwarf species, thriving in common soil, flowering in profusion in August and September, and propagated by division of the roots and by seeds. It grows about a foot high. It is a native of America.

543. *PENTSTEMON ACUMINATUM*.—*Pointed-leaved Pentstemon*.

Class 14th —*Didynamia Angiospermia*.

This is one of the greatest beauties of the species, but the most difficult to cultivate. It flowers in great profusion from June to August, and will not produce seed, though this difficulty may be removed when a proper soil is found to suit it.

The plant may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

It is a native of the barren sandy plains of the Columbia.

544. ISOPOGON FORMOSUS.—*Handsome Isopogon.*

Class 4th.—Tetrandria Monogynia.

This is the most beautiful of its genus. A greenhouse shrub, remarkable for its hard, neat, rigid, divided leaves, and heads of purple flowers. Propagated by ripened cuttings, struck under a bell-glass.

It blossoms in July; and is a native of New Holland.

545. STACHYS GERMANICA, var. PUBESCENS.—*Pubescent German Stachys.*

Class 14th.—Dydimamia Gymnospermia.

It is a hardy Perennial, flowering from June to August, propagated by division of the roots. The common soil of the garden will suit it.

546. PENTSTEMON ATTENUATUM. *Taper-pointed Pentstemon.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

One of the hardiest of its handsome genus, growing from 1 to 2 feet. It flourishes in any garden mould, propagated readily by division of its spreading roots.

It flowers from July to the end of September, and is a native of the Mountains of Lewis and Clark's River.

547. BIGNONIA CHERERE.—*The Cherere Bignonia.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This beautiful species is a conservatory plant, and is a native of French Guiana.

It is pre-eminently beautiful among the lovely race of climbers. Propagated readily by cuttings, and requiring no particular management beyond that of giving it plenty of room to run.

548. GAUTHERIA SHALLON.—*The Shallon Gautheria.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

This is a hardy handsome evergreen, running along the surface of the ground, but with no disposition to arrive at a stature exceeding that of a dwarf bush.

It is a native of North-west America. It is readily increased from layers and suckers, but seldom produces seed.

549. HOVEA PURPUREA.—*Purple Hovea.*

Class 16th.—Monadelphia Decandria.

A New Holland plant; a greenhouse shrub of much beauty, flowering freely, and having a neat healthy foliage. In the summer it will grow in the open air; but it must be removed back into the greenhouse upon the approach of frost. It may be propagated by striking young cuttings under a bell-glass, in white sand, mixed with a small quantity of fine light mould, which are afterwards to be shifted into a mixture of equal parts of peat and light sandy loam.

550. BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.—*Holly-leaved Berberry.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

It is a very ornamental evergreen, rising nearly two feet high, and remarkable for the extremely lucid surface of its leaves, which, when they first appear in the spring, are of a delicate reddish cast, but become a deep rich green towards the autumn.

It is perfectly hardy, requiring no protection even in the most severe weather. It seems disposed to produce fruit,

in which case it will be easy to increase it, but there is a great difficulty of making it strike from layers.

It flowers in March and April, and is a native of North-west America.

551. *SALVIA FOLIOSA*.—*Leafy Mexican Sage*.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

It is a hardy Annual, flowering in August and September, and readily propagated by seeds.

It is a native of Mexico, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

552. *CHEIRANTHUS MUTABILIS*.—*Changeable Wall-flower*.

Class 15th.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.

A beautiful half-shrubby plant, that flowers in April. The changeableness in colour of the petals is most remarkable; at first they appear with pale lilac, and then gradually after to purple, so that many tints are present at the same time upon one raceme.

It requires the protection of a greenhouse in winter, and may be propagated by cuttings of the young wood, struck in heat, under a bell-glass.

It is a native of Teneriffe.

553. *ROSE CLARE*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

The great beauty of the variety consists in its constant flowering, and the deep rich crimson of its petals; besides which its foliage is of a rich deep green, and not more affected by cold than that of the common China rose. It is an evergreen, and strikes freely from cuttings.

It is a native of Italy, presented by a gentleman, whose name it bears.

554. PIMELEA INTERMEDIA.—*Intermediate Pimelea.*

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

A neat greenhouse shrub, native of King George's Sound, in New Holland. It succeeds well in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and increases readily by cuttings. It blossoms in March.

555. LOW'S PURPLE LOBELIA.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Monogamia.

This plant first made its appearance here from Scotland. To cultivators it is a plant of much importance. Its very brilliant colours, mostly dark purple, hardness, and facility of cultivation, are all points of great merit.

It grows about two feet high, is perfectly hardy in the summer, and flowers from May till October.

556. MR. YOUNG'S CALCEOLARIA.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

It grows freely in rich soil, and is increased by division of the roots. It requires an airy situation in the greenhouse throughout the winter. Early in the spring care should be taken to observe its progress, so as always to give it ample pot room, shifting it as soon as its roots reach the outside at the bottom of the pot, by which means much luxuriance of growth, and an astonishing abundance of flowers are ensured: but the greatest display of its beauty is to be obtained by planting it in rich soil

in the open border in May, where it will uninterruptedly increase in strength and splendor until October.

The plant may be seen at Messrs. Young's nursery, of Epsom, where we first saw it.

557. CARTON'S RHODODENDRON.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

The foliage is elegant, lucid, smooth, deep green, and will endure ordinary winters. In severe seasons it becomes deciduous, the flowers in that case being fully expanded before the leaves are much advanced. When the flowers first appear they are usually pale, which soon gives place to a healthy colour. Propagated readily by cuttings.

The plant was received from Mr. James Carton, gardener to the Earl of Caernarvon.

558. SCUTELLARIA ALPINA.—*Alpine Scutellaria*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.

A beautiful little herbaceous plant, flowering from June to September. It thrives best in peat, where it forms a neat bright green patch, about five or six inches high, and spreading as much as two feet. When covered with its lively purple and yellow blossoms it becomes a remarkable object. Common garden soil suits it, and it is readily increased by division of its roots.

A native of the mountains of Switzerland.

559. POTENTILLA LACINIOSA.—*Jagged-leaved Cinquefoil*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

A hardy herbaceous plant, native of Hungary, flowering in June and July. It is raised by seeds.

It may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

560. *ŒNOTHERA ANISOLOBA*.—*White Upright Evening Primrose*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This species is a native of the island of Chiloe, and grows from one to two feet high, forming a neat bright green, very erect, herbaceous bush, which puts forth beautiful white blossoms from July to October. It must be protected from frosts, though it may be cultivated in the open borders. It produces seeds very readily.

561. *FUCHSIA CACILLARIS*.—*Rod-Branched Fuchsia*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

An elegant deciduous shrub, apparently more hardy than most of the species. It blossoms all the summer till November, and grows freely in any kind of soil; is propagated by cuttings, and is a native of Mexico.

562. *PYRUS NIVALIS*.—*The Snow Pear*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Di-Pentagynia.

This Pear is more generally known in this country by the name of *Pyrus præcox*.

It is a native of the Alps of Austria, and quite hardy, though the fruit is very inferior.

563. *CAMASSIA ESCULENTA*.—*Eatable Quamash*.

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

This very beautiful plant is a native of North-west America. It flowers in July. We scarcely remember to have

seen a more strikingly handsome bulbous plant, no art can do justice to the rich colour of the flower, which, although of the most intense purple, yet is so relieved by the satiny sparkling lustre of the cuticle as to have quite a light and elegant effect. The proper situation for it is under a north wall, planted in peat soil, proving perfectly hardy, and is increased by seeds.

564. *HAKEA LINEARIS*.—*Linear-leaved Hakea*.

Class 4th. Tetandria Monogynia.

It forms a very beautiful evergreen bush, remarkable for the glossiness and rich deep bright green of the leaves. The flowers are produced in great abundance in the month of August. It is a hardy plant, and must be considered as a hardy greenhouse species. It is increased by cuttings of the wood just ripened, and is a native of New Holland.

565. *POTENTILLA VISCOSA*.—*Viscid Cinquefoil*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

A hardy herbaceous plant, supposed to be a native either of Siberia or Arabia, it grows readily in any common soil, and blossoms in the months of June, July, and August.

566. *RUSSELL'S POTENTILLA*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

It is a perfectly hardy Perennial, increased by the division of its crown, and flowering most part of the summer. It was raised by Mr. Russell of Battersea.

567. *SOULANGIA RUBRA*.—*Red Soulangia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A hardy greenhouse plant, extremely neat in its foliage,

and rather pretty when its brick-red flowers make their appearance.

It is propagated by cuttings or seed, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

568. *ÆNOTHERA GLAUCA*.—*Glaucous Ænothera*.

Class 8th. Octandria Monogynia.

One of the handsomest of its species. Its deep rich green leaves and very brilliant yellow flowers, render it a great ornament of the flower-garden in the autumn. It thrives in any common soil, and is easily increased by division of the crown of its roots; to preserve it in a healthy state it should not be much mutilated for the purpose of increase, as it frequently weakens the plants.

569. *HOVEA VILLOSA*.—*Shaggy Hovea*.

Class 16th.—Monadelphia Decandria.

This pretty species is a native of New Holland, and requires an airy greenhouse. It flowers in April, and is easily propagated by cuttings.

570. *DILLWYNIA GLYCINIFOLIA*.—*Glycine-leaved Dillwynia*..

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A beautiful greenhouse plant, native of the South-west coast of New Holland, where it was originally found in King George's Sound. It is increased by cuttings, and blossoms in April.

571. *SOLANUM CRISPUM*.—*Crimped-leaved Solanum*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This is a tolerable hardy plant, and very ornamental.

If tied to a stick, and thus forced to grow erect, it will throw out a great number of lateral branchlets, at the end of every one of which will be a bunch of flowers.

It is a native of the island of Chiloe, It will grow readily in any common soil, and is propagated by cuttings. It blows in April, and may be seen at the garden of the Horticultural Society.

572. ASTER AMYGDALINUS.—*Almond-leaved Aster.*

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A hardy handsome Perennial, rising to five or six feet. It flowers in September, and is readily increased by division of its roots.

It is a native of North America.

573. SALPIGLOSSIS ATROPURPUREA.—*Dark Purple Salpiglossis.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This beautiful species of a lovely genus is remarkable for the intense blackish purple colour of its flowers. It is a Biennial, the seeds of which should be sown in the summer, so that the young plants may be well established by the end of autumn. They should then be kept in a good airy greenhouse during the winter, and afterwards be either shifted into large pots for flowering, under glass, or transferred to the open ground, the same as tender Annuals. The soil proper for them is a strong loam, for they will not thrive in a dry light soil.

Its native place is Chile.

574. ACACIA PENTADENIA.—*Fern-leaved Acacia*.

Class 23rd.—Polygamia Monœcia.

It is a very elegant greenhouse plant, flowering in April, and if not equal to some of its species in the beauty of its blossoms, it is perhaps superior in the graceful character of its foliage. It is propagated by cuttings in the same manner as other New Holland Acacias.

575. HOVEA CHOROZEMÆFOLIA.—*Chorozema-leaved Hovea*.

Class 16th.—Monadelphia Decandria.

A very handsome greenhouse shrub, scarcely less remarkable for the beauty of its foliage than for the rich colour of its blossoms. It may be propagated by young cuttings placed under a bell-glass.

It is a native of New Holland.

576. EPACRIS NIVALIS.—*Snowy Epacris*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

It forms an evergreen bush, which when loaded like an Andromeda, with hundreds of snow-white flowers, is exceedingly ornamental. It should be protected in the greenhouse in the winter, and in the summer it will bear the open air. It is propagated by cuttings, blows in July, and is a native of New Holland.

577. ASTER SPECTABILIS.—*Showy Aster*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

This is among the most beautiful of the tribe; it flowers in September and October, and is easily preserved and multiplied in any common soil.

After it has done blowing, it is increased by taking a division of the root; this must be performed with care.

578. LUPINUS MUTABILIS.—*Changeable Lupine.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A very handsome plant, quite as hardy as the other Lupines, growing freely in the border in common soil, and flowering from July till the severe frosts of November or December. It is propagated both by cuttings and seeds. This plant is supposed by some persons to be an Annual.

579. SCHIZANTHUS RETUSUS.—*Blunt-petalled Schizanthus.*

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

This plant is a far more striking species than any other on account of its richer and more brilliant colours; it is doubtful if it will endure our winters, it is therefore advisable to consider it a greenhouse plant, where it will flower for four months. It is an Annual, easily increased by seeds, and a native of the Andes of Mendoza.

580. DIANTHUS LIBANOTIS.—*The Pink of Lebanon.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Trigynia.

This most lovely species was found upon the highest point of Mount Lebanon. It flowers in August, and grows to the height of three or four feet, and may be increased either by pipings or layers. If it be planted in a warm and dry situation it will thrive in the open air; it is supposed to be the finest of the genus. It affects a light loamy soil.

581. *ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS*, *var. GRANDIFLORA*.—*Large-flowered Evening Primrose*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This plant is not uncommon in gardens ; it is one of the handsomest of all Biennials, and as easily managed as the common *Œnothera biennis* itself. The seeds should be sown at Midsummer ; and the plants so obtained should remain in the seed-bed till the next year, when they will flower. It is a bad plan to transplant them, as it prevents their blooming well ; and it is unnecessary, for if they are thinned when young they will require no further care.

582. *CALCEOLARIA CRENATIFLORA*.—*Crenate-flowered Calceolaria*.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

It is an herbaceous plant, growing from a foot to two feet high, and of a remarkably dark rich green in the foliage ; is as hardy a species as any of the genus. Like all the other species, plenty of air and a cool situation when in the growing state are absolutely indispensable to it ; for in no way do the whole of the herbaceous kinds thrive so well near London as kept in pots in a cool shady frame. It is increased by seeds, and by division of the crown of the root.

This is one of the handsomest of the Chilian *Calceolarias*. The plant was collected in the Island of Chiloe.

583. *XEROPHYLLUM SETIFOLIUM*.—*Tough-leaved Xerophyllum*.

Class 6th. Hexandria Monogynia.

A beautiful herbaceous plant, which blows in June and

July ; it grows vigorously in a peat border, and will thrive in the most exposed situations and driest seasons. A division of the crown of the roots is the usual mode of propagating it, unless it ripens seeds, which sometimes happens.

It is a native of North America ; and the plant may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

584. *ASTER CONCINNUS*.—*Neat Aster*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Superflua.

A hardy Perennial, growing nearly three feet high, and flowering in September and October.

A native of the plains and woodland of North America.

It is remarked by those who have gardens this is one of the species the most worth cultivating, because of the gay colour of its flowers and its neat appearance. The stem is generally tinged more or less with purple. It is propagated by a division of the root.

585. *COLLOMIA COCCINEA*.—*Brick-red Collomia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A hardy Annual, a native of Chile. If sown rather thick in a mass it will shew itself to advantage. The seeds should be sown in March, in the open border, when the flowers will appear in June ; if again sown in April a second crop of flowers may be had in September and October, seasons which suit it rather better than in the dog-days.

It may be seen at the proper season in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

586. *SENECIO TUSSILAGINIS*.—*Coltsfoot-leaved Groundsel*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Superflua.

It is a handsome greenhouse plant, flowering very abundantly in May and June, readily increased by cuttings; and is a native of Teneriffe.

587. *LUPINUS RIVULARIS*.—*River Lupine*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

It forms a handsome hardy Perennial, flowering in great profusion from May to September.

It is a native of California, and may be increased freely by seeds and cuttings.

588. *CALANDRINIA SPECIOSA*.—*Showy Calandrinia*.

Class 13th.—Polyandria Monogynia.

This is a hardy and handsome Annual, propagated readily by seeds. It loves dry and exposed situations, and flourishes most in hot weather; it should be grown in rather a rich soil; it flowers in May and June if sown in March, or in September and October if sown in April. In a hot dry bank, when the sun is shining full upon it, with all its large rich crimson blossoms fully expanded, and reposing upon the soft velvety bed formed by its succulent leaves, it is a most beautiful object.

It is a native of California.

589. *STENACTIS SPECIOSA*.—*Showy Stenactis*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A hardy Perennial, native of California. It is very

showy, and flowers from July to October. It increases freely by parting the roots, and it also produces seeds abundantly.

Although a Perennial, this also may be treated as an Annual, for seedlings flower early enough the first year to ripen their seeds. It will grow in any common garden soil, and seems to require no care in its cultivation. A bed of it thickly planted is very pretty.

590. LUPINUS ELEGANS.—*Drooping-leaved Lupine.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A very pretty Annual, native of Mexico. It flowers in the open air most abundantly in June, and ripens its seeds in tolerable quantity.

Of all the annual Lupines this is by far the handsomest, and in the opinion of many persons it rivals the best of the Perennial species.

591. PIMELEA SYLVESTRIS.—*Forest Pimelea.*

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

A hardy and very pretty greenhouse shrub, easily increased by cuttings. It is a native of the southern coast of New Holland.

It may be seen at Mr. Knight's Nursery of the King's Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in June.

592. POTENTILLA GLANDULOSA.—*Glandular Cinquefoil.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

It is a hardy Perennial, easily increased by the division of its roots. It is a native of California.

It may be seen at the garden of the Horticultural Society in the month of August, when it is in blossom.

593. *ŒNOTHERA TENELLA*, var. *TENUIFOLIA*.—*Large Purple Chilean Evening Primrose.*

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

A hardy Annual of great beauty, requiring no particular treatment, and ripening seeds in abundance. It flowers in July and August with beautiful purple blossoms.

It is a native of Chile.

594. *CALCEOLARIA RUGOSA*.—*Sage-leaved Slipper-flower.*

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

It is a half-hardy plant, requiring in the winter no protection beyond a cold frame, or even a roof that extends over the border in which it is planted. It flowers all the summer, producing an abundance of yellow flowers, with brownish purple branches.

It is a native of Chile.

595. *AMELANCHIER FLORIDA*.—*Many-flowered Amelanchier.*

Class 12th.—Icosandria Pentagynia.

It forms a handsome hardy shrub in the way of the Snowy Mespilus; is propagated by layers, and produces its bloom in May.

It is a native of North-west America.

596. *CALLIPRORA LUTEA*.—*Yellow Pretty-face.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

A very handsome, and a hardy bulbous plant, growing freely in a shaded peat border, and flowering in July; it is propagated by offsets, which it produces pretty freely; it

may produce seeds, but at present it is doubtful if they ripen.

It is a native of North California.

597. *NICOTIANA PERSICA*.—*Shiraz Tobacco*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

It is rather a handsome Annual, exhaling a faint but pleasant odour in the evening, at which time its flowers are in perfection. It appears to require a dark rich soil, and most abundant watering during all the season of heat.

It is a native of Persia.

598. *HELLEBORUS ODORUS*.—*Sweet Hellebore*.

Class 13th.—Polyandria Polygynia.

A very desirable addition to the scanty store of winter-blowing flowers, lately introduced from Hungary by the Horticultural Society. Its flowers, which are produced at Christmas, have a faint smell, though an agreeable fragrance, which may be compared to newly-gathered Frontignac grapes. It thrives in a peat border, among bushy plants, but it should be protected in winter with litter.

599. *CENOTHERA DENSIFLORA*.—*Close-flowered Evening Primrose*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

A hardy Annual, producing seed in great abundance.

It is a native of North California, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society when in blossom.

600. *FRANCOA APPENDICULATA*.—*Sow thistle-leaved Francoa*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

A pretty herbaceous plant, found abundantly in various

parts of Chile, by the sides of hills, and in rather moist situations. In this country it grows freely in the open air in the summer, but requires protection in the winter; however, it thrives better if constantly kept in the greenhouse, where it can be freely exposed to light and air, without which the beautiful spots of its petals are scarcely developed. It is propagated by seeds and offsets.

601. *ASTER PUNICEUS*, *var. DEMISSUS*.—*Dwarf Blue Aster*.

Class 19th.—Syngenesia Superflua.

It is a very compact herbaceous plant, with pale green leaves and bluish flowers, which appear in August. It is amongst the handsomest of the genus, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

602. *NIEREMBERGIA FILICAULIS*.—*Slender-stemmed Nierembergia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

It is a pretty greenhouse Perennial, easily multiplied by cuttings, and requiring but a moderate degree of protection in winter, and should therefore be kept in an airy part of the house. It blossoms in May, and is a native of Mexico.

603. *VERBENA MULTIFIDA*, *var. CONTRACTA*.—*Dwarf Purple Vervain*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

It is a hardy Perennial, and one of the most robust varieties is a common ornament of the flower garden, blowing in July, with purple blossoms, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

It is a native of Chile.

604. PSORALEA MACROSTACHYA.—*Long-spiked Psoralea.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

It is a handsome hardy Perennial, yielding seed in tolerable plenty, and readily increased by division. It blows in July, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

It is a native of California.

605. PENTSTEMON STATICIFOLIUS.—*Sea Lavender-leaved Pentstemon.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A new hardy species of this beautiful genus, flowering in the month of June. The proper place where it thrives best is in a peat border. It is a very showy plant, producing beautiful large lilac flowers.

Is a native of California, and may be seen when in bloom in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

606. ARBUTUS PROCERA.—*Tall Arbutus, or Strawberry Tree.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A small shrub, which forms an evergreen bush, with a fine broad glossy foliage, and a very vigorous appearance, but requires to be carefully protected from extreme cold in winter, and succeeds best against a west wall. Its flowers are of a delicate greenish white.

It is a native of the North-west of America, and may be seen in the month of May, when it is in bloom, at Mr. Osborn's Nursery, of Fulham.

607. SCHIZANTHUS RETUSUS.—*Blunt-lipped Schizanthus.*

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

This very showy Annual is not uncommon in collections, and, as it ripens its seeds freely, and is of easy culture, it will soon become a universal favourite. It blossoms in July, and may be seen, when in flower, at Messrs. Allen and Rogers's Nursery at Battersea.

A light fresh earth will suit it best ; and if the plants are kept in the greenhouse, a free admission of air and light is absolutely necessary to preserve them in health and vigour, and to give the flowers their proper tints of colour.

It is a native of the Chilian Andes.

608. LUPINUS MUTABILIS, *var.* CRUCKSHANKSII.*Mr. Cruckshank's Lupine.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This plant is only Biennial, but assumes an arborescent habit, and, if kept in the conservatory, will continue to flourish for several years. It is increased by seeds, but the variety is not permanent.

The plant may be seen at the nursery of Mr. Little, King's Road, Chelsea. It is a native of the Peruvian Andes.

609. TROPÆOLUM MAJUS, *var.* ATROSANGUINEUM.*Dark red Indian Cress.*

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

Perhaps, of all plants cultivated for a long series of years, the Red Indian Cress, or Nasturtium, is the most striking example that can be adduced of the power pos-

essed by certain species of resisting the influences of soil and climate, and of preserving unchanged their characters, even to the colour of their flowers, the present being almost the only variation we have remarked of that common plant. Its large dark-red blossoms, of a velvety hue, render it a most desirable acquisition to the flower border. It is usually more dwarf than the common kind, and, like it, will thrive in almost any soil. It is readily increased by cuttings; but we have little doubt that it may likewise be increased from seed.

The plant may be seen at the Nursery of Messrs. Allen and Rogers, at Battersea.

610. *COLLOMIA LATERITIA*.—*Red-flowered Collomia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

It is a hardy Annual, of very easy culture, and ripens its seed freely, which come up spontaneously in the open border. It flowers in July, and may be seen at the Botanic Garden, Chelsea.

A native of Chile.

611. *VERBENA VENOSA*.—*Veiny-leaved Vervain*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This very showy species is a native of the Pampas of Buenos Ayres.

It will be found to grow in almost any soil; is readily increased by slips, and blossoms abundantly in the open borders during the summer months. The bloom is a brilliant purple.

It may be seen when in flower, in July, at Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea.

612. CLARKIA ELEGANS.—*Elegant Clarkia.*

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

A hardy Annual, producing seeds abundantly, and is of very easy culture.

Is a native of California.

It rises from one to two feet ; the branches long, purple, smooth, and shining, and covered with light blue blossoms.

613. PENTSTEMON OVATUS.—*Ovate-leaved Pentstemon.*

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A beautiful and hardy Perennial ; a native of the mountains about the grand rapids of the Columbia river ; it delights in a calcareous, or light loamy soil, and is increased by slips, or by seed. This highly ornamental genus has been greatly enriched by recent discoveries, but none of the others surpasses the present in the rich colouring of its blue flowers.

614. LUPINUS ORNATUS.—*Ornamental Lupine.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A hardy Perennial, flowering from May till the commencement of winter, and appearing to delight in a sandy soil.

A native of Columbia ; propagated by seeds, which it produces in abundance. The colour of the flowers vary, though in general it is a pale purple ; it is one of the hardiest of the genus, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

615. *FUCHSIA MACROSTUNA*, var. *GLOBOSA*.—*Ballocn-flowered Fuchsia*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This is a dwarf spreading shrub, rarely exceeding two feet in height, with nearly horizontal branches of a purple colour, and shining; this advantageously displays its numerous elegant and brilliant scarlet-coloured blossoms, which are produced successively from March to December; it succeeds very well in the open border during the summer and autumn, thrives in any light loamy soil, and is easily increased by cuttings. It far exceeds in beauty any of the numerous other varieties of this variable species.

It is a native of Mexico.

616. *GILIA AGGREGATA*.—*Tufted-flowered Gilia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A beautiful hardy plant, rising nearly to three feet. It delights in a loamy soil, and is increased by seeds. When in blossom few plants of this family surpass it in beauty, as the bright brick colour of the bloom renders it particularly dazzling. It blossoms in July; is a native of North America, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

617. *VERBENA SULPHUREA*.—*Sulphur-coloured Vervain*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This pretty Perennial is a native of Chile, blossoming in July and August. It affects a loamy soil, and grows luxuriantly in the open border during summer, but requires protection in the winter; it is increased readily by cuttings,

and may be seen when in blossom at Mr. Wm. Christy's Nursery at Clapham.

618. *ZAPPANIA NODIFLORA*, var. *ROSEA*.—*Pink-flowered Knotted Zappania*.

Class 14th.—*Didynamia Angiospermia*.

A Perennial, which when in blossom has a very pretty effect, being then adorned with innumerable heads of pink blossoms marked with yellow spots; it is nearly hardy, and is highly ornamental, whether in pots or in rock work. It affects a sandy peat and loam, and is increased by slips.

It is a native of America, and blows in July.

619. *PETROMARULA PINNATA*.—*Wing-leaved Candiot Rampion*.

Class 5th.—*Pentandria Monogynia*.

This beautiful Perennial is scarce, but it may be seen at Messrs. Young's Nursery at Epsom, where it blows in the month of August and September. It should be planted in the open ground in May, where it will blossom in abundance, but it requires protection in the winter, and is increased slowly by division. It affects a rich loamy soil, and is a native of the rocky shores and mountainous parts of Candia, and also on Mount Baldo in Italy.

620. *PERICALLIS TUSSILAGINIS*.—*Coltsfoot-leaved Pericallis*.

Class 19th.—*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*.

A highly ornamental Annual, a native of Teneriffe. Though it is usually regarded as an Annual, yet if they are kept in the greenhouse in the winter, they may survive

several years. It is readily increased by seeds, and appears to grow freely in almost any soil.

621. *ROSA INDICA*, var. *NIVEA*.—*White Noisette Rose*.

Class 12th.—Icosandria Polygynia.

This very handsome rose requires a rich loamy soil, is increased by cuttings, and requires the same treatment as the Noisette. It is a very free flowerer, often bearing from forty to fifty blossoms in a cluster; it is this which makes it difficult to obtain cuttings, though this may be obviated by taking some of the buds off from the lower branches. It blows in July.

622. *SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA*.—*Various-leaved Sollya*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This truly handsome evergreen twining shrub is a native of Van Dieman's Land. Although usually treated as a greenhouse plant, it proves to be nearly hardy, and when planted against a west wall it will rise to four or five feet, and will continue in bloom during the summer and autumn months, with a profusion of its brilliant azure blossoms. It requires a soil composed of peat and loam, and is readily increased by cuttings. It is ascertained that this plant will grow more vigorously against a wall, with a favourable aspect, than if kept in the conservatory.

623. *ARTANEMA FIMBRIATUM*.—*Fringed-flowered Artanema*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This is a Perennial of much beauty, and although it is usually treated as a greenhouse plant, it will be found to

succeed very well in the open border during the summer months, producing its purple blossoms and ripening its seeds freely. It affects a mixture of peat and loam, and is increased by seeds and cuttings, but the former mode is preferred. Its blossoms are large and showy, and it is considered an interesting addition to the gardens.

It is a native of New Holland, and blows in August and September.

624. *LABLAVIA VULGARIS*.—*Egyptian Haricot*.

Class 17.—Diadelphia Decandria.

It is an extremely showy plant, and is admirably suited for being trained to trellis work; a very ornamental plant, quite as hardy, and requiring the same treatment as the kidney bean. It is increased by seeds, which ripen well in the open air. The bloom is a pale purple, varying often to dark purple, and sometimes white.

It blows in August and September, and may be seen at Mr. Little's Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea.

It is supposed to be a native of India, though it is cultivated in Egypt and Arabia.

625. *NIEREMBERGIA INTERMEDIA*.—*Narrow-leaved purple Nierembergia*.

Class 5.—Pentandria Monogynia.

It is quite hardy, and it is found to thrive best in a mixture of peat and river sand. It produces seeds very freely, and may also be increased by cuttings. This is a great ornament to the flower garden; what with its graceful habit, and successive profusion of blossoms of the deepest purple, shaded partly with brown, and of a rich velvety hue, cannot fail to render it a most welcome addition

It is a native of sandy plains, near the banks of the Parana, and blows in August and September.

626. *NYCTERINIA LYCHNIDEA*.—*White-flowered Nycterinia*.

Class 14.—*Didynamia Angiospermia*.

This forms a very pretty border flower during the summer months, thriving in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and is readily increased both by seeds and cuttings; a supply of the latter should be planted in the autumn, and kept in the greenhouse, or in the propagating pit until the middle of May, when they are to be planted out in the open border. Its blossoms are very elegant, expanding only in the evening or in cloudy weather, and they are then very highly fragrant. The bloom makes its appearance in August and September.

627. *ALONSOA LINEARIS*.—*Linear-leaved Alonsoa*.

Class 14th.—*Didynamia Angiospermia*.

This is a plant of a very easy culture, and adds much to the ornament of the flower-border during the summer and autumn months. It prefers a light loamy soil, and is increased both by seeds and cuttings. A supply of young plants destined for the borders should be raised in the preceding autumn, and planted out the middle of May. The plant may be seen when in bloom at the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, and is a native of Peru.

628. *ALSTROEMERIA FLOS MARTINI*.—*St. Martin's Flower of Chile*.

Class 6th.—*Hexandria Monogynia*.

This very pretty plant is hardy enough to be placed in

the open border, as it blows better there than in the greenhouse, the proper soil should be composed of equal parts of loam, sand, and vegetable mould or peat, and may be increased either by a division of the root or by seeds, which it affords freely.

It is a native of Chile, and blows the beginning of June.

629. *NUTTALLIA PAPAVER*.—*Poppy-like Nuttallia*.

Class 16th.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

An exceedingly showy plant and quite hardy, thriving well in a soil composed of equal parts of peat and loam, and increased by seeds though sparingly.

It blows in August, and may be seen at Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea. It appears to be a Biennial, and a native of a place near Covington in the state of Louisiana.

630. *GILIA ACHILLEÆFOLIA*.—*Milfoil-leaved Gilia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This is a showy plant, and a hardy Annual, growing in almost any soil, and producing seeds freely. It blows in July, and may be seen at Messrs. Allen and Rogers's Nursery, at Battersea.

It is a native of California.

631. *RHODODENDRON INDICUM*, *var. SPECIOSUM*.—*Showy Indian Rosebay*.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

This splendid variety is nearly hardy, and a very free flowerer, beginning to blossom the beginning of May. It is increased by seeds. The plant may be seen at Mr.

Wm. Smith's, at Norbiton Common, near Kingston, Surrey, where he cultivates an ample store of novelties for sale.

632. RHODODENDRON VENUSTUM.—*Lovely Rosebay.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A very dwarf and bushy evergreen shrub, not exceeding eight inches in height. This is a very showy and interesting plant, blowing in March, and produced in Mr. Smith's Nursery, two large clusters of 15 flowers each, of a rich pink, marked inside with dark red spots. It is quite hardy, and easily increased by layers. Mr. Smith is in possession of a good stock of young plants for sale.

633. ABUTILON PULCHELLUM.—*Fragrant Abutilon.*

Class 16th.—Monodelphia Polyandria.

An upright branching shrub, rising six or eight feet high. It is a native of New South Wales, quite hardy, and blossoms in March, when it may be seen trained to a wall without protection at the Chelsea Botanic Garden, and producing seeds freely. Its flowers though small are produced in great abundance, and diffuse an agreeable fragrance like that of the hawthorn.

634. GILIA CORNOPIFOLIA.—*Buckshorn-leaved Gilia.*

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Few Annuals are seen in our gardens of equal beauty to the present. It is a native of Carolina and Georgia. It is increased by seeds (though sparingly), which should be sown in the autumn, and the young plants preserved in the pit or greenhouse through the winter, and planted out

about the middle of May in a shady border, and in a sandy soil; treated in this way the plants will come early in flower, and will be more likely to ripen their seeds. It blossoms the beginning of August.

635. RHODODENDRON NUDIFLORUM, *var.* EXIMIUM.

Choice Rosebay.

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A bushy, erect, evergreen shrub, quite hardy and readily increased by layers, and from the beauty of its flowers is well deserving a place in every garden. This splendid production was raised from seeds by Mr. Smith, at Norbiton Common, near Kingston, Surrey, whose success in this department of horticulture stands unrivalled.

636. ANTHYLLIS WEBBIANA.—*Rose-coloured Kidney Vetch.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A native of the Peak of Teneriffe, introduced by Mr. Webb. It will be found to thrive in any light sandy soil, and is well suited to ornament rock work. It flowered in July in Mrs. Marryat's garden at Wimbledon.

637. FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA.—*Lance-leaved Funkia.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

An interesting addition to our hardy Perennials from Japan, which blossomed in August at Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, where the plant may be seen. The bloom is a beautiful purple.

638. VICIA POLYSPERMA.—*Many-seeded Vetch.*

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This pretty Vetch well deserves a place in the flower-border, it should be planted in a gravelly loam, and is easily increased by seeds, which it produces freely. The seeds should be sown where they are to remain, as few of this genus will bear to be disturbed.

It is a native of Naples, and blows in June, when it may be seen at Mrs. Marryat's at Wimbledon.

639. LILIUM TENNIFOLIUM.—*Fine-leaved Lily.*

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

A bulb about the size of a Walnut. In delicacy of foliage, brilliancy of flowers, and gracefulness of habit, the present is not surpassed by any others of this highly ornamental genus. It is a native of the vast steppes of Siberia.

It may be seen at the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, in the month of July, when it is in blossom.

640. DABÆCIA POLIFOLIA, *var.* ALBA.—*White-flowered Irish Heath.*

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

A dwarf, erect, bushy, evergreen shrub, requiring a peat soil, and is easily propagated by layers or cuttings.

This is a beautiful variety, and will soon be more generally cultivated in our gardens.

641. CALCEOLARIA SESSILIS.—*Fragrant Slipper-wort.*

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

This is a native of Chile, requiring a light sandy soil,

and easily increased by seeds and cuttings. It may be seen at Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea.

The flowers are fragrant, with a faint resemblance to that of the garden Hyacinth.

642. *CHYMOCARPUS PENTAPHYLLUS*.—*Five-leaved Chymocarpus*.

Class 8th.—Octandria Monogynia.

This highly interesting plant is a native of Buenos Ayres, and requires to be planted in the open border early in the summer, as it was found to thrive much more vigorously than when retained in the greenhouse. It blows in July and August, when it produces a profusion of blossoms, and subsequently ripens its fruit, which in appearance and flavour is not unlike the Zante grape. It thrives best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and may be increased by seeds or cuttings, which last, root readily in pure sand, and placed in a hotbed.

643. *VIOLA PEDATA*, *var. FLABELLATA*.—*Fan-leaved Violet*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This plant is extremely beautiful, and highly deserving of cultivation in the open border, though it produced a succession of flowers in the greenhouse of the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, it would therefore be well to keep a few plants in the greenhouse, to see which succeeds best. It usually blows in the beginning of October. It is propagated by a division of the roots.

644. *RANUNCULUS MILLEFOLIATUS*, var. *GRANDIFLORUS*.*Large-flowered Milfoil-leaved Crowfoot.*

Class 13th.—Polyandria Polygynia.

This is a native of the hilly parts of Italy, Greece, and the North of Africa. It requires a light loamy soil, is quite hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots or by seeds. It blows with a pretty yellow blossom in April.

645. *RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM*.—*Bell-flowered Rosebay.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A small evergreen tree, rising from three to five feet high, with spreading branches. This splendid species is a native of Nepal. It is hardier than several of the species. The flowers are milk-white, shaded with lilac, and surpass in size all others of the genus, except one discovered in Java. It succeeds well in a soil composed of two parts of sandy peat, and one of meadow loam, and may be increased by layers or seeds. It blows in April.

646. *NIEREMBERGIA FILICAULIS*.—*Twiggy Nierembergia.*

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A native of Buenos Ayres. It is hardy, and thrives well in a soil composed of peat and loam, in nearly equal proportions, and is increased with facility by cuttings; it is a pretty ornament in the flower border, and blows in July. It may be seen at the Botanic Garden, Chelsea.

647. *CALCEOLAREA PURPUREA*, var. *PICTA*.—*Painted Slipperwort*.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

It requires a light rich soil, and can only be increased by division of the root, its copious delicate white blossoms marked with a broad purple band, render it an agreeable addition to the numerous cultivated varieties of this genus. It blows in June, and is an herbaceous Perennial.

648. *MORÆA TRICUSPIS*, var. *OCELLATA*.—*Trident-bearing Moræa*.

Class 3rd.—Triandria Monogynia.

This very elegant bulb, which is not surpassed by any of the species, should be placed in a warm sunny border, and the earth removed to the depth of a foot, and replaced by a mixture of vegetable mould and river sand. The bulbs should be taken up in the autumn, and replanted about the middle of January. The earth will require to be renewed every two or three years.

649. *LOPHOSPERMUM RHODOCHITON*.—*Purple Lophospermum*.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This very beautiful new climber is a native of Mexico, it flowers in June, and may be seen at Mrs. Marryat's, at Wimbledon; it may be increased by seeds and cuttings, and will require the same treatment as the *Lophospermum erubescens*, and is apparently quite as hardy as that species.

650. *CAMPANULA GARGANICA*.—*Garganian Bell-flower*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This pretty little Campanula is a Perennial, and a native of Naples; the plant is admirably adapted for rock work, and appears to thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam. It is readily increased by division of the roots, as it is apt to suffer from too much wet, it would be advisable to keep one or two in pots in the frame during the winter.

651. *CLEMATIS MONTANA*.—*Mountain Virgin's Bower*.

Class 13th.—Polyandria Polygynia.

This highly ornamental plant is a fine climber, quite hardy, and seems to flourish as well in the climate of England, as on its native mountains at Nepal. It loves a loamy soil, and is readily increased by layers, and blossoms in April and May.

652. *CAMPANULA DIVERGENS*.—*Spreading Bell-flower*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This plant delights in a light gravelly or chalky soil, and produces its seeds abundantly.

It is a native of Hungary, and also of Siberia. It blossoms in June, and may be seen in Mrs. Marryat's collection at Wimbledon.

653. *EBENUS CRETICA*.—*Cretan Ebony*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A small bushy evergreen shrub, from a foot to eighteen inches high, very elegant, and well suited to ornament rock work, being found perfectly hardy, and growing in almost

any kind of light earth. It is increased by seeds and cuttings.

It is a native of the Sphachian mountains in Candia.

654. *CALCEOLARIA CRENATIFLORA*, var. *KNYPERSLIENSIS*.

Knypersley Slipperwort.

Class 2nd.—Diandria Monogynia.

This beautiful variety thrives best in a mixture of vegetable mould and sand, and like the rest of the genus it loves the shade. It can only be increased by slips put under a bell-glass, and shaded.

655. *ALSTRÆMERIA SALSILLA*.—*Small-flowered*

Alstræmeria.

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

This very elegant species is a native of Chile, it requires a warm sheltered border, and thrives best in a soil composed of peat and loam, with a proportion of well rotten manure; may be increased by parting the roots, and by seeds. It blossoms in May, and may be seen in Mr. Knight's collection, King's Road, Chelsea.

656. *LINUM MONOGYNUM*.—*Monogynous Flax.*

Class 5th.—Pentandria Pentagynia.

A very pretty Perennial species, a native of New Zealand, and apparently almost hardy, flowering and perfecting its seeds freely in the open border.

The plant should be protected in a pit or frame during the winter. A mixture of peat and loam will be found to suit it best, and it may be increased either by slips or by

seeds. It blossoms in June, when it may be seen in Mr. Knight's collection at Chelsea.

657. GARDQUIA HOOKERI.—*Carolina Gardoquia.*

Class 14.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.

This is a highly ornamental little shrub, and is well deserving the attention of the cultivator, both on account of the delicacy of its habits, and its large showy blossoms. The plant thrives best in a sandy peat and loam, it is increased by cuttings; it must have protection in winter, it requires plenty of water while growing. It flowers from June to October.

658. RHODODENDRON MACRANTHUM.—*Large-flowered Chinese Rosebay.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Monogynia.

A remarkable showy species, a native of China, its flowers continue longer than any other of the species. It blows in June, and may be seen at Mr. Tate's Nursery, Sloane Street, Chelsea. It requires the same treatment as the other Chinese kind, and may be increased by layers or cuttings.

659. SILENE CHLORÆFOLIA.—*Chlora-leaved Catchfly.*

Class 10th.—Decandria Trigynia.

It is a hardy Perennial, delighting in a light loamy soil, and suited admirably for rock work. Its large white blossoms, which expand only in the evening, or in cloudy weather, are produced during the greater part of the summer. The plant is readily increased either by cuttings or

seeds. It blossoms in June, and may be seen at the Chelsea Botanic Garden.

It is a native of Georgia.

660. *ANIGOZANTHOS MANGLESII*.—*Mr. Mangles'*
Anigozanthos.

Class 6th.—Hexandria Monogynia.

This beautiful species was raised in the garden at Whitmore Lodge, Berks, the seat of Robert Mangles, Esq. from seeds brought from Swan River.

The plant is a Perennial, and may be increased either from seeds or offsets.

The seeds should be sown in August, and when the plants are strong enough they should be potted off, and kept in an airy part of the greenhouse during winter; early in the spring they should be re-potted, and about the middle of April, (unless the weather be very cold) they should be planted out in a border composed of maiden loam, leaf mould, and bog earth, in equal proportions, with a slight mixture of pounded chalk, in which the plants will thrive well, and will show flower in ten months—bog earth alone would destroy them. If the plants are put into a cold frame to protect them during the winter, it will be quite sufficient.

It is worthy of observation, that the slugs are fonder of this plant than almost any other; it is therefore necessary to examine the plants night and morning.

661. *GENISTA AMXANTICA*.—*Amsantan Genista*.

Class 17th.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This plant is quite hardy, and from its trailing habit,

and copious clusters of yellow flowers, is well suited to ornament rock work, where it will thrive luxuriantly. It may be increased either by seeds or layers.

It is a native of Naples, blows in June, and may be seen in the Botanic Garden, Chelsea.

662.—*GALARDIA PICTA*.—*Painted Galardia*.

Class 19th,—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustrania.

This very pretty and showy plant is a native of Louisiana, it blows best in the open border: it should be planted in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased either by cuttings or by seeds, which it perfects freely in the open air. It is probable that the plant will prove little more than biennial, and therefore it will be more necessary to secure the seeds.

663. *NIEREMBERGIA ATKINSIANA*.—*Mr. Atkins's Clove-scented Nierembergia*.

Class 5th.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This very showy plant was raised by Mr. Atkins, Nurseryman, Northampton; it will prove a great ornament in the flower-garden, as it blossoms most abundantly, and is hardy enough to be planted in the open border: it is readily increased by cuttings. The colour of the flower is of a dark purple, and diffuses an agreeable fragrance, resembling that of the Clove Pink, and more powerful in the evening.

AN
ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
HARDY GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Acacia verticillata
 ———— *decipiens*
 ———— *armata*
 ———— *pulchella*
 ———— *nigricans*
 ———— *pubescens*
 ———— *decurrens*
Agapanthus minor
Anagallis Grandiflora
 ———— *Monelli*
Andersonia springelioides
Anthyllis barba Jovis
Aotus villosa
Ardisia excelsa
Arduina bispinosa
Aster argophyllus
Banksia ericifolia
 ———— *spinulosa*
 ———— *marginata*
 ———— *integrifolia*
 ———— *latifolia*
Bauera rubioides
Beaufortia decussata
Bechia virgata
Bellardiera scandens
 ———— *mutabilis*
 ———— *longiflora*
Bignonia pandora
 ———— *grandiflora*

Boronia pinnata
 ———— *serrulata*
Bouvardia triphylla
Brachysema undulata
 ———— *latifolia*
Bucknera viscosa
Bursera spinosa
Calceolaria integrifolia
Calla Æthiopica
Callicoma serratifolia
Calothamnus quadrifida
 ———— *villosa*
Calystachys lanceolata
Camellia, double white
 ———— *red*
 ———— *buff*
 ———— *striped*
 ———— *pompone*
 ———— *pæonyflora*
Campanula aurea
Canarina campanula
Capparis spinosa
Celastrus pyracanthus
Cestrum parqui
Chenolea diffusa
Chorizema ilicifolia
Cistus formosus
 ———— *roseus*
Clerodendron fragrans

Clethra arborea
Cobbæa scandens
Convolvulus canariensis
Corræa alba
 ——— *viridiiflora*
 ——— *speciosa*
Crassula coccinea
 ——— *versicolor*
Crotolaria elegans
Curtisia faginea
Cyclamen coum
 ——— *persicum*
Cyclopia genistoides
Dais cotinifolia
Daphne indica
Dillwynia ericifolia
 ——— *cinerescens*
Diosma ericoides
 ——— *umbellata*
 ——— *purpurea*
 ——— *fragrans*
Dolichos lignosus
Elichrysum proliferum
 ——— *sesamoides*
 ——— *filiforme*
Epacris grandiflora
 ——— *diosmæfolia*
 ——— *Juniperina*
 ——— *pulchella*
 ——— *pungens*
 ——— *rosea*
 ——— *attenuata alba*
Erodium incarnatum
Euchilus obcordata
Eugenia australis
Falkia repens
Ficus australis
Fuchsia gracilis
 ——— *arborea*
 ——— *macrostemma*
 ——— *excorticata*
Gelsemium sempervirens

Gnidia aurea
 ——— *simplex*
 ——— *radiata*
Goodenia ovata
Grevillea sericea
 ——— *linearis*
 ——— *ilicifolia*
 ——— *juniperina*
 ——— *punicea*
Hakea gibbosa
 ——— *suaveolens*
 ——— *florida*
 ——— *ceratophylla*
 ——— *oleifolia*
 ——— *saligna*
 ——— *cinerea*
Helianthus major
Heliotropium peruvianum
 ——— *grandiflorum*
Hermannia candicans
 ——— *flammea*
Hibbertia dentata
 ——— *volubilis*
Hovea lanceolata
Iberis semperflorem
Illicium floridanum
 ——— *parviflorum*
Ixia Chinensis
Kennedya rubicunda
 ——— *coccinea*
 ——— *bimaculata*
 ——— *ovata*
Knowltonia capensis
Lamarchia dentata
Lambertia formosa
Lasiopotalum solaneceum
 ——— *quercifolium*
 ——— *purpureum*
Lebechia cyttisoides
Leptospermum baccatum
 ——— *thea*
 ——— *aculcata*

Leptospermum rubriflora	Platylobium microphyllum
Lightfootia oxycoccoides	Plumbago capensis
Lonicera japonica	Polygala heisteria
—— flexuosa	—— stipulacea
Magnolia fuscata	—— speciosa
Mahernia incisa	Pomaderris elliptica
Malva divaricata	—— apetala
—— capensis	Primula sinensis
Maurandia semperflorens	—— alba
—— antirrhiniflora	Protea formosa
Melaleuca fulgens	—— mellifera
—— calycina	—— grandiflora
—— hypericifolia	—— cordata
—— squarrosa	—— argentea
—— decussata	—— speciosa latifolia
—— divaricata	—— nigra
—— diosmæfolia	—— radiata
Metrosideros florabunda	—— cynaroides
—— speciosa	Pultenæa villosa
Monsonia speciosa	—— stricta
—— filia	—— daphnoides
Myrsine africana	Royena lucida
Nandina domestica	Ruscus androgynus
Nerium oleander	Salvia splendens
—— splendens	Scotia speciosa
Olea fragrans	Selago corymbosa
Passerina filiformis	Serissa foetida
Passiflora cœrulea racemosa	Sphærolobium vimmeum
—— rubra	Stenochilus glabra
—— alata cœrulea	—— maculata
Persoonia linearis	Struchiola stricta
—— lanceolata	—— virgata
Philyca plumosa	—— imbricata
—— horizontalis	Trachelium cœruleum
Phormium tenax	Trigridia pavonia
Pittosporum undulatum	Tristania nerriifolia
—— toberia	—— laurina
—— coriaceum	Viminaria denudata
Platylobium parviflorum	Virgilia capensis
—— triangulare	Westringia rosmarinacea

A GENERAL LIST OF ROSES.

Those marked thus * are late Autumnal Flowering.

Admirable	Assemblé de Beauté
Adonis	Athenian
Ætna	Atlas
African Black	Augusta
Agate	Aurelie
Agate abondante pucelle	Aurora
Agathe Magnifique	Austrian
—— Singuliere	Ayrshire
—— Thalie Blush	Baden
Agreeable	Baron de Stael
Aigle noir	Bath White Moss
Aimable Emma	Bavarian
—— Hortense	Beauté Oriental
Ajax	—— Suprenante
Albanian	—— Tendre
Albion	Belle aurore
Abundant	—— aurore Descemets
A la mode de Paris	—— Circassienne
Alexandrian	—— Emelie
Alicant	—— Helen
Allsaints	—— Normandie
Alphonse	—— Rouennaise
Alpine	—— Theophylla pucelle
Aimable Violette	—— Thérèse
Amaranth	—— Violette
Amazon	Bellona
Amsterdam	Bengal Dog
Angelica	—— Elegant
Antwerp	—— Florida
Apollo	—— Gros Violet
Arcadian	Bengalensis alba
Ardoisie à gros Calyce	Bijou
Armenian	Birth-day

Bishop	Cardinal
Bizaar	Carmine
Black Damask	Carnation
—— Frizzled	Castile
—— Mottled	Catalonian
—— Reine des Rose	Celery-leaved
Blandford	Celestial
Blondin	Celestina
Blotched leaved Moss	Centifolia Bengalensis
Blue	Champion
—— Purple	Chancellor
—— and Purple	Changeable
Bluish coloured China	Cherry
Blush Belgic	Childing's Provence
—— Burnet-leaved	Cinder
—— Cabbage	Circassian
—— Damask	Clemence Isaure
—— 100 leaved	Clementine
—— Mignon	Clovis
—— Monthly	Cluster
—— Moss	—— flowered Sweet-briar
*—— Perpetual, China	—— Maiden's blush
—— Provence	Common Provence
—— Royal	Comtesse de Genlis
Bonaparte	Constantia
Bourbon	Cordon Blue
Bracelet d'Amour	Cornelian
Breda	Corsican
Bright Crumpled	Corymbosa Blush Cluster
—— Purple	Crace's ne plus ultra
Brilliant	Crepe á feuille undulé
Broad-leaved	Cretan
Brunette	Crick's Rose
*Brunswick	Crimson Mignon
Brusselles	*—— Perpetual
Burgundy	Crown
Burnet-leaved	—— Imperial
Burning Coal	Cupid
Cabbage Provence	Cybele
Caffrarian	Cypress
Calypso	Damask unique
Camelliaflora	Damas pourpre

Dantzick	Duc de Constantia
Dark China	—— de Berri
—— Crimson China	—— de Bordeaux
—— Lilac	—— de Guiche
—— Marbled	Duchess
—— Marbled double Scotch	—— of Kent
—— Marbled single Scotch	Duchesse d'Angouleme
—— Mignon	—— de Berri
—— Shell	—— d'Oldenburg
—— Violet	—— d'Orleans
Darling	Duke of Wellington
Dauphin	Dusky
Delicious	Dutch Crimson
Descemets	—— 100 leaved
Diadem	—— Provence
Diana	—— Tree
Diane de Poitiers	—— Velvet
Dido	Dwarf Crimson
Dingy	—— Frankfort
Double Apple-bearing	—— Proliferous
—— Blush Carolina	—— Provence
—— ——— Scotch	Early Blush
—— ——— Burnet-leaved	—— 100 leaved
—— ——— Cinnamon	—— Provence
—— ——— Cluster Musk	—— Ranunculus
—— ——— Dog	Egyptian
—— ——— Dwarf White Scotch	Eliza Blush
—— ——— Hip	Elm-leaved Provence
—— ——— Marbled Scotch	Elysian
—— ——— Mimm's Provence	Emperor
—— ——— Pennsylvanian	Empress of Russia
—— ——— Princess, Scotch	Enchanter's
—— ——— Red Carolina	Enchantress
—— ——— Red Scotch	Enfant de France
—— ——— Scotch	English Rose de quatre
—— ——— Sweet Briar	Saison
—— ——— Velvet	Euphrosine
—— ——— White	Evergreen
—— ——— Yellow	—— Cherokee
Dragon	Fair Maid
Dresden	Fairy
Duc d'Angouleme	Fanny Bias

Fanny Parissot	Gordon's
——— Rousseau	Grand Alexander
Favourite Mignon	——— Blush Royal
——— Purple	——— Marbled
Feu Brilliant	——— Monarque
Feuille de Chanvre	——— Pavot
Fiery	——— Papa pompone pucelle
Flanders	——— Perpetual
Flavia	——— Pivoine
Flemish	——— Purple
Flesh-coloured China	——— Rouge
——— 4 Seasons	——— Sultan
Florentine	——— Triumphant
Florida	——— Triomphe
Formidable	Grandesse Royale
*Four Seasons, almost Thornless	Great Maiden's Blush
*Four Seasons, <i>var.</i> Monthly	——— Mogul
Frampton	——— Royal
Frankford	——— Sultan
Frasier's China	Grey-coloured
——— New Pink Musk	Gridelin Sans épines
French Glory of the Gardens	Haarlem
——— Rose de quatre Saison	Hanover
Fringed	Hedge Hog
Frizzled Velvet	Helen
Gabriel d'Estric	Henri de Luxembourg
Gallant	——— quatre
Garnet	Hercules
Gascony	Hundred-leaved Mignon
Genoese	Hungarian
Georgian	Hybrida perfecta
Georgiana	Illustrious
Giant	Imperial Blush
——— Velvet	——— Crimson
Globe White Hip	——— Provence
Gloomy	——— Purple
Gloria Mundi	Incised Mignon
Gloriosa	Incomparable
Gloria Rubrum	Infernal
Glory of the Gardens	Invincible Provence
Goliah	Isabella
	Italian

Jean d'Arc	Lesser Crimson
Jersey	Leyden
Jerusalem	Light Purple
Jessica	———— 100 leaved
Jewel	Light Red Scotch
Josephine	Lisbon
Josephine de Malmaison	Lisle
Juliana	*Lisle de Bourbon
Junon	Lively
King	Lodoiska
King of Scotland	Lombardy
Labradore	London Pride
La Bridgette	Lord Macartney's
La Belle Aricie	Louis the 16th
———— Hebe	———— 18th
———— Nigresse	Lubec
La Diana	Lucca
Ladies Blush, Scotch	Lurid
La Dauphine	Luxembourg
— feu Duchess de Bourbon	Lydian
La folie de Corse	Lyonoise
— Gallarde	Madame de Maintenon
— Grand Meduse	———— de Seigne
L'Imperatrice de France	Mademoiselle Vibert
Large Blush, China	Magdalen
———— Cupid	Magnifique
———— Scotch	Mahecca
*Large Dark Red China	Mahecca Nova
———— New Pale Musk China	Maiden
———— Platter	———— Sweet Briar
La Rose	Majestic
— Rose Zenobie	Majorca
— Tete Mort	Malabar
Le Duc de Brabant	Malaga
L'Habit Episcopal	Malta
L'Oublie des Francais	Manning's Blush Sweet Briar
Le Roi des Pays Bas	Manteau pourpre
Lawrancea	Mantle
*Lee's Perpetual Blush	Marbled
Leicester	———— Dark China
Leipsic	———— 100 leaved
Lesser Belgic	———— Scotch

Margarette	Nonsuch
Margined Hip	Normandy
Marie Louise	Nouvelle Blush
Marseilles	———— Enghien
Marvellous	———— papa Sans epine
Mere Gignon	———— Redouté
Mexican	Olympic
Mignon	Oriental Pearl
Milan	Orleans
Milanese	*Pale China
Mirabelle	———— Cluster
Miss Bold	———— Sweet China
Missouri Rose	———— Yellow Scotch
Mogul	Paradise
Monstrous Sweet Briar	Paragon
Montaubon	Paris, 100 leaved
Montpellier	———— Purple
Morocco	———— Virgin
Merveilleuse	Parsley-leaved Sweet Briar
Moss Provence	Pastoral
Mossy Pomponne	Patagonian
———— Sweet Briar	Patron
Mottled Moss	Pencilled Mignon
———— Purple	———— Provence
Mourning	Penelope
Napoleon	Perigord
Narbonne	*Perpetual Scotch
Natolian	Persian
Neapolitan	Peruvian
Negro	Petite Blanche
Ne plus ultra	———— 100 leaved
*New Double Musk	———— Panachee
New Mottled Velvet	———— pourpre de St. Cloud
*———— Perpetual	———— Red Scotch
———— Sempervirens	———— Renoncule
———— Dark Red China	———— Triumphant
Nigra Panachee	Phaloe
Ninond e L'Enclos	Philippine
Niobe	Phœnix
Noblesse	Picardy
*Noisette	Pink, 100 leaved
Nonpareil	Plicate

Pluto	Ranuncule Minatre
Pomona	——— Minima pucelle
Pompadour	Ranunculus
Pompone	Ratisbon
——— du Roi	Red Alpine
* ——— 4 Seasons	——— and Violet
——— Violet	——— Belgic
Poniatowski	——— Crown upon Crown
*Pope's Cluster Autumnal	——— Damask
Poppy	——— Mignon
Portland	* ——— Monthly
Portlandica grandiflora	——— Official
Porto Bello	——— Scotch
Poupre sans epine	——— spined Labradore
Premier	Refulgent
Prince	Regent
Princely	Reine Caroline
Prince Isaac Arzenburgh	——— de Hongerie
——— Regent	——— de Rose
Princess	——— Esther
——— Charlotte	——— Noire
——— of Orange	Roi de Rome
Prolific	Roman
——— Blush	Rosa Anemoneflora
Proliferous Carmine	——— Banksia
Proserpine	——— Berberiflora
Pronville	——— Bichonica
Purple Burgundy	——— Bipinnata
——— Crimson	——— Caucassica
——— Crown upon Crown	——— Crispa
——— Mignon	——— Diversæflora
* ——— Noisette	——— Grevillea
——— Queen	——— Involucrata
——— Scotch	——— Kamschatica
Pygmy	——— Lurida
Pyramidal	——— Mundi
*Quatre Saison rectifié	——— Multiflora
Quebec	——— Nivalis
Queen	——— Palustris
——— of the Violets	* ——— Poestana
Queen's Provence	——— Procera
Ragusan	——— Pucilla

Rosa Pumila
 ——— Pumila, *var.*
 ——— Pyrenaica
 ——— Recurva
 ——— Roxburghia
 ——— Rubrifolia
 ——— Sinica
 ——— Spinosissima
 ——— subalba Chinensis
 ——— sulphurea Major
 ——— ——— Minor
 ——— Teneriffensis
 ——— Trifoliata
 ——— Unguiculata
 ——— Venusta
 Rose Blanche Belgic
 ——— Blue
 ——— Boursault
 ——— Coupée
 ——— de Levant
 ——— d'Italia
 ——— de Meaux
 ——— de Rheim
 ——— félicité
 ——— à feuille de l'aitue
 ——— pensée
 ——— Gay
 ——— Junon
 ——— Lee
 ——— Lee Nova
 ——— Bullata
 ——— of Parnassus
 ——— Oillet
 ——— Perruque
 ——— Pomponne Blanche
 ——— Vandal
 ——— without Thorns
 Rouge très double
 Royal Bouquet
 ——— Crimson
 ——— Duke
 ——— Grandeur

Royal Mantle
 ——— Nosegay
 ——— Provence
 ——— Purple
 ——— Red
 ——— Sweet Briar
 ——— Violet
 Sable
 Sage-leaved Moss
 Saint Agnes
 ——— Francis
 ——— George
 ——— German
 ——— Gothards
 Saint Jago
 ——— John
 ——— Patrick
 Sansparielle
 Sardinian
 Scarlet Hip
 ——— Moss
 ——— Provence
 ——— Sweet Briar
 Sceptre
 Scotch Provence
 Seedling
 Semi-double Blush
 ——— ——— Carmine
 ——— ——— Mignon
 ——— ——— Moss
 ——— ——— Sweet Briar
 ——— ——— White
 Seville
 Shailer's large Blush
 ——— Sweet Briar
 ——— large Purple
 ——— Provence
 Shell
 Sicilian
 Silesian
 Single Apple-bearing
 ——— Cinnamon

Single cluster Musk
 — Fraxinella
 — 100 leaved
 — Mimms' Provence
 — Moss
 — Pennsylvanian
 — Provence
 — Scotch
 — Sweet Briar
 — Velvet
 — Velvet, Scotch
 — White
 — Yellow
 — Yellow American
 Singleton's 100 leaved
 Sinensis Salicifolia
 Siren
 Small Blush China
 Sombre
 Sophia
 Spanish
 Spineless Purple
 — Red
 — Virgin
 Spongs
 Spreading Carolina
 Stadtholder
 Stæban
 Standard
 State
 Strasburgh
 Striped Invincible
 — leaved Dog
 — Mignon
 * — Monthly
 — Moss
 — Nosegay
 — Scotch
 — Velvet
 Sultana
 Superb Agate
 — Brunette

Superb Carmine
 — Pyramid
 — Red
 — Red China
 Supreme
 — Beauty
 Surpassant
 Suwarrow
 Swiss
 Sylvanus
 Syrian
 Tangier
 Tender Pet
 Terminale
 Thisbe odeur de Hyacinth
 Toute Bazaar Scotch
 Trafalgar
 Transparent
 Tree Pæony Rose
 — Sweet Briar
 Tricolor
 Triomphe
 — de Brabant
 — des Dames
 Tripolian
 Triumphant
 Tunis
 Turban
 Tuscany
 Two-coloured 100 leaved
 — Mignon
 Tyrian Purple
 Umbellated
 Umbrella
 Unica Spectabilis
 Upright American
 Vagrant
 Velour puce pucelle
 Velvet Scotch
 Venetian
 Venus
 Vermillion

Versailles	White Moss
Victory	*——— Monthly
Vienna Purple	——— Multiflora
Vilmorin	——— New Musk China
Violet Brilliant	——— Provence
Vittoria	——— shining-leaved China
Waterloo	York and Lancaster
Wellington	Yorkshire Provence
White China Frasier	Zealand
——— Damask	Zulme

Any of this valuable Collection may be had at Messrs. Lee and Co's. Nursery, Hammersmith, or any other of the principal Nurseries, many of which the Author has had opportunities of seeing in bloom, which surpassed every thing he ever saw of the kind.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

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Acynos alpina	Aster nova boracensis
Achillea speciosa	——— alpina alba
Aconitum rostratum	——— elegans
——— rubrum	——— carpatica
Ajuga alpina alba	Astragalus viminalis
——— variegata	Baptisia virginica
Alchemilla argentea	Bupthalmum cordifolium
Anchusa italica	Campanula glomerata pallida
——— violacea	——— macrantha
——— rubra	——— betonicifolium
——— incarnata	——— speciosa
Asclepias nivia	——— rhomboides
Asphodelus creticus	——— halleriifolia
Antirrhinum grandiflorum	——— lacticolor
——— pictum	——— urticifolia

Chrysocoma linifolius	Orobis lathyroides
Commelina cœlestris	Pentstemon digitalis
Coreophis Tinctoria	Phlox reflexa
Delphinium grandiflorum al- bum	—— Wheelerii
Dianthus hispanicus	—— paniculata rubra
Doronicum plantagineum	—— new French
Epilobium dodonea	—— Shepherd's New
Eryngium alpinum pleno	—— Coldryana
Euphorbia palustris	—— Brucii
Galega officinalis alba	—— Bimaculata
—— biloba	—— rosea
Galicum Græcum	—— nivea
Helianthus mollis	—— Ingram's Seedling
Hepatica, new French	Potentilla atosanguinea
Iris subbiflora	—— — — — — formosa
—— hungaricus	Rudbeckia new mannii
—— nepalensis	Salvia amplexicaule
Jasione perennis	—— Pyrenaica
Lathyrus latifolius alba	Senecio doronicum
Linaria genistifolia	—— abrotanifolium
Linum narbonense	Spiræa ulmaria variegata
—— perenne alba	Teucrium hircanicum
Lychnis viscaria alba	Tradescantia rosea pleno
Melittis alpina	—— virginica major
Monarda russeliana	—— pallida
—— canadensis	Trollius gellida
Monarda hirsuta	Troxinum virginicum
—— Wheelerii	Verbascum marsh hallianum
Cenothera Fraserii variegata	Vernonia nova boracensis
—— speciosa	Vernonia præalta
—— acaulis	Veronica candida
	Vicia cracca alba

A SELECTION

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Humphrey's Duke of Clarence	

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 Honey's Princess Charlotte
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 Kenny's Excellent
 Kershaw's Royal George
 Knott's Alfred the Great, 5s.
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 10s.
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 Maltby's Emma
 Palmer's Defiance
 Strong's Esther

Taylor's Lady Mansfield
 Turner's Princess Charlotte
 Willmer's Defiance
 Wood's Lord Wentworth
 Wilde's Mary Anne

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 Fletcher's Beauty of Bir-
 mingham
 Hodge's Bright Phœbus
 Hogg's Lord Hill
 — General Clinton
 Hufton's Magnificent
 Leighton's Atlas
 Manning's Defiance
 Martin's Phoenix
 Pearson's Madam Mara
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 Stearn's Dr. Barnes
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 Queen of Bohemia

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 ——— Achilles
 Bate's Queen Ann
 Benn's Mark Antony
 Hird's Alpha
 Hogg's King William
 Hogg's Corinna
 ——— Maria
 Hufton's Miss Ray
 Kenny's Incomparable
 Mason's Maid of the Mill
 Martin's Princess Victoria
 Paganini
 Pearson's Chilwell Beauty
 Queen of Wurtemberg
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Annesley's King William
 ——— Lord Norreys
 ——— Lord Hill
 ——— Bletchington Hero
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 Hogg's Andromeda
 ——— Lady Rolle, 5s.
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 ——— Drusilla, 7s. 6d.
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 Stone's General Picton

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 Alcibiades
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 Donna Maria
 Emperor of Austria
 Erasmus
 Gloria Florum
 Golden Eagle
 Heroine
 Jason
 King of Sardinia
 Le Magnifique
 Le Grand General
 La Marquise

Leonidas
 Marmontel
 Napoleon
 Orlando
 Phoenix
 Prince Maximilian
 — Eugene
 — Arthur
 — De Condé
 Princess of Sweden
 Pulcheria
 Prince Albert
 — Orlé
 Queen of Bohemia
 — of Bavaria
 Regulus
 Raphael, 5s.
 Romulus
 Saladin
 St. Dennis
 Zenobia

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST
 OF
 ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Acer tartaricum
 — rubrum
 — dasycarpum
 — saccharinum
 — laciniatum
 — Pseudo Platanus
 — Ox. var.
 — palmatum
 — montanum
 — pennsylvanicum

Acer opalus
 — hybridum
 — negundo
 — campestre
 — variegata
 — lobatum
 — monspessulanum
 — platanoïdes
 — nigrum
 Ailanthus glandulosus

Æsculus flava
 ——— *pavia*
Amygdalus communis
 ——— *amasa*
Arbutus unedo
 ——— *rubra*
Betula pendula
 ——— *populifolia*
 ——— *papyracea*
 ——— *siberica*
 ——— *glauca*
 ——— *laciniata*
 ——— *alnus quercifolia*
 ——— *angulata*
 ——— *pumila*
 ——— *rubra*
 ——— *oblongata*
 ——— *excelsa*
 ——— *nigra*
 ——— *lenta*
 ——— *alnus*
Buxus sempervirens
Carpinus ostrya
 ——— *virginica*
 ——— *Betulus*
Catalpa syringæfolia
Cersis siliquastrum
 ——— *canadensis*
Cornus florida
Celtis occidentalis
Corylus columna
Cratægus suecica
 ——— *torminalis*
 ——— *coccinea*
 ——— *cordata*
 ——— *pyrifolia*
 ——— *eliptica*
 ——— *glandulosa*
 ——— *flava*
 ——— *parvifolia*
 ——— *salicifolia*
 ——— *splendens*

Cratægus pyracanthaefolia
 ——— *punctata*
 ——— *Oxyacantha aurea*
 ——— *præcox*
 ——— *pleno*
 ——— *rubra*
 ——— *hybrida*
 ——— *tanacetifolia*
 ——— *azarolus*
 ——— *sanguinea*
 ——— *adoratissima*
 ——— *incisa*
 ——— *acerifolia*
 ——— *airia*
 ——— *dentata*
 ——— *spatulata*
 ——— *græca*
 ——— *spinosissima*
 ——— *grossularifolia*
 ——— *nivea*
 ——— *oxyacantha varie-*
 gata
Cupressus disticha
 ——— *thyoides*
 ——— *sempervirens*
Cytissus laburnum
 ——— *var. latifolium*
Diospyrus virginiana
Eleagnus angustifolius
Fagus purpurea
 ——— *asplenifolia*
 ——— *diversæfolia*
 ——— *ferruginea*
 ——— *americana*
Fraxinus juglandifolia
 ——— *pendula*
 ——— *simplicifolia*
 ——— *atra*
 ——— *chinensis*
 ——— *2 sorts, striped*
 ——— *americana*
 ——— *altissima*

Fraxinus ornus	Pinus canadensis
—— rotundifolia	—— montana
—— sambucæfolia	—— cembra
—— alba	—— rubra
—— nigra	—— resinosa
—— acuta	—— variabilis
Salisburia adiantifolia	Nyssa montana
Gleditschia triacanthos	Platanus orientalis
—— horrida	—— occidentalis
Guilandina dioica	—— hispanica
Halesia tetraptera	—— acerifolia
Juglans, ten sorts	Populus balsamifera
Koelreuteria paniculata	—— alba
Juniperus virginica	—— nigra
Ilex latifolia	—— stricta
—— myrtifolia	—— monilifera
—— heterophylla	—— angulata
Laurus sassafras	—— heterophylla
Liquidambar styraciflua	—— græca
Liriodendron tulipifera	—— pendula
Mespilus canadensis	Prunus rubra
—— amelanchier	—— padus
—— grandiflora	—— pendula
—— arbutifolia	—— sibirica
—— pendula	—— pennsylvanica
Morus alba	Pyrus sibirica
—— nigra	—— baccata
—— tartarica	—— rubra
—— rubra	—— spectabilis
—— papyrifera	—— angustifolia
Pinus Cedrus	—— coronaria
—— Pinaster	—— salicifolia
—— Pineæ	—— præcox
—— Picea	—— pollveria
—— Balsamea	—— supreme crab
—— Tæda	—— Tartarian crab
—— strobis	—— transparent crab
—— echinata	—— North's crab
—— Larix	—— præcox angustifolia
—— nigra	Quercus phellos
—— alopecuroides	—— latifolia
—— alba	—— sinuata

Quercus Ilex	Quercus coccinea
——— latifolia	——— montana
——— oblonga	——— Turner's evergreen
——— suber	——— palustris
——— virens	——— Canus
——— prinus	——— candida
——— aquatica cuneata	——— banisteri
——— elongata	——— tinctoria
——— attenuata	——— multifolia
——— sinuata	Rhus typhinum
——— latifolia	Robinia Pseud-Acacia
——— heterophylla	——— glutinosa
——— indivisa	——— caragana
——— undulata	——— monstrosa
——— incisa	——— macrophylla
——— lyrata	Sorbus aucuparia
——— tomentosa	——— domestica
——— obtusiloba	Tilia alba
——— falcata	——— corallina
——— robur	——— americana
——— variegata	——— europæa
——— obtusa	Ulmus americana rubra
——— alba	——— alba
——— multifida	——— memorialis
——— cerris angustifolia	——— fungosa
——— latifolia	——— canadensis
——— esculus	——— stricta
——— esculentus	——— Chichester
——— nigra	——— English
——— rubra	

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Troup's Lord Dacre, 5s.

Warris's Union, 5s.

White Edged.

Hugh's Pillar of Beauty, 4s.

Laurie's Favourite, 15s.

——— Fair Rosamond, 5s.

Leigh's Venus, 4s.

Popplewell's Conqueror, 3s.

Pott's Regulator, 5s.

Taylor's Favourite, 10s.

——— Incomparable, 4s.

Wood's Delight, 10s.

A SELECTION OF TULIPS.

Rose and Cherry Colours.

Atala, 15s.
 Arbre de Diana, 5s.
 Andromeda, 1l. 1s.
 Altesse, 1l. 1s.
 Buisson d'Ardent, 1l. 10s.
 Brulante Eclatanta, 3l. 3s.
 Beauté Parfaite, 2l.
 Bacchus, 12s.
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 Cerise Blanche, 1l. 10s.
 — Fameuse, 1l. 10s.
 — d'Espagne, 2l.
 — Triumphant, 1l. 10s.
 — d'Argent, 10s.
 Compte Vergennes, 10s.
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 L'Admirable, 6s.
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 Manteu Ducal, 5s.
 Minerva, 3l. 10s.
 Maria Louisa, 1l. 10s.
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 Prince William the Fourth,
 8s.
 Princess Wilhelmina, 10s.
 Perle Brilliant, 5s.
 Queen of England (or Hebeé)
 5s.
 Rose Amadis, 15s.
 — Blanca, 10s.
 — Camuse de Craix, 4l. 4s.

Camuse (Rose), 1l. 10s.
 Primo Bien du Noir (Rose),
 1l. 10s.
 Triumphe Royale (Rose), 5s.
 Toilette de la Reine, 2l.
 Triumph de Flora (or Do-
 mingo), 5s.
 Walworth, 10s.

By-bloom Tulips.

Aquapulco, 8s.
 Atlas, 5s.
 Belinda (Carter's), 3l.
 Bellona, 1l. 10s.
 Compt Sax, 3l.
 Comtesse de Povençe, 5l. 5s.
 Cerise Lilace, 10s.
 Director General (Gloria
 Munda), 5s.
 Européenne, 15s.
 Grand Monarque, 3l. 3s.
 Grotius, 7s.
 Gloria Aborum (True), 1l. 10s.
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 Majesteuse Superfine, 8s.
 — Grand
 Mark Anthony, 2l.
 Nequette, 15s.
 Othello, 1l. 1s.
 Pass Grand Turk, 10s.
 Pax d'Amiens, 1l. 10s.
 Princess Charlotte's Ceno-
 taph, 1l. 1s.
 Perle d'Angleterre (Carter's)
 5l.

Queen Charlotte, 1*l.* 1*s.*
 Reine d'Egypt, 3*s.*
 Rodney, 5*s.*
 Regulator (Carter's) 5*l.*
 Tour de Salisbury, 10*s.*
 Transparent Noir, 15*s.*
 Violet Alexander, 1*l.* 10*s.*
 ——— Rougeatre, 1*l.*
 ——— Camusitte, 1*l.*

*Bizard's Yellow Ground
 Tulips.*

Abercrombie, 1*l.*
 Alexander, 1*l.*
 Agamemnon, 1*l.* 10*s.*
 Bataille d'Eyleau, 2*l.* 2*s.*
 Don Michell, 5*l.* 5*s.*
 Coburg Riggs, 1*l.* 10*s.*
 Demetrius, 12*s.*
 Emperor of Austria, 3*l.*
 Feu de Fontenoy, 5*s.*
 Grand Monarch, 10*s.*
 Garnett's Waterloo (or Pl-
 toff), 1*l.* 10*s.*
 Junius Brutus, 3*l.* 3*s.*
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 La Partout, 7*s.*
 Macbeth, 1*l.* 10*s.*
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 Noble Grand, 10*e.*
 Ne plus ultra, 3*l.*
 Optimus, 15*s.*
 Pompus Magnus, 10*s.*
 Pompe Funefre, 7*l.*
 Prince Leopold (Carter's),
 2*l.* 10*s.*
 Platoff, 1*l.* 5*s.*
 Polyphmon (Clark's), 10*l.* 10*s.*
 Pass Perfecta, 10*s.*
 Reine de Bresil, 7*s.*
 Rex Charbonier, 2*l.*
 Sir Sydney Smith, 7*s.*
 Sampson, 10*l.*
 Strabo, 10*s.*
 Sanzio, 1*l.* 1*s.*
 Trafalgar (Davey's), 1*l.* 1*s.*
 Tamerlane, 10*l.*
 Timolus, 10*s.*
 Vulcan, 1*l.*
 Willmore's Duke of Kent, 3*l.*
 Wellington, 1*l.* 1*s.*

A GENERAL LIST
 OF
 HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
 ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Aconitum.
 saponicum
 neomontanum
 lycoctonum

Aconitum.
 ochroleucum
 variegatum
 spicatum

Aconitum

volubile
tauricum
macrophyllum
pyrenaicum
album
napellus
cammarum
novum
pyramidale

Anthericum.

ramosum
liliastrum
liliago
bulbosum
canaliculatum
ossifragum

Anemone.

apennina cœrulea
narcissiflora
nemorosa pleno
pulsatilla
alpina
vernalis
ranunculoides
thalictroides
—— pleno
palmata
sylvestris
pennsylvanica
pulsatilla major
hortensis, red
—— single purple
—— single scarlet
—— double scarlet
halleri
patens

Apocynum.

androsæmifolium
rubrum
cannabinum
venetum

Asclepias.

bombasina
tuberosa
purpurascens
syriaca
incarnata
vincetoxicum
purpurascens minor
linifolius
Amœna

Aster.

sibiricus
spectabilis
grandiflorus
pulcherrimus
amellus
Alpinus
Novæ Angliæ
albus
Novi Belgii
fragilis
præcox
lævis
paniculatus
salignus
acris
punicens
Tradescanti
speciosus
linifolius
diffusus
rigidus
flexuosus
undulatus
nova species
divaricatus
dumosus
patens
pallens
Tripolium
erigeroides
hyssopifolius

Aster.

littoralis
 salicifolius
 phlogifolius
 æstivus
 divergens
 racemosus
 multiflorus
 concolor
 fugax
 miser
 dentex
 linarifolius
 adulterinus
 sessiliflorus
 purpureus
 mutabilis
 incisus
 corymbosus
 alpinus
 ericoides

Achillea.

ptarmica pleno
 tomentosa
 fragilis
 eupatorium
 millefolium rubrum
 ligustica
 ageratum
 clavennæ
 Santolina
 ægyptiaca
 alpina
 abrotanifolia
 impatiens
 magna
 pubescens

Asarum.

virginicum
 canadense
 europæum

Amsonia.

latifolia
 salicifolia
 angustifolia

Actæa.

racemosa
 spicata

Aralia.

hispida
 racemosa
 nudicaulis

Aquilegia.

canadensis
 grandiflora
 alpina
 vulgaris
 rosea
 viridiflora

Asphodelus.

ramosus
 luteus

Aristolochia.

clematilis
 serpentaria

Artemisia.

vulgaris
 dracunculus
 absinthium
 maritima
 glacialis
 campestris
 pontica
 cœrulescens

Astragalus.

galegiformis
 monspessulanus
 alopecuroides
 virescens

Anchusa.

sempervirens
 tinctoria
 officinalis

Adonis.

vernalis

Atropa.

belladonna

Mandragora

Astrantia.

major

minor

carneolica

Alyssum.

incanum

saxatile

deltooidum

alpestre

olympicum

Aletris.

farinosa

Anthyllis.

montana

vulneraria, red

——— yellow

Amaryllis.

lutea

Atamasco

Belladonna

sarniensis

Acanthus.

mollis

spinosus

Alchemilla.

vulgaris

alpina

pentaphylla

Ancistrum.

lucidum

Agrimonia.

odorata

agrimonoides

Asperula.

aristata

daurica

Angelica.

archangelica

Arundo.

donax

colorata

epigejos

Allium.

schænoprasum

obliquum

moli

sibiricum

descendens

victoriale

Althæa.

ficifolia

officinalis

Aretia.

alpina

vitaliana

Anthemis.

nobilis

tinctoria

laxa

Arabis.

lucida

sibiricus

caucasica

pendula

Agrostemma.

flos jovis

— pleno

Ægopodium.

podagraria variegata

Betonica.

stricta

grandiflora

orientalis

officinalis

incana

hirsuta

Baptisia.

australis

tinctoria

alba

Bupleurum.

longifolium

petræum

Bocconia.

cordata

Bupthalmum.

grandiflorum

salicifolium

Balsamita.

vulgaris

Barbarea.

vulgaris pleno

Boltonia.

glastifolia

asteroides

Bellium.

minutum

Campanula.

lilifolia

cephalotus

glomerata var.

rotundifolia

————— var.

punctata

barbata

latifolia alba

————— cœrulea

urticifolia pleno cœrulea

————— pleno alba

persicifolia simplex cœrulea

————— simplex alba

————— pleno alba

————— cœrulea

pyramidalis alba

pumila alba

glomerata alba

thyrsoïdes

nitida

bononiensis

Trachelium

tracheloides

azurea

Campanula.

collina

caucasica

pumila cœrulea

pnlla

versicolor

tenuifolia

rapunculus

Coreopsis.

lanceolata

tenuifolia

aurea

verticillata

tripteris

senifolia

latifolius

altissima

auriculata

Chelone.

Lyonii

glabra

obliqua

barbata

Clematis.

integrifolia

crispa

angustifolia

cylindrica

ochroleuca

erecta

viorna

reticulata

Coronilla.

minima

varia

coronat

Cynoglossum.

pictum

omphaloides

officinale

Convallaria.

multiflora

Convallaria

stellata
odorata
polygonatum
majalis
—— rubra
—— flore pleno

verticillata
racemosa
bifolia

Chrysocoma.

linosyris
biflora
villosa

Cnicus.

canus
coruus
oleraceus

Circæa.

latetiana

Chrysanthemum.

leucanthemum
atratum

Centaurea.

phrygia
lanceolata
dealbata
montana
sempervirens
glastifolia
caucasica
seratuloides

Chelidonium.

majus

Cemicifugo.

palmata

Colchicum.

autumnale
—— pleno
vernum
agripinum
album

Crocus.

serotinus
vernus
sativus

Collinsonia.

canadensis

Cassia.

marilandica

Catananche.

cœrulea

Cypripedium.

canadense
spectabile
parviflorum
calceolus
humile
pubescens

Cotyledon.

umbilicus
lutea

Cacalia.

hastata
alpina
suaveolens

Chrysosplenium.

oppositifolium
alternifolium

Conyza.

Squarrosa
linifolia
asteroides

Crepis.

pulchra
pontica
sibirica
albida

Carex.

dioica
strigosa
canadensis

Cucubalus.

bacciferus

Cucubalus.

tartaricus

Otites

Cornus.

suecica

canadensis

Cunila.

capitata

mariana

Cochlearia.

alpina

danica

Caltha.

palustris

———— pleno

dentata

Cardamine.

pratensis pleno

asarifolia

trifolia

Cerastium.

repens

tomentosum

Carlina.

acaulis

Convolvulus.

lineatus

Delphinium.

grandiflorum

———— pleno

———— pleno tall

———— white-eyed

azureum

———— pleno

intermedium

hybridum

aconiti

parvicapsulum

elatum

Dracocephalum.

virginianum

Dracocephalum.

sibiricum

denticulatum

speciosum

ruyschiana

grandiflorum

perigrinum

Digitalis.

lævigata

lanata

minor

ambigua

parviflora

ferruginea

purpurea

purpurea flore alba

lutea

Dodecatheon.

meadia

alba

Dianthus.

japonicus

hybridus

glaucus

barbatus

Armeria

prolifer

collinus

caryophyllus

superbus

atrorubeus

alpestris

diutinus

pungens

cæsius

montanus

Alpinus

Dorycnium.

herbaceum

Dioscorea.

verticillata

Dictamnus.

rubrus

albus

Dalibarda.

fragerioides

Diphylleia.

cymosa

Dodartia.

orientalis

Doronicum.

pardalianches

bellidiastrum

altaicum

Draba.

hirta

aizoides

ciliaris

tomentosa

Dryas.

octopetala

Epilobium.

angustifolium

————— flore alba

angustissimum

alsinifolium

alpinum

palustre

Eryngium.

campestre

bourgati

alpinum

amethystinum

planum

Erythronium.

americanum

Dens Canis alba

————— rubra

Echinops.

ritro

sphærocephalus

Epimedium.

alpinum

Eupatorium.

cannabinum

————— album

maculatum

perfoliatum

Euphorbia.

cyparissias

hyberna

amygdaloides

Erigeron.

philadelphicum

alpinum

alpestre

serpentarium

glaucum

Elymus.

europæus

arenarius

Erinus.

alpinus

Fumaria.

cava rubra

————— alba

lutea

nobilis

solida

cucullaria

formosa

speciosa

Fritillaria.

imperialis rubra

————— rubra pleno

————— flava

————— flava pleno

————— variegata

Crown upon Crown

coccinea major

maleagris

pyrenaica

persica

Gentiana.

lutea

Gentiana.

pneumonanthe
aurea
cruciata
purpurea
Imperialis
septemfida
saponaria

———— dark

gelida
punctata
asclepiadea
verna
acaulis
macrophylla
adscendens

Geranium.

ibericum
lancastriense
angulatum
aconitifolium
macrorrhizum
sanguineum
sibiricum

———— pleno

fuscum
nodosum
striatum
argenteum
acaule
reflexum
pratense
dichotomum
phæum
maculatum
philadelphium
collinum
altaicum

Globularia.

vulgaris
nudicaulis

Galax.

cordifolia

Galium.

saxatile
vernum
boreale
rubroides
cruciatum

Galega.

officinalis
orientalis

Gnaphalium.

margaritaceum
plantagineum
sylvaticum
dioicum
alpinum

Gypsophila.

repens
prostrata
altissima
arenaria

Glycine.

apios

Galeobdolon.

luteum

Galanthus.

nivalis
———— flore pleno

Glycyrrhiza.

echinata
glabra

Gladiolus.

communis rubrus major
———— carneus
———— albus
———— purpureus

Gonolobus.

hirsutus
discolor

Geum.

urbanum

Geum.

strictum
pyrenaicum
montanum
americanum
alpinum
virginianum
potentilloides

Glaucium.

luteum
fulvum

Glaux.

maritima

Galardia.

bicolor.

Gratiola.

officinalis

Genista.

agittalis

Hepatica.

Double red

Single blue

White

Single red

double blue

emerocallis.

H fulva

—— pleno

japonica

graminea

coerulea

flava

—— pleno

Hedysarum.

obscurum

petræum

canadense

alpinum

coronarium

Helianthus.

diffusus

decapetalus

Helianthus.

atrorubeus

altissimus

multiflorus

—— pleno

strumosus

tuberosus

pubescens

Heuchera.

americana

villosa

Hieracium.

alpinum

villosum

speciosum

aurantiacum

aureum

pulmonarium

undulatum

collinum

spicatum

pictum

Hibiscus.

palustris

—— alba

Hypericum.

perforatum

corymbosum

ascyron

quadrangulum

pyramidatum

dubium

hirsutum

Helonias.

bullata

asphodeloides

Helleborus.

niger

viridis

fœtidus

lividus

Helleborus.

hyemalis

Hyacinthus.

muscari

commosus

non-scriptus

botroyoides

monstrosus

racemosus

Helenium.

quadridentatum

autumnale

Hydrophyllum.

canadense

virginicum

Hesperis.

matronalis pleno alba

————— purpurea

————— tristis

Herniaria.

hirsuta

glabra

Holcus.

odoratus

Hydrocotyle.

vulgaris

Iris.

nigrescens

sibirica

————— alba

squalens

pallidum

lurida

germanica

florentina

pseudo acorus

desertorum

versicolor

ochroleuca

virginica

pumila

————— alba

Iris.

fulva

variegata

spuria

prismatica

flexuosa

ruthenica

cristata

persica

graminea

sambucina

Xiphium

Xiphioides

halophylla

orientalis

tuberosa

tenuifolia

Inula.

glandulosa

hirta

macrophylla

squarrosa

Helenium

Iberis.

sempervirens

saxatilis

Isoetes.

lacustris

Kataibelia.

vitifolia

Lilium.

kamschaticum

penduliflorum

————— scarlet

Martagon, purple

————— scarlet

————— double

————— white

————— striped-flowered

————— yellow

canadensis

candidum

Lilium.

candidum flore striatum

——— variegatum

orange

tigrinum

bulbiferum

Liatris.

spicata

odoratissima

pumila

squarrosa

major

elegans

Lobelia Cardinalis.

——— fulgida

——— siphilitica

Lysimachia.

ciliata

ephemerum

vulgaris

punctata

stricta

nummularia

bulbifera

thyrsiflora

nemorum

Lychnis.

chalcedonica

——— pleno

——— alba

fulgens

coronata

viscaria pleno

dioica pleno

flosculi pleno

quadridentata

alpina

——— flore alba

Linum.

pyrenaicum

perenne

flavum

Lychnis.

Alpinum

Lithospermum.

purpureo-cæruleum

orientale

officinale

Lathyrus.

tuberosus

heterophyllus

grandiflorus

latifolius

palustris

Lupinus.

Nootkatensis

perennis

arboreus, blue

——— yellow

Lyonia.

paniculata

Leontice.

thalictroides

Lepidium.

latifolium

alpinum

Leucojum.

vernum

æstivum

autumnale

Ligusticum.

levisticum

scoticum

Lythrum.

salicaria

virgatum

triflorum

Lamium.

orvala

molle

rugosum

maculatum

garganicum

Leonurus.

cardiaca

Leontodon.

lividus

Lycopus.

virginicus

Mimulus.

luteus

ringens

Melissa.

grandiflora

Calamintha

Marrubium.

candidissimum

vulgare.

Meum.

athamanticum

Monarda.

rugosa

didyma

purpurea

fistulosa

punctata

Marica.

striata

californica

Mentha.

piperita

viridis

pulegium

canadensis

Mitella.

diphylla

nuda

Nepeta.

nuda

cataria

longiflora

incana

Narcissus.

angustifolius

orientalis

Narcissus.

tubiflorus

calathinus

propinquus

tenuior

bicolor

White butter and eggs

Common daffodil

Yellow butter and eggs

recurvus

incomparabilis

poeticus

—— flore pleno

Pseudo-Narcissus

Tazetta

sulphureus

papyraceus

odorus

biflorus

triandrus

italicus

bulbocodium

minor

Nartheicum.

ossifragum

Ænothera.

scrotina

glaucia

fruticosa

splendens

Fraserii

pumila

cæspitosa

macrocarpa

missouriensis

Orobis.

angustifolius

sylvaticus

varius

vernus

luteus

niger

Orobus.

tuberosus
lathyroides

Osmunda.

dissecta
regalis

Ornithogalum.

pyramidale
umbellatum
luteum
pyrenaicum
nutans

Ononis.

antiquorum
spinosa alba
rotundifolia

Onosma.

echioides

Phlox.

suaveolens
paniculata
—— alba

undulata
carnea
variegata
pyramidalis
ovata

Lystonia

divaricata
maculata
carolina

—— nova

decussata
suffruticosa
pilosa
Americana nova

capitata
glaberrima
excelsa
New Broad-leaved
stolonifera
subulata

Phlox.

setacea

Phyteuma.

comosa
spicata
orbicularis
campanuloides
Scheuchzeri

Pulmonaria.

angustifolia
virginica
alba
paniculata
pink
dahuria
officinalis

Prenanthes.

purpurea
alba
racemosa

Polygonum.

histortum
divaricatum
viviparum

Phlomis.

Samia
tuberosa

Papaver.

nudicaule
orientale
bracteatum
cambricum

Pycnanthemum.

virginicum.

Pancratium.

maritimum
Illyricum

Potentilla.

recta
rupestris
clusiana
argentea

Potentilla.

verna
 bifurea
 reptans
 grandiflora
 tridentata
 hirta
 aurea
 supina
 astracanica
 alba

Pachysandra.

procumbens

Passiflora.

maculata
 herbacea

Plantago.

rosea
 maxima
 saxatilis
 salsa
 alpina

Pothos.

fœtida

Parthenium.

integrifolium

Plumbago.

europea

Podophyllum.

peltatum

Pentstemon.

lævigata
 campanulata
 ————— dark

pubescens

Pyrethrum.

pulverulentum
 parthenium flore pleno
 corymbosa
 balsamita
 ptarmicæfolium

Pæonia.

tenuifolia
 fragrans
 daurica
 corallina
 albiflora vestalis
 ————— uniflora
 ————— rubescens
 ————— sibirica
 ————— candida
 ————— chinensis pleno
 ————— tartarica

fimbriata pleno

simpliciflora

peregrina compacta

————— byzantina

Grevillii

decora pallasii

————— elatior

officinalis blanda

————— rosea

humilis

arietina oxoniensis

————— andersonii

officinalis sabinii

Humii

Mollis

arborea

————— papaveracea

————— rosea

pubens

anomala

Double White

————— Flesh

————— dark Red

Polemonium.

mexicanum

cœruleum

album

reptans

Pastinaca.

opopanax

Parnassia.

caroliniana
palustris

Prunella.

vulgaris
hyssopifolia
grandiflora

Rudbeckia.

purpurea
——— var.

speciosa
digitata
fulgida
hirta
laciniata

Ranunculus.

Aconitifolius pleno
platanifolius
parnassifolius
gramineus
amplexicaulis
ficaria pleno
acris pleno
abortivus
lingua
cassubicus

Rhexia.

virginica
mariana
hirsuta

Rhodiola.

rosea

Rheum.

compactum
tartaricum
undulatum
hybridum
rhaponticum
palmatum
Ribes

Rubia.

tinctorum

Rubus.

arcticus
saxatilis
villosus

Rumex.

arifolius
canadensis

Spiraea.

aruncus
lobata
filipendula
——— pleno
ulmaria pleno
trifoliata

Symphytum.

rugosum
carnosinum
mutabilis
asperrimum
tuberosum
orientale
officinale

Stachys.

iberica
sylvatica
palustris
lanata

Solidago.

aspera
stricta
alba
cœsia
serotina
sempervirens
latifolia
canadensis
rugosa
virgaurea
altissima
species
odora
lithospermifolia

Solidago.

lanceolata
cambrica

Statice.

tartarica
oleafolia
latifolia

Limonium
cephalotes

Sanguinaria.

grandiflora
canadensis

Sisyrinchium.

anceps
striatum
bermudiana

Scabiosa.

grandiflora
caucasea
atropurpurea
alpina
lutea
leucantha

Silene.

pubescens
ornata
fabaria
tartarica
acaulis
maritima
molissima

Salvia.

pratensis
grandiflora
virgata
patula
forskohlii
nemorosa

Sanguisorba.

canadensis
officinalis

Saponaria.

officinalis
—— flore pleno

Ocymoides

Stipa.

pennata
juncea

Senecio.

doria
saracenicus

Sedum.

telephium
—— major

dasyphyllum
populifolium

anglicum

album

sexangulare

acre

rupestre

aureum

reflexum

anacampseros

virens

divaricatum

hybridum

aizoon

Sida.

dioica

Napæa

Saururus.

cernuus

Scilla.

campanulata

—— alba

italica

amœna

bifolia

sibirica

verna

peruviana

—— alba

Scilla.

hyacinthoides

Scutellaria.

lateriflora

altissima

galericulata

minor

Saxifraga.

crassifolia

cordifolia

geum

granulata single

———— double

oppositifolia

pennsylvanica

punctata

cotyledon

hirta

petræa

ajugifolia

cæspitosa

rotundifolia

hybrida

umbrosa

ligulata

pedatifida

species

spatulata

lævis

hieracifolia

aizoon

hypnoides

viscosa

autumnalis

quinquidentata

densa

trifida

rosularis

hirsuta

serrata

aspera

sarmentosa

Saxifraga.

Hercules

cunefolia

Streptopus.

lanuginosus

Sempervivum.

arachnoideum

tectorum

globiferum

sediforme

Stellaria.

holostea

graminea

scapigera

Satyrrium.

repens

Salix.

herbacea

Soldanella.

clusii

alpina

Sansevieria.

sessiliflora

Stevia.

purpurea

Thalictrum.

speciosum

divaricatum

simplex

angustifolium

ambiguum

aquilegifolium

minus

lucidum

fœtidum

tuberosum

Tradescantia.

subaspera

virginica

———— alba

———— rosea

Trollius.

europeus
americanus
asiaticus
intermedius
hybridus

Tussilago.

paradoxa
farfara variegata
alba
Petasites
alpina
fragrans

Teucrium.

scorodonia
chamædrys
lucidum
pyrenaicum
multiflorum
scoparium

Tiarella.

cordifolia

Trigonella.

ruthenica

Tanacetum.

vulgare

Trifolium.

rubens
repens
olympicum
polonicum

Trichonema.

bulbocodium

Trillium.

sessile
album
cernuum
erectum
grandiflorum

Telephium.

imperati

Thymus.

serpyllum

Tofieldia.

palustris

Uvularia.

perfoliata
amplexifolia
lanceolata

Urtica.

canadensis

Uniola.

latifolia

Veronica.

latifolia caucasica
persicifolia
incana

———— incarnata

teucrium

complicata

maritima incarnata

———— cœrulea

———— alba

virginica

spicata alba

incisa

variegata

monstrosa

caucasica

taurica

corymbosa

nitida

argentea

sibirica

australis

longifolia

laciniata

officinalis

suffruticosa

gentianoides

præalta

Veratrum.

nigrum

Veratrum.

giganteum
viride
album

Verbascum.

ferrugineum
phœniceum
blattaria
nigrum
speciosum
Thapsus
Myconi

Valeriana.

pyrenaica
dioica
montana
rubra
Phu

Viola.

pennsylvanica.
debilis
arenaria
Double purple
New double white
Double white
—— blue
Neapolitan
perpetual flowering
Tricolor, 20 varieties

Viola.

canadensis
palmata
pedata
lutea
calcarata
cucullata
multiflora
cornuta

Vinca.

herbacea
major
minor
—— fol. argent.
—— fol. aur.
—— flore alba
—— flore pleno purpurea

Verbena.

officinalis

Vicia.

sylvatica

Yucca.

filamentosa
—— var.
angustifolia
gloriosa

Zanthorhiza.

appiifolia

Most of these plants may be obtained at Messrs. Lee and Co's. Nursery,
Hammersmith.

A LIST OF DAHLIAS,

At 2s. 6d. each.

Alba Virginalis	<i>Rose, Crimson, Ruby, &c.</i>
Iphigenia	Fair Rosamond
Mountain of Snow	<i>Red.</i>
<i>Blush White, French Grey,</i>	Lord Melbourne
<i>Shaded, &c.</i>	Rufus
Albina	<i>Scarlet.</i>
Ophelia	Aurora
Transcendant White	Countess of Liverpool
<i>White, Striped, and Spotted</i>	Duchess of Richmond
<i>with Lilac and Purple.</i>	<i>Crimson.</i>
Alba purpurea	Bates's William the Fourth
Belladonna	Beauty of Sussex
Enchantress (Wells's)	Conquering Hero
Marchioness of Abercorn	Foster's Incomparable
Pandora	Prince George of Cumberland
<i>Blush, Rose, and White, also</i>	Timandra
<i>Lilac.</i>	<i>Dark Purple, Maroon, Puce,</i>
Julia	<i>and Blood Red.</i>
Perfection (Wells's)	Dawson's Victory
Rosea Sulphurea	Black Prince
Amanda	Hall's Mogul
Drusilla	Lord Liverpool
Daphne	Memnon
<i>Rose Coloured, of various</i>	Royal Purple
<i>shades.</i>	Susanna
Lady Grenville	Wilmot's Superb
—— Grey	Zelinda
Lasting Rose	<i>Yellow.</i>
Miss Ramsden	Emperor
Rose Incomparable	
Queen of Roses	

<i>Yellow.</i>	<i>Orange.</i>
Golden Yellow	Aurantia superba
Grand Sultan	Prince of Orange
Midas	<i>Striped, Mottled, Radiated,</i>
Pavonia	<i>&c.</i>
Superb Yellow	Commander in Chief
Queen of Sheba	Flora Macdonald
<i>Yellow, Striped with Purple,</i>	Fairy Queen
<i>Red, &c.</i>	Incomparable
Alice Grey	Metropolitan
Antonia	Radiata
Captain Ross	Seal's Invincible
Picta formosissima, &c.	Globe Crimson
Goldfinch	Lilac

A List of the Last New Dahlias.

Ariel, 5s.	Granta, 5s.
Augusta, 2s.	Hermoine, 7s. 6d.
Alicia, 5s.	Jaune Insurmountable, 2s.
Aglaia, 7s. 6d.	King of the Whites, 2s. 6d.
Blanda Perfecta, 2s. 6d.	—— of the Orange, 2s.
Beauty of Sheffield, 5s.	Livick's Incomparable, 2s. 6d.
Criterion, 5s.	—— Commander in Chief,
Countess of Chichester, 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Donna Maria, edged, 2s. 6d.	—— Lord Milton, 2s. 6d.
Duke of Gordon, 7s. 6d.	Lady Fordwich, 5s.
Elphinstone's New painted	—— Ripon, 7s. 6d.
Lady, 3s. 6d.	—— Fitzharris, 1s. 6d.
Elphinstone's Polyphemus,	Lord Stanley, 2s.
7s. 6d.	Maid of St. Leonard's, 2s.
Elphinstone's Commander, 3s.	Metropolitan Blush, 5s.
Enchantress, 2s.	—— Perfection, 5s.
Excelsa, 2s. 6d.	—— Queen, 2s. 6d.
Fanny Kemble, 5s.	—— Calypso, 5s.
Fair Helen, 2s.	Melinda, 7s. 6d.
Golden Yellow, 2s.	Negro Boy, 1s. 6d.
Globe Crimson, 2s. 6d.	Paper White, 2s.

Picta Formosissima, 1s. 6d.	Queen of Dahlias, 5s.
Paronica, 2s. 6d.	Rubra Compacta, 7s. 6d.
Queen Bess, 1s. 6d.	Seale's Invincible, 1s. 6d.
—— of Whites, 2s.	Springfield's Rival, 3s. 6d.
—— of Yellow, 1s. 6d.	Widnall's Perfection, 2s.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DAHLIAS.

A hotbed should be prepared about the 25th of March, and fine-sifted sandy soil should be spread over it to the depth of four inches, the roots put on, and the tubers covered with similar soil, being cautious to leave the crown of the root uncovered.

The plants should be secured from frost, and the shoots, being advanced in growth to about three inches in length, may be detached by means of a sharp knife, cutting through the shoot immediately under the joint, nearest the crown of the root. The shoots should be put into pots of sandy loam, plunged up to the rim, and covered with a glass, and shaded from the sun. Guard them from worms and insects by ashes or lime siftings, as they are great enemies to these plants. If a hotbed cannot be obtained, place the roots in a warm south aspect in May, and secure them by a hand-glass, guarding them from the mid-day sun.

If they are sufficiently rooted, they may be planted out the beginning of June.

The soil should be a good rich sandy loam.

The caterpillars and earwigs must be watched every day, as they are particularly fond of them.

Take up the roots in November, of a dry day, but expose them to the open air, protecting them from frosts of nights. When they are dry, and freed from the greater part of the mould, either tie each root in dry moss or straw, or cover them with dry sand or bran, placing them where they are to remain during the winter, perfectly secured from frosts and damp.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINKS.

PER PAIR.

Ainsworth's Omega, 2s. 6d.	Carpenter's Duke of Wellington, 2s.
Aker's Lord Brougham, 1s. 6d.	Chancellor's bright lace, 2s.
Ambrose's Lord Hill, 2s. 6d.	Collier's King, 2s.
Ann's Earl of Uxbridge, 2s. 6d.	Clark's Mountain of Snow, 2s. 6d.
Bampton's Radical, 2s. 6d.	—— Adonis, 2s.
Barnard's Bexley Hero, 2s.	—— Matilda, 1s. 6d.
Barlow's George the Fourth, 2s.	Colston's Britannia, 2s.
Barratt's Conqueror, 2s. 6d.	Cook's John O'Gaunt, 3s. 6d.
Baston's Beauty of England, 3s. 6d.	—— Sophia, 3s. 6d.
Beauty of Walworth, 3s. 6d.	—— Wm. the 4th, 3s. 6d.
Boulton's Chloe, 2s. 6d.	Corbett's Prince Leopold, 2s. 6d.
—— Fair Quaker, 2s.	Curzon's King, 2s.
Bray's Invincible, 2s.	—— Somerset Hero, 2s.
Bufler's Beauty, 3s.	David's Lord Howe, 1s. 6d.
Bullock's Victorious, 2s. 6d.	Dakin's Sir Francis Burdett, 1s. 6d.
Cadman's Duke of Clarence, 2s.	Davies' Britannia, 2s.
Carey's Hollyhock, 2s.	Davy's Lady Albemarle, 2s. 6d.

- Davy's Bonum Magnum, 2s.
 — Incomparable, 2s.
 — Emperor, 2s.
 — King David, 2s.
 — Uriah, 2s.
 — Conqueror, 2s. 6d.
 — Venus, 2s. 6d.
 — Juliet, 3s.
 — Trafalgar, 3s.
 Deacon's Elliot, 2s.
 Dermott's Blush, 2s.
 Dry's Earl of Uxbridge, 2s.
 Dunstan's Goliath, 1s. 6d.
 East's Waterloo, 1s. 6d.
 Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans, 2s.
 — Omnibus, 1s. 6d.
 Felton's Fame, 2s.
 Fire King, 3s. 6d.
 Ford's Wm. of Walworth, 2s.
 — Formosa, 1s. 6d.
 — Victoria, 2s.
 Foster's King William, 2s.
 — Miss Foote, 1s. 6d.
 Foy's Superb, 2s. 6d.
 Fulbrook's Cornwallis, 1s. 6d.
 — Princess Royal, 1s. 6d.
 Green's Botley Hero, 2s.
 Greenwood's Beauty, 2s.
 Hansell's Herefordshire Hero, 2s.
 Harlow's Favorite, 2s.
 Harris's Charlotte, 1s. 6d.
 Hillard's Midshipman, 2s.
 Hine's Lord Collingwood, 2s.
 Hoar's Woodland Beauty, 2s.
 Hogg's Princess Victoria, 2s.
 — Fanny Kemble, 1s. 6d.
 — Lady of the Lake, 2s.
 — Black-eyed Susan, 5s.
 — Isabella, 2s.
 — Lady Flora Hastings, 2s.
- Hogg's Proserpine, 2s.
 Hopkins's Scarecrow, 2s.
 — One of the Ring, 2s. 6d.
 — Comet, 1s. 6d.
 — Ruby, 2s. 6d.
 — Venus, 2s. 6d.
 Humber's Champion, 2s.
 — Regulator, 2s.
 Ibbits, No. 3., 3s. 6d.
 —, No. 11, 3s. 6d.
 Jefferies' Punch, 1s. 6d.
 Jelf's Mariane, 2s.
 Keene's Duke of Wellington, 1s. 6d.
 — Hollyhock, 2s.
 Kellner's Matchless, 2s.
 Knight's Lady Auckland, 1s. 6d.
 — Rainbow, 1s.
 — Lady Craven, 2s.
 — Nonpareil, 1s. 6d.
 Le Petit Diable, 3s. 6d.
 Leaver's Hero, 2s.
 Letton's Royal Sovereign, 2s.
 Lock's Glory of Newport, 2s.
 Lovegrove's Duchess of Gloucester, 2s.
 Luker's Defiance's Masterpiece, 3s.
 Maffy's Royal Ann, 2s.
 — Golden Violet, 2s.
 — Fair Phillis, 1s. 6d.
 Maltby's Apollo, 2s.
 Mann's Maid of Orleans, 1s. 6d.
 — Invincible, 1s. 6d.
 — Miss Ricketts, 2s.
 — Maid of Honour, 3s. 6d.
 — William of Wickham, 2s. 6d.

- Mann's Duchess of Bucking-
 ham, 3s. 6d.
 ——— Grasshopper, 3s. 6d.
 ——— Mrs. Sumners, 2s.
 ——— Dr. Sumners, 2s.
 Marshall's Defiance, 1s. 6d.
 Neal's Flora, 2s.
 Nixon's Lord Churchill,
 1s. 6d.
 Norman's Benjamin, 1s.
 ——— Earl Grey, 2s.
 ——— Beauty, 1s. 6d.
 ——— Conqueror, 2s.
 Norris's Rainbow, 1s. 6d.
 Page's Kintbury Hero, 2s. 6d.
 ——— Triumph, 2s.
 Penny's Queen, 2s.
 Picton's Scarlet, 2s.
 Pitman's Rainbow, 2s.
 ——— Magnificent, 2s.
 Pope's Royal Purple, 2s.
 Read's Flora, 2s.
 Ree's General Elliot, 2s.
 Rolf's Geo. IVth., 1s. 6d.
 Rollinson's Seedling, 2s.
 Ruben's St. Louis, 3s. 6d.
 Russel's King, 2s.
 Sawyer's Champion, 2s.
 ——— Victory, 1s. 6d.
 Seal's Hon. Mrs. Col. Austin,
 2s. 6d.
 ——— Venus, 3s. 6d.
 Smith's Empress of China, 2s.
 ——— Don Giovanni, 2s.
 ——— Enham Lass, 2s. 6d.
 ——— Prince Leopold, 2s.
 ——— Lord Hill, 2s.
 ——— Milkmaid, 2s.
 ——— Strawberry Lass,
 1s. 6d.
 ——— Feversham Hero, 2s.
 ——— Maid of Kent, 2s.
 Smith's Champion, 2s. 6d.
 ——— Superb Blush, 2s. 6d.
 Slaughter's Invincible, 2s.
 Stevens's Geo. Canning, 2s.
 ——— Waterloo, 1s. 6d.
 ——— Sir Geo. Cook, 2s. 6d.
 Studwick's Blucher, 2s.
 Squibb's Perfecta, 3s. 6d.
 Tagg's Duke of Wellington,
 2s.
 Tamerlane, £5.
 Tayler's Princess Victoria,
 2s. 6d.
 ——— Seedling, 2s. 6d.
 ——— Nonpareil, 1s.
 ——— Commodore, 2s.
 ——— Venus, 3s. 6d.
 Trante's Emperor of Mo-
 rocco, 2s.
 Terry's Earl Grey, 2s.
 The Woodstock Hero, 2s.
 Troup's Matchless, 2s.
 ——— Commander-in-Chief,
 2s. 6d.
 Turner's Geo. IVth., 1s.
 ——— Britannia, 1s.
 ——— Wiltshire Hero, 2s.
 Vandersbergh's Fancy, 3s.
 ——— Standard, 2s.
 ——— Harlequin, 2s.
 Vulcan, 10s.
 Wallace's Hero of Scotland,
 2s.
 Ward's Jubilee, 2s.
 Watts' Wm. Watts, 2s.
 Weedon's Matchless, 1s. 6d.
 Wells' Miss Burton, 2s.
 ——— Royal Midshipman, 2s.
 Westbry's Miss Craven, 1s. 6d.
 ——— Major Craven, 2s.
 Westlake's Heroine, 1s. 6d.
 ——— Hero, 2s.

Westlake's Receiver General, 2s.	Wigley's Beauty, 2s.
West's Prince of Wales, 2s.	——— Heroine, 2s.
——— Chancellor Pitt, 1s. 6d.	——— Isabella, 2s.
——— Conqueror, 2s.	Wilmot's Cleopatra, 2s. 6d.
——— Miss Grote, 2s	Wood's Hebe, 2s.
Wilmer's John Wilmer, 2s.	——— Queen of Roses, 2s. 6d.
——— Duke of Kent, 0s .	——— Tippto Saib, 2s. 6d.
——— Lady Hamilton, 2s.	Wollard's Geo. the 4th, 2s.
——— Eclipse, 2s.	Wright's Lady Craven, 2s.
White's William the 4th. 1s,	Young's Marquis of Win-
——— Warden of Winches-	chester, 2s.
ter, 3s. 6d.	——— Joe Miller, 2s.

The eight following Pinks are new this year, but the gardener of Mr. Kelson, Surgeon, Seven Oaks, Kent, in whose garden they were raised, has not fixed the prices. though he has given them names. They have been seen by a judge of their merits, and he considers them very excellent flowers.

Kelson's Charlotte	Kelson's Lady J. Colmsdale
——— Mrs. Geo. Kelson	——— Countess of Amherst
——— Lady Geo. Pratt	——— Countess of Stan-
——— Countess of Ply-	hope
mouth	——— Kentish Yeoman.

A SELECTION OF BEST GERANIUMS;

Or more properly Pelargoniums.

Recurvifolium, 10s. 6d.	Purpurea flora bunda, 5s.
Dependens, 5s.	Spectabile Maculata Grandi-
Flexuosam, from 5s. to 7s. 6d.	flora, 5s.
Palkii, 5s.	Gowerii, 10s. 6d.
Calysiania, 3s. 6d.	——— Superb, 15s.

Ramigerum, or Paul Pry, from 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Amy Robsart, 5 <i>s.</i>
Lady Ravensworth, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Transcendens, 5 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Candidum, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Patterii Superb, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
General Bolivar, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Queenia, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Concineum, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	General Riego, 5 <i>s.</i>
Nell Gwynn, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Victory, 5 <i>s.</i>
Evelina, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Farronia, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Ignesium Resplendens, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Translucerne, 5 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i>
Quadriflorum, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Latilobum, Wm. the Con- queror, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>
Variifolium, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Purum, or Matilda, 5 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i>
Spectabile Elegans, 5 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sanguineum, 5 <i>s.</i>
Regulus, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Regulus, 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Latifolium, Emperor Nicho- las, 15 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Pizarro, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>
Ignescens Speciosa, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Black-eyed Susan, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Anna Bollen, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Elegans Minor, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Radium, 15 <i>s.</i>	Hannibal, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
	Lord Byron, 5 <i>s.</i>
	Ariadne, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>
	Rhodolentum, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
	Dilatatum superbum, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>

A List of the Last New Geraniums.

Speculatum, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Adelina, 15 <i>s.</i>
Beauty of Camberwell, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Anne of Cleves, 15 <i>s.</i>
Margoratum, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Brightoniensis, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Admiral Napier, 5 <i>s.</i>	Buonaparte, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>
Amandus, 5 <i>s.</i>	Beauty of England, 5 <i>s.</i>
Lord Beauclerk, 2 <i>s.</i>	Black Prince, 15 <i>s.</i>
Capitata, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Bouquet Parfait, 15 <i>s.</i>
Virginica, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Banquo, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Miss Jane, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Champion of Devon, 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Youngii, 2 <i>s.</i>	Concessum, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Admiral Codrington, 2 <i>s.</i>	Celestia, 15 <i>s.</i>
Hilleanium, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Catesbianum, 15 <i>s.</i>
Angustissimum Carolinum, 15 <i>s.</i>	Davianum, 1 <i>s.</i>
Angelina, 15 <i>s.</i>	Diomedea, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Adamsonia, 15 <i>s.</i>	Don Quixote, 15 <i>s.</i>
	Emily, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>

Elvira, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Lady Broughton, 15 <i>s.</i>
Elegans, 10 <i>s.</i>	La Belle Laurie, 15 <i>s.</i>
Fanny Kemble, 3 <i>s.</i>	Lady Denbigh, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>
Flora McIver, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Magniflorum, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Fulmanance, 5 <i>s.</i>	Man of Ross, 2 <i>s.</i>
Florabunda purpurea, 10 <i>s.</i>	Master Walter, 5 <i>s.</i>
Fosteri, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Macbeth, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>
Grandissima, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Miss Annesley, 15 <i>s.</i>
Gainseanum, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Mazeppa, 15 <i>s.</i>
Glaciopes, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Maid of Athens, 15 <i>s.</i>
General Moore, 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Mary Queen of Scots, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Grevillia, 15 <i>s.</i>	Megalanthon. 2 <i>s.</i>
Guy, Earl of Warwick, 15 <i>s.</i>	Mercranthon, 1 <i>s.</i>
Habranthum, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Ne Plus Ultra, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Hill's Hector, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	New Duchess of Gloucester, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Henri Quatre, 15 <i>s.</i>	Pavonium Maximum, 15 <i>s.</i>
Helen Mar, 15 <i>s.</i>	Pulcherrimum, 15 <i>s.</i>
Jack of Newbury, 3 <i>s.</i>	Quercifolium superbum, 2 <i>s.</i>
Julia, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Red Rover, 2 <i>s.</i>
Jessica, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Regulator, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Kermisianum, 15 <i>s.</i>	Rosalind, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Lord Nelson, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Roxana, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Lord Yarborough, 2 <i>s.</i>	Rosinante, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Lord Ebrington, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Royal Scarlet, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Lineata Sanguinea, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Statira, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>
Lucifer, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Sir Wm. Wallace, 15 <i>s.</i>
Lautum, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Weltjjeanum, 5 <i>s.</i>
Lady Macbeth, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Zohrab, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>
Lauretta, 15 <i>s.</i>	

Note.—The Plants which are usually called *Geraniums*, appear to be improperly named, as they are chiefly hardy, and should be called *Pelargoniums*, whereas the *Pelargoniums* are tender, and should be kept in the greenhouse during the winter, and put out in the open air the latter end of May or the beginning of June, and placed where they can have plenty of air, and but little sun, as they thrive best in the shade; care, however, should be taken that they are not placed under trees.

A SELECTION
OF
HEARTSEASE, OR PANSIES,
NINE SHILLINGS A DOZEN.

Adelaide, (Brown's)	Grand Purple
——— (Allen's)	Helen
——— (Bunney's)	Heroine
Albion	Hopwood's No. 1.
Achilles, (Allen's)	King David
——— (Allnatt's)	Lady Bath (Wheeler's)
Alexandrina Victoria	Lady Gambier
Ariel	Luna (Allnatt's)
Azurea rotunda	——— (Brown's)
Ajax	Lydiard's Wm. the Fourth
Alexander	Lee's Adelaide
Aristarchus	Lady Grey
Apollo	——— Essex
Augustus	Lord Lyndhurst
Beaute supreme	Maid of Athens
Bicolor Major	Prince Maximilian
Beauty, (Allnatt's)	——— Eugene
Bright Crimson and Olive	——— Arthur
Cupid, (Brown's)	——— De Condé
——— (Read's)	Princess of Sweden
Cynthia	Pulcheria
Champion, (Dover's)	Prince Albert
Cleopatra	Prince Orlé
Delia	Queen of Bohemia
Duchess of Richmond	——— of Bavaria
Earl Grey	Regulus
Empero	Raphael, 5s.
Emilius	Romulus
Fairbairn's Invincible	Saladin
Fair Flora	St. Dennis
Formosa	Zenobia

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

AMERICAN SHRUBS, FOR PEAT SOIL.

Æsculus parviflora

— *discolor*

— *pavia*

— *rosea*

Andromeda polifolia

— *erecta*

— *latifolia*

— *calyculata*

— *nana*

— *ventricosa*

— *angustifolia*

— *mariana*

— *ferruginea*

— *pulverulenta*

— *paniculata*

— *speciosa*

— *serratifolia*

— *arborea*

— *frondosa*

— *racemosa*

— *catesbæa*

— *axillaris*

— *cassinifolia*

— *dealbata*

— *glauca*

— *coriacea*

— *acuminata*

— *tomentosa*

— *lucida*

Annona triloba

Aralea spinosa

— *hispida*

Arbutus uva ursi

Azalea fastigiata

— *erecta*

— *papilionacea*

— *crispa*

— *rubra*

— *staminibus rubris*

— *purpurea*

— ——— *minor*

— *cumulata*

— *rubra odorata*

— *precedentia*

— *coccinea*

— ——— *major*

— *cuprina*

— *flammea*

— *bicolor*

— *discolor*

— ——— *minor*

— *formosa*

— *versicolor*

— *variabilis*

— *parviflora*

— *globosa*

— *pallida odorata*

— *concolor*

— *elegans*

— *splendens*

— *grandiflora*

— *pulcherrima*

— *orange*

— *triumphans*

— *chrysolectra*

— *aurifodina*

— *tomentosa*

Azalea calendulacea

- cobourgia
- corymbosa
- violet-scented
- poincianiflora
- mirabilis rosea
- tardiva incarnata
- rubra pleno
- double blush
- carneola
- fasciculata
- pontica
- — alba
- — pleno
- — tricolor
- viscosa
- conferta
- glauca
- florabunda
- fissa
- pumila
- flore pleno alba
- autumnalis alba
- — rubra
- vittata
- spicata
- stylus rubrus
- procumbens

Calycanthus florida

- fertilis
- lævigatus
- incisus
- florabunda
- purpurescens

*Ceanothus americanus**Celastrus scandens**Cephalanthus occidentalis**Cistus mutabilis*

- new double yellow
- double yellow
- — pink
- — orange buff

Cistus, Lady Gardener's
double

- lutea
- rubra
- lemon-coloured
- coccinea
- pale pink
- alba
- appenina alba
- marifolius
- rosea
- orange buff
- pink

Chionanthus virginicus

- — pubescens

Clethra alnifolia

- paniculata
- acuminata
- pubescens

*Comptonia asplenifolia**Cornus florida**Cytisus purpurea*

- nigricans

Daphne alpina

- altaica
- cneorum
- — variegata

- collina

- pontica

- gnidium

- oleoides

- tarton-raira

- napolitana

*Dirca palustris**Diospyrus virginiana**Empetrum nigrum*

- scoticum

Erica australis

- carnea
- ciliaris
- cinerea alba
- stricta

- Erica mediterranea*
 ——— *tetralix alba*
 ——— *vagans rubra*
 ——— *alba*
 ——— *minima*
 ——— *scoparia*
 ——— *daboecia*
 ——— *umbellata*
 ——— *vulgaris alba*
 ——— *pleno*
Euonymus atropurpureus
 ——— *sempervirens*
 ——— *angustifolius*
Fothergilla alnifolia
 ——— *glauc*
Gualtheria procumbens
Glycine frutescens
Gordonia pubescens
Halesia tetraptera
 ——— *diptera*
Genista germanica
 ——— *sagittalis*
Hydrangea cœrulea
 ——— *glauc*
 ——— *quercifolia*
Hypericum prolificum
Ilex opaca
 ——— *prinoides*
Itea virginica
Kalmia latifolia
 ——— *angustifolia*
 ——— *pumila*
 ——— *serotina*
 ——— *glauc*
 ——— *nitida*
 ——— *variegata*
Laurus sassafras
 ——— *benzoin*
Ledum odoratum
 ——— *palustre*
 ——— *latifolium*
 ——— *decumbens*
- Ledum buxifolium*
Lonicera implexa
 ——— *grata*
 ——— *sempervirens*
Magnolia glauca
 ——— *grandiflora*
 ——— *lanceolata*
 ——— *oxoniensis*
 ——— *rotundifolia*
 ——— *ferruginea*
 ——— *angustifolia*
 ——— *macrophylla*
 ——— *acuminata*
 ——— *auriculata*
 ——— *tripetala*
 ——— *conspicua*
 ——— *obovata*
 ——— *tomentosa*
 ——— *cordata*
 ——— *pyramidata*
Menispermum canadense
Myrica gale
 ——— *cerifera*
 ——— *sempervirens*
 ——— *latifolia*
Menziesia globularis
Nyssa biflora
 ——— *denticulata*
Ononis fruticosa
Polygala chamœbuxus
Prinos glaber
 ——— *verticillata*
 ——— *lanceolata*
 ——— *ambiguus*
Rhododendron ferrugineum
 ——— *hirsutum*
 ——— *variegatum*
 ——— *caucasicum*
 ——— *cataubiense*
 ——— *azaleoides*
 ——— *pallida*

Rhododendron dauricum
 ————— *sempervirens*
 ————— *maximum*
 ————— *album*
 ————— *ponticum*
 ————— — deep purple
 ————— *daphnefolium*
 ————— *pumilum*
 ————— *pallidum*
 ————— *contortum*
 ————— *tigrinum*
 ————— *heterophyllum*
 ————— *crispum*
 ————— *præcox*
 ————— *concolor*
 ————— *magnificum*
 ————— *roseum*
 ————— *album*
 ————— *variegatum*
 ————— *album*
 ————— *aureum*
 ————— *magnolifolium*
 ————— *undulatum*
 ————— *hybridum pallidum*
 ————— *roseum*
 ————— *blush*
 ————— *ponticum caucasioides*
 ————— *pictum*
 ————— *superbum*
Rhodora canadensis
Robinia frutescens
 ————— *altagana*
 ————— *chamlagu*
 ————— *spinosa*
 ————— *halodendron*
Ruscus hypophyllum
 ————— *hypoglossum*

Rubus arcticus
Smilax tamnoides
 ————— *rotundifolia*
Spartium decumbens
 ————— *radiatum*
Spiræa lævigata
 ————— *tomentosa*
 ————— *daurica*
 ————— *thalictroides*
 ————— *crenata*
 ————— *chamædryfolia*
 ————— *trilobata*
Stuartia marilandica
 ————— *pentagynia*
 ————— *malacodendron*
Styrax latifolia
 ————— *lævigata*
 ————— *grandifolium*
Vaccinium myrtillus
 ————— *stamineum*
 ————— *uliginosum*
 ————— *album*
 ————— *prunifolium*
 ————— *frondosum*
 ————— *venustum*
 ————— *resinosum*
 ————— *latifolium*
 ————— *amœnum*
 ————— *rubrum*
 ————— *ligustrinum*
 ————— *virgatum*
 ————— *erythrocarpon*
 ————— *rubrum*
 ————— *myrsinites*
 ————— *pennsylvanicum*
 ————— *sibiricum*
 ————— *salicinum*
 ————— *hallerifolium*
 ————— *oxycoccos*
 ————— *viridis*
 ————— *racemosum*
 ————— *marianum*

Vaccinium pendulinum	Vaccinium crassifolium
————— buxifolium	————— nitidum
————— vitis Idæa	Viburnum carolinianum
————— ——— rubra	————— cassinoides
————— ——— maxima	Yucca filamentosa
————— macrocarpon	————— gloriosa
————— ——— variegatum	Zanthoriza apiifolia

A CHOICE LIST OF POLYANTHUSES.

Billington's Beauty of Iver, 2s. 6d.	Massey's Venus, 2s. 6d.
Brown's King, 2s. 6d.	Martin's Prince William, 2s. 6d.
Buck's Marquis of Anglesea, 1l.	Mason's Black Prince, 2s. 6d.
Cartwright's True Briton, 2s. 6d.	Nicholson's Bang Europe, 1l.
Collier's Princess Royal, 10s. 6d.	————— Gold Lace, 2s. 6d.
Cox's Regent, 2s. 6d.	Park's Lord Nelson, 2s. 6d.
Crownshaw's Invincible, 10s. 6d.	Pearson's Competitor, 7s. 6d.
Fletcher's Defiance, 2s. 6d.	————— Alexander, 7s. 6d.
————— Sir Andrew Knight, 2s. 6d.	Stead's Telegraph, 2s. 6d.
Groom's Lord Dudley, 2s. 6d.	Thomson's Lord Nelson, 2s. 6d.
Harley's Defiance, 2s. 6d.	Thorp's Golden Ball, 2s. 6d.
Hattersley's Invincible, 2s. 6d.	Timm's Emperor, 2s. 6d.
Heap's Smiler, 2s. 6d.	Turner's Bonaparte, 2s. 6d.
Hobson's Victorious, 2s. 6d.	————— Princess of Wales, 2s. 6d.
Irlam's Queen Ann, 2s. 6d.	Washington's Black Boy, 2s. 6d.
Lee's Sly Boy, 2s. 6d.	Waterhouse's Archbishop of York, 2s. 6d.
Lumbard's Highlander, 7s.	Willett's Beauty of Coventry, 5s.
Mansley's General Mina, 2s. 6d.	Woolley's Ranger, 2s. 6d.
	Yorkshire Regent, 2s. 6d.

A LIST OF TENDER ANNUALS,

To be sown on a Hotbed in February or March.

Amaranthus, Globe	Egg Plants
———— Tricolor	Humble Plants
———— Bicolor	Ice Plants
Balsams	Marvel of Peru
Cockscombs	Sensitive Plants
Convolvulus (scarlet)	Stramoniums

A LIST OF LESS TENDER ANNUALS,

To be sown on a moderate Hotbed in March or April.

African Marygolds	Mignonette
Browallia (blue)	Love Lies Bleeding
Capsicums, 2 sorts	Love Apples
Cape Marygolds	Nolana (training)
Cassia (dwarf)	Œnothera (purple)
China Asters (varieties)	Palma Christi
Chinese, or Indian Pinks	Prickly Poppy
Chrysanthemums	Princes Feather
———— Tricolor	Stocks, 10 weeks (varieties)
Coltsfoot (scarlet)	Sultan (yellow)
French Marygolds	Pumpkins
Gourds (varieties)	Xeranthemums
Hollyhocks (Chinese)	Zinnias
Marvel of Peru	

Note.—Those in the above list which are introduced in the list of Hardy Annuals may also be sown in the open borders in April.

A LIST OF HARDY ANNUALS,

To be sown in the open borders in February, March, or April.

Adonis (Flos)	Hibiscus (bladder)
Alkekengi	Horned Poppy
Allyson	Honeywort
Amethyst (blue)	Ironwort
Antirrhinums (varieties)	Kidney Vetch
Balm (Moldavian)	Ladies'-bedstraw
Basil (sweet)	——— Finger
Belvidere	Lamb's-beard
Bird's Foot (Trefoil)	Larkspur (Rocket)
Borage	——— (dwarf)
Buckshorn	Lavatera
Campanula (annual)	Linaria
Canary Grass	Love Apple
Candytufts (varieties)	Lupine, blue
Catchfly (lobels)	——— yellow
——— pendulous	——— white
——— Morocco	Mallow
Caterpillar (Trefoil)	Mignonette
Centauray	Milk Vetch
Clary (varieties)	Moonwort, or Honesty
Convolvulus	Nasturtiums
Cornbottle	Nigella
Crimson Trefoil	Nolana (trailing)
Crosswort	Oenothera (long-leaved)
Cucumber (spurting)	Old Man's Beard
Dead Nettle	Ox Eye
Fennel Flower	Palma Christi
Fenugreek	Pea, Sweet (various)
Fumitory, Yellow	——— scarlet
Goosewort	Pearlwort
Hartwort	Pepperwort
Heartsease (varieties)	Persecaria
Hawkweed (yellow)	Poppy (tall)
Hedgehog (Trefoil)	——— Carnation
Heron's Bill	——— Dutch

Quaking Grass	Sultans
Rest-harrow	Sunflower
Salt-wort	Thistles
Scabious (Starry)	Tickseed
Scarlet Beans	Tobacco
Snail (Trefoil)	Trefoil
Snap-dragon, or Antirrhinum	Valerian
Soapwort	Venus Looking-glass
Speedwell (Annual)	—— Navelwort
Spurge	Vetch (joint podded)
Spurry	—— Chickling
Strawberry Spinach	Viper Grass
Stock (Virgin)	Xeranthemums
Succory	

Note.—In order to have a succession of Flowers in bloom all the summer, sow the seeds of these Hardy Annuals at three different times, namely, in September, in February, and in April.

A SELECTION OF BIENNIALS,

*Or Flowers which produce their bloom the Second Year ;
to be sown in March or April.*

Canterbury Bells	Poppy (horned)
Colutea	Scabious
French Honeysuckles	Stocks, Bromptons
Gaura	—— Queen
Globe Thistle	Sweet Williams
Honesty	Tree Primrose
Mallow	Wall Flowers

A SELECTION OF PERENNIAL-ROOTED FLOWERS,

*To be sown in March or April, in beds of fine earth,
afterwards transplanted in July, where they may
remain for several years.*

Alyssum Bee Larkspur Campanula Carnations Columbines Daisies Flax Foxgloves Hawkweeds Heartsease	Hollyhocks Pea-everlasting Pinks Polyanthus Rockets Rhubarb Rose Campion Snap Dragons Valerians <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/> ——— Greek
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A SELECTION OF PERENNIALS,

*Which are propagated by dividing the Roots in February,
March, September, or October.*

Adonis Flower Achillea Acorus Agrimony Alkekengi Alyssum Anemone (virginian) Antirrhinums Anthyllis, scarlet Apocynum Arnica (Mountain) Arum Arundo Asphodel Asters	Auricula Balm (variegated) Batchelor's Buttons Bean Caper Bear's-breech Bee Larkspur Betony Borage Bugle Bugloss Bloodwort Buckwheat Camomile, yellow <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/> ——— Sea Campanula
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Candytuft (Perennial)	Fumitory
Cardamine	French Honeysuckle
Cardinal Flower	Garlic
Carnations	Gentian
Centaury	Gentianella
Chelone	Germander
China Nettle	Globe Flower
Christmas Rose	—— Thistle
Chrysanthemums	Goat's Beard
Cinquefoil	—— rue
Collinsonia	Golden locks
Coltsfoot	—— rod
Cloudberry	Greek Valerian
Columbines	Hawkweed (perennial)
Convolvulus	Hedge Mustard (double)
Coronilla	Hellebore
Coreopsis	Hepatica
Cortusa	Horehound (Austrian)
Crane's Bill	Houseleek
Crosswort	Herb Bennet
Crowfoot	—— Christopher
Cuckoo Flower	Houstonia (blue)
Cyclamen	Hydrangea (Garden)
Dahlia	Ironwort
Daisies	Kingspear
Dead Nettle	Knapweed
Dittany	Knotted Marjoram
Dog's-tooth Violet	Ladie's Mantle
Dragon's Head	—— Slipper
Dropwort	Larkspur (great Flowering)
Eastern Kale	—— Siberian Bee
Everlasting Flower	Laserwort
Fair Maid of France	Lavender Cotton
Feather'd Columbine	Leadwort
Fenugreek, Russian	Leopard's bane
Feverfew	Lily of the Valley
Figwort	Lion's Tail
Flax, Siberian	London Pride
Flea-bane	Lugwort, Virginian
Fraxinella	Loosestrife
French Willow	Lungwort
Fritillary (varieties)	Lupine

Lychnis
 Lychnidea
 Madder
 Madwort
 Marygold (March)
 Masterwort
 Meadow Saffron
 ——— Sweet (double)
 ——— Rue
 Milfoil (woolly)
 Milk Vetch
 ——— wort
 Monarda
 Monkey Flower
 Moth Mullein
 Mouse Ear
 Money-wort
 Navelwort (Perennial)
 Napæa
 Œnothera (dwarf)
 ——— Shrubby
 Onosma
 Orchis
 Orpine (evergreen)
 Ormund royal
 Ox Eye
 Oxlip
 Pea, Everlasting
 Phlox
 Pilewort
 Pinks
 Plantain
 Polyanthus
 Pæony
 Poppy (oriental)
 Potentilla
 Primroses
 Ragged Robbin
 Ragwort
 Rampion
 Rhubarb
 Rochet
 Rose campion

Rudbeckia
 Rumex
 Sage (Indian)
 Saxifrage
 Scabious
 St. John's wort
 Sculcap
 Selfheal
 Side-saddle Flower
 Snap Dragons
 Sneezewort
 Soapwort
 Solomon's Seal
 Soldanella
 Sophora, blue
 Spider wort
 Spiræa
 Spurge
 Stachys (scarlet)
 Starwort
 Star of Bethlehem
 Sunflower
 Swallow-wort
 Stone crop,
 Tansy
 Thrift
 Throat wort
 Trefoil (Strawberry)
 Trillium
 Toad Flax
 Valerian
 Vetch (Milk)
 Vernal Grass
 Veronica
 Vervain
 Violets
 Viper's Grass
 Wake Robin
 Willow Herb
 ——— French
 Wolfsbane
 Wormwood
 Yarrow, Yellow

LIST OF BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED FLOWERS.

Aconites	Irises
Amaryllis	Lilies
Anemones	Martagons
Bulbocodiums	Narcissus
Cornflags	Pancratiums
Crocuses	Polyanthus Narcissus
Crown Imperials	Ranunculuses
Cyclamens	Sisyrinchiums
Daffodils	Snow drops
Garlic	Star of Bethlehem
Hyacinths	Tuberoses
Jonquils	Tulips

These Bulbs to be taken up in April, May, or June, as soon as their leaves are withered, and planted again in September or October, but their offsets in August.

The Ranunculuses and Anemones may be planted in February, though the Blooms will not be so good.

The seed to be sown in August in boxes of fine earth, very shallow.

BULBOUS-ROOTED FLOWERS,

Flowering in Autumn.

Amaryllis	Daffodil (Sea)
Colchicums	Lily (Belladonna)
Crocuses	— Guernsey
Cyclamens	Saffron

A SELECTION OF DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

To be planted either in February, March, or October.

Acacia (Rose)	Germander
Almond Tree	Glycine
Allspice	Hawthorn (double)
Althæa	Hicory
Ash, Mountain	Honeysuckles
—— Weeping	Hypericums
Annona	Jasmine (White)
Azalea	—— Yellow
Barberry Tree	Jesuit (bark)
Beech (Copper)	Indigo
Bignonia	Ironwood
Bladder Senna	Judas Tree
Bramble (Double)	Kidney-bean Tree
Buckthorn	Larch Tree
Candleberry Myrtle	Laburnum
Caragana	Lac or Varnish tree
Cassioberry	Leather wood
Catalpa	Lilac, Purple
Ceanothus	—— White
Cephalanthus	—— Persian
Cherry (double)	Mezereon
Cinquefoil	Myrtle (Candleberry)
Clethra	Olive Tree (wild)
Cornel-tree	Peach (double)
Crab (Siberian)	Pear (double)
Cyticus	Pomegranate
Diervilla	Privet
Dogwood (American)	Raspberry (flowering)
Elder (variegated)	Restharrow
Fothergilla	Rhodora
Gale (sweet)	Roses
Guelder rose	St. Peter's wort
Glastonbury thorn	Sassafras Tree

Service Tree	Sycamore (variegated)
Snow-drop Tree	Tamarisk-Tree
Southernwood	Tea Tree
Spindle-tree	Traveller's Joy
Spiræa Frutex	Trefoil, Shrubby
Strawberry Tree	Tupelo tree
Syringa	Viburnum
Storax Tree	Willow (Weeping)
Sumach	

A SELECTION OF EVERGREEN FLOWERING SHRUBS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Alaternus	Lavender
Andromeda	——- Cotton
Arbor Vitæ	Laurel
Arbutus	——- Portugal
Bay	Laurustinus
Bignonia	Magnolia
Box	Oak (evergreen)
Brooms	Phillyrea
Cassine	Privet (evergreen)
Cistus	Purslane Tree
Cedar of Lebanon	Pyracantha
—— red	Phlomis
Crab (evergreen)	Rhododendron
Cork	Rose (evergreen)
Cypress	Rosemary
Cytisus	Rue
Groundsel Tree	Savin
Holly	Spindle Tree (evergreen)
Hyssop (variegated)	Sweet Brier (evergreen)
Honeysuckle (evergreen)	Tea Tree
Juniper	Widow wail
Ivy (Scotch and Irish)	Yew
Kalmia	

A SELECTION OF DECIDUOUS FOREST TREES,

To be planted in March or October.

Acacia	Hickery-nut
Alder	Hornbeam
Ash	Larch
Beech	Lime
Birch	Magnolia
Chesnut, Spanish	Maple
———— Horse	Nettle
Crab	Oak
Elder	Plane
———— variegated	Poplar
Elm	Tulip
———— variegated	Willow
Firs	

A LIST OF HARDY CLIMBERS,

For Alcoves, Arbours, &c.

Ampelopsis Cordata	Clematis Florida, single
———— quinquefolia	———— double
Aristolochia Siphon	———— viticella cœrulea
———— tomentosa	———— rubra
Atragene Alpina	———— pleno
———— Sibirica	———— flammula
Banksia Rose	Corchorus Japonica
Bignonia radicans major	Double Bramble
Calycanthus præcox	Greville's Rose
Celastus Scandens	Glycine Sinensis
Chinese Privet	———— frutescens
Clematis Cirrhosa	———— Apios, perennial
———— Calycina	Lonicera New Trumpet (or
———— Orientalis	Honeysuckle)

Lonicera, Dutch
 ——— early white
 ——— glauca
 ——— early red
 ——— flava
 ——— cream-coloured
 ——— red Dutch
 ——— pubescens
 ——— flexuosa
 Macartney's Rose

Mesphilus pyracantha
 Multiflora Rosa
 Noisette Rose
 Passiflora cœrulea
 ——— racemosa
 Periploca Græca
 Pyrus Japonica
 Roman Rose
 Virginian Creeper
 Vitis odoratissima

A GENERAL LIST OF SHRUBS, For Common Soil.

Amorpha fruticosa
 Amygdalus pumila
 ——— Nana
 ——— orientalis
 ——— sibirica
 ——— chinensis
 ——— amara
 ——— communis
 ——— persica flore pleno
 Atriplex halimus
 Arbutus unedo
 ——— flore pleno
 ——— flore rubra
 ——— andrachne
 ——— serratifolia
 ——— angustifolia
 ——— crispa
 Astragalus tragacantha
 Baccharis halimifolia
 Berberis cretica
 ——— canadensis
 ——— vulgaris
 ——— sibirica
 ——— sinensis
 ——— ilicifolia

Betula nana
 Broussonetia papyrifera fœ-
 ——— mina
 ——— mascul.
 Budlea globosa
 Bupleurum fruticosum
 Buxus arborescens
 ——— angustifolius
 ——— foliis argenteis
 ——— aureis
 ——— marginatis
 ——— balearica
 Cistus ladaniferus
 ——— laurifolius
 ——— populifolius major
 ——— minor
 ——— incanus
 ——— scabrosus
 ——— salvifolius
 ——— monspliensis
 ——— laxus
 ——— halimifolius
 ——— crispus
 ——— italicus
 Colutea arborescens

Cistus cruenta
 ————— *pocochii*
Coriaria myrtifolia
Cornus alba
 ————— *alternifolia*
 ————— *circinata*
 ————— *fastigiata*
 ————— *florida*
 ————— *mascula*
 ————— *paniculata*
 ————— *sericea*
 ————— *stricta*
 ————— *sibirica*
 ————— *sanguinea*
Coronilla emerus
Corylus rostrata
 ————— *avellana*
 ————— *alba*
 ————— *barcelonica*
 ————— *rubra*
 ————— *glomerata*
 ————— *columna*
Cytisus purpureus
 ————— *sessilifolius*
 ————— *capitatus*
 ————— *nigricans*
 ————— *wolgaricus*
 ————— *hirsutus*
 ————— *leucanthus*
 ————— *austriacus*
 ————— *argenteus*
 ————— *supinus*
 ————— *biflorus*
 ————— *elongatus*
Daphne Mezereum, red
 ————— white
 ————— *laureola*
 ————— *autumnale*
Elæagnus angustifolius
Ephedra distachia
Enonymus europæus
 ————— *fructu albo*
 ————— *latifolius*

Enonymus verrucosus
 ————— *atropurpureus*
Genista triquetra
 ————— *tinctoria*
 ————— *florida*
 ————— *germanica*
Hamamelis virginica
Hibiscus syriacus, purple
 ————— red
 ————— white
 ————— Painted
 lady
 ————— *foliis va-*
riegatis
 ————— *rubra pleno*
 ————— *alba pleno*
Hippophae canadensis
 ————— *rhamnoides*
Jasminum fruticans
 ————— *humile*
 ————— *officinale*
Ilex aquifolium
 ————— striped Hollies, variety
 ————— *latifolia*
 ————— *heterophylla*
 ————— *myrtifolia*
 ————— *recurva*
 ————— *fructa luteo*
 ————— *serratifolia*
Juniperus communis
 ————— *thurifera*
 ————— *suecica*
 ————— *sabina*
 ————— *foliis variegatis*
 ————— *oxycedrus*
 ————— *repens*
 ————— *sibirica*
 ————— *tamariscifolia*
 ————— *phœnicea*
 ————— *lycia*
 ————— *daurica*
Laurus nobilis
Ligustrum vulgare

Ligustrum fructu alba
 ————— variegatum
 ————— lucidum
Lonicera, early white
 ————— red
 ————— cream-colour
 ————— Dutch
 ————— oak-leaved
 ————— evergreen
 ————— trumpet
 ————— nigra
 ————— cœrulea
 ————— xylostium
 ————— alpigena
 ————— diervilla
 ————— tartarica
 ————— flava
 ————— grata
 ————— implexa
Lycium barbarum
Mespilus pumila
 ————— tomentosa
 ————— cotoneaster
 ————— chamæ-mespilus
 ————— caroliniana
 ————— floribunda
 ————— montana
 ————— pyracantha
Phillyrea media
 ————— pendula
 ————— rosmarinifolia
 ————— latifolia
 ————— obliqua
 ————— spinosa
 ————— buxifolia
Philadelphus coronarius
 ————— fol. var.
 ————— nanus
 ————— gracile
 ————— grandiflorus
 ————— laxus
 ————— inodorus
Potentilla fruticosa

Potentilla floribunda
Phlomis fruticosa
Prunus virginiana
 ————— lusitanica
 ————— lauro-cerasus
 ————— fol. var.
 ————— Mahaleb
 ————— pumila
 ————— nigra
 ————— pennsylvanica
 ————— prostrata
 ————— rubra
 ————— domestica flo. pleno
 ————— cerasus flo. pleno
 ————— sibirica
Ptelia trifoliata
Pyrus japonica
 ————— flore alba
Rhamnus alaternus
 ————— argenteus
 ————— aureus
 ————— maculatus
 ————— catharticus
 ————— infectorius
 ————— saxatilis
 ————— alpinus
 ————— frangula
 ————— pumilus
 ————— latifolius
 ————— alnifolius
Rhus copallinum
 ————— cotinus
 ————— glabrum
 ————— suaveolens
 ————— toxicodendron
 ————— radicans
 ————— typhinum
 ————— vernix
Ribes alpinum
 ————— cynosbati
 ————— glandulosum
 ————— aureum
 ————— diacantha

Ribes odorata
Robinia altagana
 ——— caragana
 ——— chamlagu
 ——— frutescens
 ——— hispida
 ——— arborea
 ——— jubata
 ——— macrophylla
 ——— pygmæa
 ——— inermis
Rosmarinus officinalis
 ——— fol. aureis
Rubus fruticosus pleno
 ——— rubra pleno
 ——— fol. var.
 ——— inerme
 ——— apiifolius
 ——— odoratus
 ——— rosæfolius pleno
Ruscus racemosus
 ——— hypoglossum
 ——— aculeatus
Spartium junceum
 ——— flo. pleno
 ——— multiflorum
 ——— scorpius
 ——— patens
 ——— purgans
 ——— scoparium
Spiræa salicifolia
 ——— salicifolia paniculata
 ——— hypericifolia
 ——— opulifolia
 ——— sorbifolia
 ——— daurica
 ——— trilobata
 ——— thalictroides
 ——— lævigata
 ——— tomentosa
Staphylea pinnata
 ——— trifolia

Symphoria glomerata
 ——— racemosa
Syringa persica
 ——— sibirica
 ——— vulgaris violacea
 ——— rubra
 ——— alba
 ——— chinensis
Tamarix gallica
 ——— germanica
Taxus baccata
 ——— fol. var.
 ——— hibernica
Thuja occidentalis
 ——— orientalis
 ——— plicata
 ——— tartarica
Viburnum tinus
 ——— lucidum
 ——— hirtum
 ——— variegatum
 ——— nudum
 ——— lentago
 ——— dentatum
 ——— pubescens
 ——— lantana
 ——— lantanoides
 ——— acerifolium
 ——— opulus
 ——— rosea
 ——— americana
 ——— pyrifolium
 ——— prunifolium
 ——— dauricum
 ——— cassinoides
 ——— lævigatum
 ——— nitidum
 ——— Pimina
Vitex agnuscastus
Ulex europæus
 ——— flo. pleno
Zanthoxylum Clava herculis

DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT
OF THE
FLOWER GARDEN, SHRUBBERY, AND GREENHOUSE,
FOR EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR,

Chiefly the result of many years' experience.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

January.

Bulbs of every description, which were planted in the autumn, should be preserved from frosts, and especially snow; but curious *Hyacinths* and *Tulips* should be covered either with mats, straw, old tan, or coal ashes, if with tan or coal ashes, it should be removed as soon as the bulbs make their appearance; but if with mats the beds should be hooped, and the mats thrown over, but be careful in open weather to give plenty of air.

Bulbs which have been put into glasses should be removed from the windows if the weather is severe, especially at night, and they should never be set on the chimney-pieces until they are in flower, as the shade will draw them up weak, but let them have as much sun as you can, as that will materially nourish them and forward their growth, and before the water is changed, which should be once a week, let it stand two hours before you use it in a room where there is a fire, otherwise the roots will be chilled. Never use spring water to any plants if it can be avoided.

If any *Bulbs* are planted in pots or boxes, loosen the earth on the surface once a week, and shake a little fresh over, this will assist the roots greatly.

If not done in October finish planting any *Bulbs* you have left out, otherwise they will blow weak, but be sure to catch a dry and open day for it, always remembering to shake a little dry sand over the bulbs, before you cover them with the earth.

If *Polyanthus* and *Auricula* seeds were not sown in October they may be sown now, but guard against frosts, and especially snow, as this is a dangerous month ; on this account February would be preferable. These seeds must be sown very shallow, or they will never come up.

Any *Perennials* in pots should be now attended to, and there is no better way to preserve them from the frost than to plunge them up to the rim in a warm border, covering the earth around them with old tan or ashes.

If not done in the autumn, plant *Flowering Shrubs*, if the weather is open, such as *Lilacs*, *Roses*, *Honeysuckles*, &c.

Forest Trees may still be planted, always taking care to throw in some good fresh earth on the roots, before you cover them with the same earth you took out, as this will be a means of preserving them. They should be secured from high winds by fastening them to a stake.

All suckers of *Roses*, or any hardy shrubs, may be taken off, but take care that no frost touches them, as they had much better remain till next month, rather than run the risk, if the weather appears likely to be severe.

Herbaceous plants may now be planted if the weather is open ; such as *Campanulas*, *Rockets*, *Canterbury Bells*, *Lychnis*, or any of the hardy kinds, mentioned

under the head "*Perennials*" in this work; but if the weather is inclined to be severe this work should be postponed till next month, though the autumn is preferable as they usually blow stronger than when planted at this season.

Choice Carnations and Pinks, in pots that are in frames, should have as much air as possible, so that the frosts do not injure them, otherwise they will be drawn up weak. They must not be watered very often, or they will be liable to rot.

If not done in autumn, plant Box for edgings and Thrift if required.

THE GREENHOUSE.

January.

Give air to the plants when the weather is dry and open. The plants should be kept warm by fires when the weather is severe, and especially when it thaws, or is foggy, as damps are frequently almost as injurious as the frosts.

Leaves that are decayed should be always removed, as they will infect others.

Succulent plants, such as Aloes, Ficoides, &c. should not be watered this month. Water should be given very sparingly to any plants this month, and by no means use spring water. It will be necessary that the water be in the house sometime before using, otherwise the plants will be chilled.

In frosty weather keep all close, as one frost let into the plants may be attended with considerable loss.

The windows of the greenhouse should not be opened before nine or ten in the morning, and all shut by four or earlier, if it be likely to freeze.

Whenever the earth on the top of the pots appears hard or a green crust on them, always loosen the earth with a small fork.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

February.

At the beginning of this month prepare a hotbed to receive the *tender Annuals*, such as the Globe Amaranthus, Balsams, &c. See the list under the head "*Tender Annuals*" in this work.

Still continue to secure the best *Bulbs* as directed last month.

If not done in August, sow *Auricula* and *Polyanthus* seeds in light earth, and place the pots or boxes where they can have the morning sun, but this work should not be deferred longer.

All *hardy evergreen Shrubs* may be planted this month if the weather is open, if not defer it till the beginning of next month.

Box and *Thrift*, for edgings, may still be planted.

Turf may be laid the latter end of the month.

Towards the end of the month turn out the choice *Carnations* and *Pinks* into the pots they are to blow in, placing them in a warm situation, properly sheltered from cold winds. They should never be put too near any fence, if so they are sure to draw up weak.

If not done last month, or in the autumn, plant all hardy *Perennials* which are increased by parting the roots, such as *Rockets*, *Daisies*, &c. but not *Polyanthuses*, as they should be divided in September, otherwise they will be checked in their blowing. See the list under the head "*Perennials*."

The last week in this month if the weather is dry and open, sow the *hardy Annuals*, such as Larkspurs, Flos, Adonis, &c. See the list under the head "Hardy Annuals."

The beginning of the month plant the choice *Ranunculuses* and *Anemonies*, if not planted in October.

If Hyacinths and Tulips have made their appearance, they should be covered with mats supported by hoops.

Sow some Mignonette in pots, and put them into the hotbed with the tender Annuals, to blow forward.

The latter of the month sow Ten-week Stocks in a warm border. If the weather is open, fill up vacancies in the Shrubbery, dig them over, and rake them for the season.

Any plants in pots, in the Garden, should have the earth removed about an inch deep, and supplied with fresh, this will greatly encourage their growth.

Give Carnations, Pinks, and Auriculas plenty of air in fine mild days.

Be particular in picking off all decayed leaves from the different plants, as they are sure to infect others.

Evergreen hedges where wanted may now be made, such as Holly, Yew, Laurel, Bay Privet, &c.

The latter end of the month will be a proper time to shift plants into larger pots, if required; but it frequently happens that persons put their plants into too large pots, which often prevent their blowing.

When you make choice of your trees or shrubs, see that they are young and healthy, and never make choice of large plants, unless for any particular purpose, as the middling sized plants are much more likely to grow than the large ones.

This is the best season to sow Polyanthus and Auricula seed.

THE GREENHOUSE.

February.

Give fresh earth to the plants, and pick off all the dead leaves.

When the weather will serve, make a point of letting in fresh air to the plants, as it will help to keep them healthy; but the windows should not be open after four o'clock. Be cautious not to let in frost or fog. Water must be given sparingly this month, and the chill taken off.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

March.

The beginning of this month make a moderate hotbed, to receive the seeds of the *less tender Annuals*, such as Africans, French Marygolds, &c. See the list, under the head "*less tender Annuals*."

Shelter choice flowers from frost, too much wet or cold winds, but especially snow, as that frequently rots the plants sooner than any thing.

Give a little fresh earth to herbaceous plants in pots.

Sow a full crop of *Hardy Annuals* the beginning of this month, and also the seeds of *Biennials*, such as Sweet Williams, &c. See the lists under their proper heads.

If not done last month, plant all *hardy Perennials*, such as Rockets, &c.; but let this work be done early in the month—if not, the blooms will be weak.

Finish planting *Box* and *Thrift* for edgings.

If the choice *Carnations* and *Pinks* were not potted last month, it ought not to be deferred longer. A good rich loam is the best for *them*.

Finish planting all *Flowering Shrubs* the beginning of this month, and give each plant a watering, to settle the roots in the earth.

Now is a good time to clip the *Box-edgings*, and to turn and rake the gravel walks, as this will materially check the growth of weeds.

The cuttings and slips of hardy plants may now be planted.

Sow this month the seeds of *Perennials*. As soon as strong enough, prick them out in beds of good earth, to get strong enough to plant out for good in the autumn. See the list of "*Perennial Rooted Flowers*" raised from seed.

Slip and plant offsets of *Auriculas*.

Sow *Carnation* and *Pink* seed this month.

Evergreens, such as *Laurels*, *Laurestinus*, &c. may now be planted ; but give them water when you first plant them, and occasionally afterwards, if the weather should prove dry.

Lay *Roses*, *Laurels* and *Laurestinus* this month.

Stake all tall standard trees, to secure them from the wind.

Sow seeds of *Fir*, *Pine*, *Bay*, *Cypress*, *Arbutus*, &c. Sow Sweet Briar seed, and Hawthorn for hedges.

Plant *Climbers* to run over fences or walls. See under the head of "*Hardy Climbers*."

The *Annuals* sown last month in the hotbed should be pricked into another.

Auriculas should now be removed to the stand where they are to blow, and some flat oyster shells should be laid on the surface, to save too frequent waterings.

Attend now to the weeding of the borders, as the weeds will begin to shew themselves.

Mignonette sown last month should be transplanted ; and if plunged into the hotbed, the plants would strike much sooner. Prick out *Biennials* and *Perennials* sown last month. If any *Ranunculuses* or *Anemonies* are planted now, they will blow in the middle of May, but much weaker than those planted in October ; but this mode keeps up a succession.

Watch the birds narrowly, as they will be very busy in eating the young shoots of Carnations, Pinks, &c. particularly the sparrows and chaffinches.

THE GREENHOUSE.

March.

Sow the seeds of *Geranium*, &c. and put them into the hotbed.

Now give the plants plenty of air, and frequent light waterings.

Fresh earth the pots, and shift your plants where necessary.

It will greatly refresh the plants to give them a sprinkling with the rose on the pot.

Now is the time to head down *Myrtles*, &c.

Whenever you shift any plants, you should always put besides the oyster shell a little drift sand at the bottom of the pots.

Plant cuttings of *Myrtles*, *Geraniums*, &c. and put them into the hotbed.

Sow *Orange* and *Lemon* kernels, and put them into the hotbed.

The windows of the greenhouse should be shut for half an hour after the plants are watered. Ten or eleven o'clock is the best time to water them, and when the sun shines is preferable.

You may now give succulent plants a little water, but very sparingly.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

April.

Care must now be taken of the *tender Annuals*, to get them strong by pricking them out into another hotbed, taking particular care not to let them be drawn up weak, by forcing them with too great a heat.

Shade seedling *Auriculas* and *Polyanthuses* in the middle of the day. This is a good time to take off the suckers of *Auriculas*; but it must be done with care, otherwise you will injure the blooms.

If not done last month, sow *Carnation* and *Pink* seed.

If not done last month, sow the seeds of *Biennials* and *Perennials*. See the lists under their proper heads.

If any of the *hardy Annuals* have been omitted, let them be sown early in the month, otherwise you will have a difficulty to save seed for another year.

The less *tender Annuals* may still be sown, if not done last month; many of them may now be sown on a warm border.

Any early flowering bulbs that are out of bloom and the leaves decayed may be taken up, and laid in a light earth for a week, and then another week in sand with the leaves out, for the bulbs to ripen; and after they have laid there a fortnight, take them up and cut off the leaves; when thoroughly dry, put them in bags, and hang them up in a dry place, previously separating the offsets from the roots.

Cuttings and suckers, if omitted last month, should be planted, and not delayed longer.

Sow *Brompton* and *Queen Stocks*, for flowering next year.

Sow more *Ten Week Stocks*, in a pot or in the border.

Bloody Wall flowers, and such like, may be increased by cuttings.

Any *Bulbs* blown in glasses, if out of bloom, should be planted in the border with sand to strengthen them.

Plant *Scarlet Beans*, to run up any vacant walls.

Thin out *Larkspurs*, leaving them four or five inches apart, and if taken up carefully they would grow by transplanting.

Sow *Tobacco* seed very thin in the border.

Look over the borders frequently, to prevent weeds from seeding.

Support all flowers which require it with sticks, according to the height.

Sow *Sweet William* seed to get strong by the autumn, to be planted out where they are to blow.

Auriculas will now be in bloom; they must, therefore, be shaded and kept cool. Water them sparingly, but never touch the leaves, as the water would rot them.

Sow the seeds of *Evergreens* and other shrubs in a border of light earth. Give them occasional watering with the rose on. When the plants first come up, they should be shaded in the heat of the day. They must be watered with care, otherwise the surface will be so hardened that the plants will not thrive.

THE GREENHOUSE.

April.

Give plenty of air to the plants from 9 to 4. Keep the plants free from decayed leaves, and remove them, as

well as any other litter, from the house. You may now water them more frequently ; and the succulent plants, such as Aloes, &c. may be occasionally watered, but sparingly.

Always shut the windows down for half an hour after watering.

Shift any plants which require it.

Head *Myrtles* or *Geraniums*, if they need it, as they will soon begin to shoot.

Sow *Geraniums*, *Orange* and *Lemon* seeds, *Balm of Gilead*, &c. and put them in the hotbed.

The rule this month is to open the windows an hour or two after sunrising, and shut them an hour before sunset.

The pots now should be fresh earthed ; this will strengthen the plants.

Clean the leaves of *Orange Trees*, *Lemons*, &c. with a wet sponge, and the other plants may be watered with the rose on to clean them ; but this work must be done in a dry fine day.

You may now plant cuttings of *Geraniums*, or any Greenhouse Plants, and put them into the greenhouse, or plunge the pots into tan, putting a hand-light over them, and they will soon strike, taking care to shade them from the mid-day sun.

Take off the suckers of any succulent plants, such as Aloes, &c. and plant them in small pots.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

May.

Tender Annuals should now be shifted into larger pots and frequently watered.

The *Annuals* sown in the borders should be thinned

and weeded, and if the weather is dry they should be frequently watered, but this must be done lightly; if a ridge was made round them to retain the water, they need not be watered so often.

Auriculas that are out of bloom should be taken off the stage, and put in the shade, but in an open aspect, and never under trees; but those you wish to save seed from should be exposed to the morning sun to ripen the seed.

Take up *Bulbs* which have done blowing, if their leaves are withered, attending to the mode of management in the last month.

Sow more *Mignonette*, for a succession.

Sow *hardy Annuals*, to blow in the autumn.

Carnations and *Pinks* will want sticks placed to them, and stir up the earth frequently.

Evergreen Shrubs may now be laid.

Mow the *Grass Walks* early in the morning, as this work is done best when the dew is on.

Gravel Walks will want frequent rolling; but always see that the weeds are first removed, otherwise the rolling will strengthen their growth.

Insects of various sorts, as earwigs, caterpillars, spiders, &c. should be destroyed.

Snails and *Slugs* should be sought for every morning and evening.

The best way to catch *Snails* is to place tiles in different parts of the garden, so that they can creep under, placing a few leaves under each, to entice them, and make a point of looking for them every morning.

Rose Trees infected with grubs or green flies must be frequently looked over; pinch with the finger and thumb

those leaves which have grubs on them, and wash the trees with a decoction of *tobacco* and *sulphur*.

Seeds of any sort of flowers which are ripe should be gathered, and put in a place to get dry; afterwards they should be put into papers and marked, placing them in a dry situation till they are wanted.

Shrubberies should be frequently hoed and raked, to destroy the weeds.

Tulips, if out of bloom, should have their seed-vessels broken off (except those you wish to save) as they weaken the bulb.

Be cautious now that no *weeds* remain to shed their seeds.

Shade any *bulbs* that are in bloom from the full sun.

Annuals, or any other plants which begin to rise, should have sticks placed by them; and when you tie them, the best thing is strong worsted, as string is apt to cut the stems.

Plant slips of *Bloody Wall*, or any other plants which are increased by this method, making a point to plant them in the shade.

Brompton Stocks, *Sweet Williams*, and such like flowers, may still be sown to blow next year.

Assist the *Pinks* and *Carnations* with fresh earth, and pull off the pods from the sides, that the top ones may blow larger.

The latter end of the month the *Annuals* which have been raised on the moderate hotbed may now be planted in the borders, such as *Africans*, *French Marygolds*, &c. See the list, under the head "less tender *Annuals*."

Anemonies and *Ranunculuses* that have done blowing, and the leaves decayed, should be taken up, and the offsets separated; lay the roots on a board, and cover them over with sand for a week; then remove the sand, and, if they are

thoroughly dry, put them in bags, and hang them up in a dry room.

Make it a rule to *water* all plants when they are first planted, as it settles the roots to the earth.

All *Bulbs* should be dried in the shade.

Carnations and *Pinks* in pots should have oyster-shells put over the surface to keep them cool, and to prevent the sun from having too much influence.

THE GREENHOUSE.

May.

If at the latter end of this month the nights are sufficiently warm, some of the hardier greenhouse plants may be exposed to the open air, such as *Myrtles*, and some of the hardier *Geraniums*. As the nights in this month are frequently cold, it would be more prudent to defer this business till next month ; but if the collection is small, so as to secure them of nights, it might do. At any rate, when first they are put out they should be placed in a warm situation for the first fortnight, and afterwards they may go where they are to remain through the summer.

When first they are put out, if the weather is dry, they should be sprinkled to wash the dust off, as well as to refresh them.

The plants that want shifting should now be attended to, previously cutting away the roots round the sides. as well as at the bottom of the plant. Always put an oyster-shell to cover the hole at the bottom of the pot, and then a little sand or gravel, before you put the mould in.

Plant cuttings of *Myrtles*, *Geraniums*, &c. and put a glass over them.

Let the plants that are still in the house have plenty of air the whole of the day ; and before the more tender ones are taken out, the windows should be opened all night, to gradually prepare them for the open air.

The plants now will require frequent waterings.

Sow Orange and Lemon kernels, and put them into the hotbed, or under a hand-glass, the pots plunged in tan up to the rim.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

June.

Continue to take up *Bulbs* as their leaves wither, and put them in light earth, as directed in April.

Annuals in the borders should be often sprinkled, if the weather proves dry.

Biennials and *Perennials* prick out from the seed-bed, if not done last month.

Clip *Box-edgings* in moist weather.

Carnations and other flowers must be attended to, and stick those that need support.

Evergreens which require cutting to keep them within bounds, may now be cut.

Transplant more *Mignonette* from the seed-bed into small pots for a succession, plunge them into the tan-bed, and put a glass over them, shading them from the sun in the middle of the day for the first fortnight ; afterwards set the glass upon three bricks, and occasionally sprinkle them, and in another week the glass may be removed.

Carnations and *Pinks* may now be increased from pipings.

Sow more *Annuals* for succession, to blow in the autumn

Plant offsets of *Bulbs*, in drills about an inch deep.

Attend to all fresh planted *Shrubs*, as they will require watering if the weather is dry.

Increase from cuttings all *Perennials*, such as *Sweet Williams*, *Scarlet Lychnis*, &c. and put a hand-glass over them.

Begin to lay *Carnations*, *Sweet Williams*, &c.

Prick from the seed-bed *Pinks*, *Carnations*, &c. Plant them in a rich bed of mould, with a small mixture of sand, and frequently sprinkle them, if the weather should prove dry.

Those *Perennials* that have done blowing (except those for seed) should now be cut down, to strengthen the roots.

Attend to *Flower Seeds* as they ripen.

Increase the best *Pinks* from cuttings and pipings; cover them with a hand-glass; place them in the sun, but shade them, keeping them tolerably moist; and when the sun is off, take the mat away, as they should be exposed to the light.

Seedlings that are weak should be shaded in the middle of the day, and frequently sprinkled; but if too much water is given them, it will rot them.

Be careful not to water them when the sun is on them.

Several of the *tender Annuals* may now be exposed to the open air, such as *Balsams*, &c.

The less *tender Annuals*, such as *Africans*, *French Marygolds*, &c. should now be put into the borders where they are to blow.

All *hardy Annuals* that are of the larger sort should be kept thin.

All offsets of *Bulbs* should remain in the ground two years after planting.

Sow a little *Ten Week Stock* seed, to blow in the autumn.

Observe, in the work of *Piping Pinks*, not to make a hole to receive them, but let the piping find its way in without, consequently the earth must be finely sifted; if a mixture of drift sand is employed, you will be more likely to succeed in striking them.

THE GREENHOUSE.

June.

Now bring out all the *Greenhouse Plants*, attending to the directions in last month.

Any plants that want shifting, now is the proper season to do it; but the plants must be kept in the shade till they are settled in the fresh pot, though greenhouse plants in general always do best in a shady situation.

It is a good method to put oyster-shells, or short mowings of grass or moss, on the surface of the pots, to keep the plants cool and moist.

Continue to plant *Cuttings of Myrtles, Geraniums, &c.* Put a hand-glass over them, and shade them from the sun; they will strike in six weeks. Then take the glass away, otherwise they will be drawn weak. If the cuttings are placed in a shady border, they will strike this month, though of course quicker under a glass.

You may now cut away any straggling shoots or branches from the Greenhouse plants that need it.

Plant the slips of the young shoots of *Myrtles* in a pot of rich earth, and cover them close with a hand-light; it would encourage their striking, if the pot was plunged up to the rim in tan. They should be shaded from the mid-day sun.

If no hand-light can be spared, the slips of Myrtle may be put into a pot, and another pot over them; they must then be placed where they can have the full sun, and in three weeks they will strike. As soon as they are well rooted, take the pot off and place them in the shade.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

July.

Auriculas and *Polyanthuses* sown in February will want transplanting from the seed-bed to a shady border.

Take up the remainder of the *Bulbs*, attending to the method of preserving them in the month of April. The offsets should be planted in drills, soon after they are taken off from the principal roots.

Finish piping and laying *Carnations*, *Pinks*, *Double Sweet Williams*, &c.

If a few of the *hardy Annuals* are sown this month, and the winter should prove mild, they will blow early in the spring, and be much finer than those sown in the spring; but if the weather should be very severe, most of them will be killed.

Attend to the sticking of any flowers which want support.

Gather seeds as they ripen, and keep them dry.

Be careful not to allow any weeds to drop their seed.

Let the *Garden* be frequently weeded.

Attend to the *Gravel Walks*, as the weeds will soon make their appearance.

In dry weather attend to the waterings, especially plants in pots; but take the cool of the evening for this business, as nothing should be watered when the sun is on.

To keep *Carnations* and *Pinks* in bloom, shade them with paper caps made for this purpose.

Double *Scarlet Lychnis*, and many other Perennials, may be propagated by cuttings.

Shift *Auriculas* and *Polyanthuses* in pots, if they need it.

Plant *Colchicums* and autumnal *Crocuses*; they will flower in September and October.

Plant slips of the best *Heartsease*.

Seedling Bulbs should be taken up, and planted again about two inches asunder.

Brompton and *Queen Stocks* should now be planted where they are to remain.

Endeavour to catch a showery day to transplant seedlings, or any other plants.

The *tender Annuals*, such as *Cockscombs*, *Balsams*, &c. should be exposed to the open air.

Any *Carnation* or *Pink Pods* that are likely to burst should be tied round with small bits of matting.

THE GREENHOUSE.

July.

Plant out seedling *Geraniums*, *Balm of Gileads*, or any other seedlings of this description; let a bed be well prepared for them; they may remain there till about the 20th of September, and then pot them, keeping them shaded for the first week.

You may still increase *Geraniums*, &c. from cuttings; plant them in the shade, and they will soon strike.

Many of the exotics which still remain in the house may now be brought out; but the tender sorts should not remain.

above a month, as the evenings by that time will begin to be damp, though this much depends upon the season.

Frequently loosen the earth on the tops of any pots in the garden, and pick off the decayed leaves.

Take off suckers and offsets from *Succulent Plants*, such as *Aloes*, &c.

If the weather is dry, occasionally sprinkle your *Greenhouse Plants* when the sun is off.

Plant cuttings of *Sedums*, *Ficoides*, &c. but let the cuttings lay out to dry two or three days before planting, but not in the sun.

Water cuttings under glasses, but do not take the glasses off, as watering over the glass will be the most proper.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

August.

Take off *Carnation Layers*, if rooted, and plant out *Pink pipings*, if the plants are strong enough.

Mignonette sown last month may be put into small pots; put a glass over them, and they will soon strike afresh, provided they are shaded. These plants will blow all the winter, if they are kept rather warm.

If not sown in February, sow *Auriculas* and *Polyanthuses*. They should be sown shallow, and pressed lightly with a board. Place them where they can have the morning sun for a month, and afterwards remove them where they can enjoy the full sun. Frequently water them when the sun is off. These seeds may be sown in February, though it is always best to sow part of it now, as the success depends so much on the seasons.

If any plants are left of *Columbines*, &c. plant them out where they are to remain.

Any *Carnation* layers that want taking off should be attended to, or any *Pink* pipings that were not strong enough before.

If not done before, plant all the offsets of bulbs.

The latter end of this month, if the nights appear likely to be frosty, water all plants in the morning, before the sun comes on them.

Cut down *Perennials* that have done blowing, and gather seeds as they ripen.

Plant a few *Ten Weeks Stocks* for succession.

The best *Carnation* layers should be put into small pots, two and three in each ; then place them in the shade till they have taken root afresh in the pots ; afterwards put them in a more open situation till the end of October ; then put them into the frames, and occasionally cover them, or plunge the pots into coal ashes or sand up to the rim, putting glasses over them occasionally. They must be guarded from snow and severe frosts through the winter.

The best sorts of *Pinks* must be served in the same way.

Plant *cuttings of Laurel*, and any other *Evergreens* that are raised by this method in a shady border.

Take up the different *Lilies*, if the leaves are decayed, and next month plant them again, previously taking off the offsets.

Turf may now be laid, if wanted.

Sow several sorts of the *hardy Annuals* ; if the winter is not too severe, they will blow strong in the spring.

THE GREENHOUSE.

August.

Water plants now in the morning, if the weather is likely to be frosty.

Keep the cuttings of Myrtles, Geraniums, &c. rather moist.

Shift any plants which require it. Aloes, or any succulent plants which need it, may be shifted; and if at the end of the month it should be very wet, they should be taken into the house.

All succulent plants love a light soil.

This is a good season to inoculate Orange Trees.

All plants in pots should occasionally have fresh earth, the mould taken away about an inch from the surface, previous to putting in the fresh.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUEBERRY.*September.*

Now is a good time to fill up the *Shrubbery*, and to prepare the borders for the different sorts of *Perennials*, as they may all now be parted with safety, keeping them watered for the first week, and occasionally afterwards.

See that the *Auriculas* and *Polyanthuses* have the morning sun.

Box-edgings may now be planted, but they must be occasionally watered.

Most sorts of *Evergreens* may now be planted, and any of the hardier shrubs, such as *Honeysuckles*, *Roses*, *Lilacs*, &c. though the beginning of next month is preferable.

You may still plant *Laurel cuttings*, &c. in the shade.

Lay *Laurustinus*, &c. the latter end of this month.

Protect Auriculas from too much rain, and especially snow, as that is particularly injurious to them. This is a good time to divide the roots of *Polyanthuses*, as deferring it to the spring, you spoil the bloom.

Dig and clean the *Beds*, to get them ready to receive the different *Bulbs* next month.

Plant now all the different *Lilies* that are out of ground.

You may begin planting the *Aconite*, *Crocuses*, and *Snowdrops*, though next month is the proper season for general planting; but by planting and sowing at different seasons the gardens continue more showy, from the successions.

Plant the *cuttings* of the different double *Chrysanthemums* in pots, that they may be sheltered in the winter.

Any *Carnation* layers or *Pink pipings* that are not transplanted should now be done.

THE GREENHOUSE.

September.

By the end of this month all the tender plants should be housed, taking care to do it in a dry day.

Get all the cuttings and seedlings into pots that are in the borders, so that they may remain out for a week or two before they are taken in for the winter.

Make a point of watering in the mornings.

All *succulent* plants should now have but little water.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

October.

Part and plant all kinds of Perennials the beginning of

this month, so that they may be well rooted before the frosts set in.

Now is the best time to plant all kinds of Bulbs, except the best Ranunculuses and Anemonies, which may be planted in February, though this month is preferable.

Plant all kinds of shrubs the latter end of the month, and take care to water them as soon as planted.

Mignonette in pots should now be housed.

Plant cuttings of *Honeysuckle*, and many others of the same kind of shrub.

Bulbous Roots for forcing, either in pots or glasses, should now be attended to. See the mode of managing them in the month of January.

Hardy *Evergreens* may be now moved, such as *Laurels*, *Laurustinus*, &c.

Now is a good time to divide and plant Polyanthuses, and plant seedlings where they are to blow.

If not done last month, plant Brompton and Queen Stocks where they are to remain.

The latter end of the month plant Forest Trees.

Whatever was omitted last month should be finished in this, as there are a very few plants or shrubs that ought to be planted after this month till the spring, except Forest Trees.

THE GREENHOUSE.

October.

Give plenty of air through the day. About the middle of this month take in all the hardier plants, give them fresh earth, and well clean them before you remove them, taking care to catch a dry day for this work.

Water succulent plants very sparingly.

THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

November.

Cover all new planted shrubs with long dung round the surface to guard against frosts.

Turn up the gravel walks where they are not much used.

Shelter the beds of bulbs from frost, either with haum, coal-ashes, or mats hung on hoops. Bulbs that are in pots should be placed where they can have the sun, but guard them from frosts.

Secure Myrtles against walls, and other climbers which require it, by nailing mats against them.

Let the bulbs in pots and glasses have plenty of sun, and take care they are so placed that they may have plenty of light, for if they are kept in the shade they are sure to blow weak.

Composts wanted for flowers in the spring should now be collected, such as sand, willow-earth, rotten tan, cow and horse dung, &c. and frequently turn them over.

If not done last month, the shrubbery should be cleaned and dug, to be neat through the winter.

Though it is frequently the custom to plant hardy perennials and shrubs this month, it certainly is running a great risk, for if the weather happens to be severe, and the frost gets to the roots, you are in danger of losing them.

THE GREENHOUSE.*November.*

Give plenty of air in mild dry days, but be sparing of water.

Guard against frosts.

If the plants are kept in a room, it is a good way to

put a chafing dish of coal in the room at night, as a substitute for flues, when the weather is severe. Be particular to take away all decayed leaves, as they tend to infect others. Often stir the earth on the surface, it assists the plants.

Give no air on raw foggy days, or very severe frosts.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

December.

The water for bulbs in glasses should be soft, and often changed, but if the weather be severe it should have the chill taken off, or it will injure the bulbs.

If not done, let the pots in the garden, at least those that are the most likely to be injured, be plunged in a south border, up to the rim, and put either old tan or coal-ashes between them to preserve them from the frost.

Secure all forest trees by tying them to stakes.

THE GREENHOUSE.

December.

It is now particularly necessary to guard against frosts, and the plants this month must have but little water, and that rather warm, but never water them when there is a severe frost.

Foggy weather is frequently as injurious to plants as frosts, it is therefore necessary to guard particularly against fogs, but whenever it is a clear, fine mild day, give air from ten or eleven o'clock till three or four.

A SELECTION OF SHRUBS AND FLOWERS

Which usually blow in each Month in the Year.

JANUARY.

Shrubs in Flower.

Alaternus
Cornelian Cherry
Glastonbury Thorn
Laurustinus
Mezereon
Phillyrea
Pyracantha in fruit
St. Peter's-wort in fruit
Spurge Laurel
Strawberry tree

Flowers in Bloom.

Aconite (yellow)
Alyssum (yellow)
Anemonies (single)
Crocuses
Cyclamens
Heartsease

Hellebore
Navelwort (perennial)
Periwinkle
Polyanthuses
Primroses
Snowdrops (single)
Wallflowers

Forced Flowers.

Hyacinths
Jonquils
Lilacs
Lily of the Valley
Mignonette
Pinks
Polyanthus-Narcissus
Roses
Tulips
Violets

FEBRUARY.

Shrubs in Flower.

Almonds
Cherry (double)
Cornelian Cherry
Glastonbury Thorn
Laurustinus
Mezereons
Phillyrea
Pyracantha in fruit
St. Peter's-wort in fruit
Spurge Laurel

Flowers in Bloom.

Aconites
Alyssum
Anemonies
Crocuses
Cyclamens
Daffodils
Daisies
Heartsease
Hellebore (black)
Hepaticas

Irises (Persian)
 Perennial Adonis
 Periwinkles
 Polyanthuses
 Primroses
 Snowdrops
 Wallflowers

Forced Flowers.

Hyacinths

Jonquils
 Lilacs
 Lily of the Valley
 Mignonette
 Pinks
 Polyanthus-Narcissus
 Roses
 Tulips
 Violets

MARCH.

Shrubs in Flower.

Almonds
 Cornelian Cherry
 Larches
 Laurustinus
 Laurel
 Mezereons
 Portugal Laurel
 Scarlet Maple
 Sea Buckthorn
 Spurge Laurel
 Traveller's Joy

Flowers in Bloom.

Anemones (single)
 Alyssums
 Auriculas
 Colchicums
 Crocuses
 Crown Imperials
 Cyclamens
 Daffodils
 Daisies
 Dog's Tooth Violet
 Fritillaries
 Heartsease
 Hepaticas

Hyacinths
 Lungwort
 Narcissus
 Persian Irises
 Periwinkles
 Pilewort
 Primroses
 Polyanthuses
 Star Flower
 Snowdrops
 Tulips (early)
 Turban Ranunculus
 Violets
 Wallflowers

And several of last month.

Forced Flowers.

Carnations
 Honeysuckles
 Jonquils
 Lilacs
 Lily of the Valley
 Pinks
 Polyanthus-Narcissus
 Roses
 Tulips
 Violets

APRIL.

Shrubs in Flower.

Almonds
 Bay Trees
 Berberry Trees
 Bird Cherry
 Bladder Senna
 Cherry (double)
 Honeysuckles
 Hypericums
 Jessamine (yellow)
 Laburnums
 Laurustinus
 Lilacs
 Peach (double)
 Pear (double)
 Persian Lilac
 Privet
 Scorpion Senna
 Single Roses
 Service Trees
 Spiræa Frutex

Flowers in Bloom.

Alyssums
 Anemonies
 Auriculas
 Columbines
 Crown Imperials
 Cyclamens
 Daffodils

Daisies
 Dog's Tooth Violet
 Fritillaries
 Fumitory
 Gentianellas
 Hepaticas
 Jonquils
 Irises
 Lily of the Valley
 Lychnises
 Moth-Mullein
 Ornithogalums
 Orchises
 Pæonies
 Periwinkles
 Pilewort
 Polyanthus
 Persian Lily
 Primroses
 Pulsatillas
 Ranunculuses
 Saxifrage
 Stocks
 Starry Hyacinth
 Snowdrops (double)
 Spider Wort
 Sweet Peas
 Tulips
 Violets
 And several of last month.

MAY.

Shrubs in Flower.

Almonds
 Azalea
 Bay Trees
 Berberry Trees
 Broom

Candleberry Myrtle
 Cistus
 Elder (variegated)
 Hawthorns
 Honeysuckles
 Jessamines

Judas Trees
Kalmia
Laburnums
Lilacs
Privets
Roses
Syringas
Sweetbriars
Snowdrop Tree

Flowers in Bloom.

Anemonies
Asphodels
Batchelor's Buttons
Bird's Eye
Candytuft
Canterbury Bells
Catchfly
Chrysanthemums
Cistus
Columbines
Cowslip (American)
Daisies
Feverfew
Foxgloves
Fraxinella
Gentianella
Globe Flower
Gentian
Heartsease
Honesty
Hyacinths
Jonquils
Irises

Ladies Mantle
—— Slipper
Lily of the Valley
Lilies
London Pride
Lychnis
Lychnidea
Monkshood
Mountain Ranunculus
Narcissus
Noli me tangere
Ornithogalums
Orobus
Orchises
Pæonies
Pinks
Poppies
Ranunculus
Ragged Robin
Rockets
Saxifrage
Scabious
Sea Pink
Solomon's Seal
Spotted Lungwort
Spider Wort
Spanish Figwort
Speedwell
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Tulips
Valerian (Greek)
With several others of last month.

JUNE.

Shrubs in Flower.

Azalea
Bay Tree
Berberry Tree
Bladder Senna

Gelder Roses
Honeysuckles
Jessamines
Kalmia
Lavender Cotton

Laburnums
 Lilacs
 Magnolias
 Maple (Scarlet)
 Mountain Ash
 Pomegranate
 Privet
 Roses
 Rose Acacia
 Rosemary
 Sage Tree
 Snowdrop Tree
 Spanish Broom
 St. John's Wort
 Sweetbriar
 Syringa
 Tulip Tree

Flowers in Bloom.

Acanthus
 Amaranths
 Annual Stocks
 Apocynums
 Antirrhinums
 Africans
 Balsams
 Batchelor's Buttons
 Bears-breech
 Campanulas
 Carnations
 Canada Golden-rod
 Candytuft
 Capsicums
 Chinese Pinks
 Chrysanthemums
 Convolvulus
 Cornflower
 Cowslips
 Everlasting Pea
 Feverfew
 Flos Adonis
 Foxgloves

Fraxinella
 French Honeysuckles
 Fritillaries
 Gentianella
 Gladiolus
 Globe Thistle
 Hollyhocks
 Honesty
 Horned Poppies
 Irises
 Ladies Slipper
 Larkspurs
 Lily of the Valley
 Lilies
 Lupines
 Lobels Catchfly
 Lavatera
 Lychnis
 Lychnidea
 Mallows
 Martagons
 Marygolds
 Narcissus
 Nasturtiums
 Orchis
 Oriental Ox-eye
 Ornithogalum
 Passion Flower
 Pæonies
 Periwinkles
 Pinks
 Poppies
 Ranunculuses
 Rose Campion
 Rockets
 Saxifrage
 Scabious
 Spider Wort
 St. Peter's Wort
 Stocks
 Sunflowers
 Sweet Williams

Sweet Sultan
 — Peas
 Tree Primrose
 Tulips
 Valerian

Venus navelwort
 — looking-glass
 Wallflowers
 Xeranthemums
 Many others of last month.

JULY.

Shrubs in Flower.

Althæa frutex
 Azalea
 Bramble (double)
 Broom
 Candleberry Myrtle
 Cistuses
 Climbers
 Honeysuckles
 Jessamines
 Kalmia
 Laburnum
 Lucca Broom
 Magnolias
 Musk Rose
 Portugal Laurel
 Privet
 Rose Acacia
 Roses
 Spiræa
 Syringa
 Sweet Briar
 Trumpet Flower
 Tulips

Flowers in Bloom.

Africans
 Amaranths
 Antirrhinums
 Balsams
 Batchelor's Buttons
 Campanulas
 Candytufts
 Carnations
 Catchfly

Chinese Pinks
 Chrysanthemums
 Cockscombs
 Columbines
 Convolvulus
 Egg Plants
 Feverfew
 French Marygolds
 Globe Flowers
 Golden Rods
 Heartsease
 Hollyhocks
 Honesty
 Irises
 Larkspurs
 Lavatera
 Lilies
 London Pride
 Love in a Mist
 Love lies Bleeding
 Lupines
 Lychnideas
 Mallows
 Marvel of Peru
 Nasturtiums
 Ornithogalum
 Pæonies
 Periwinkles
 Pinks
 Poppies
 Princes Feather
 Ranunculuses
 Rockets
 Saxifrage
 Scabious

Scarlet Beans
 Spider Wort
 Stocks
 Sunflowers
 Sweet Peas
 ——— Sultan
 ——— William
 Swallow Wort
 Tangier Peas

Toad Flax
 Tricolors
 Trefoils
 Trilliums
 Tuberoses
 Veronicas
 Wallflowers
 Yarrow

Many others of last month

AUGUST.

Shrubs in Flower.

Althæas
 Bladder Senna
 Brooms
 Cistuses
 Climbers
 Honeysuckles
 Jessamines
 Passion Flowers
 Pomegranates
 Rose Acacia
 Roses
 Scorpion Senna
 Snowdrop Tree
 Spanish Broom
 Spiræas
 Sumach
 Syringas
 Tamarisk
 Trumpet Flower

Flowers in Bloom.

Africans
 Amaranths
 Asters
 Auriculas
 Balsams
 Campanulas
 Candytuft
 Capsicums
 Cardinal Flower

Carnations
 Catchfly
 China Asters
 ——— Pinks
 Chrysanthemums
 Cockscombs
 Columbines
 Convolvulus
 Daisies
 Dahlias
 Drop Wort
 Feverfew
 French Marygolds
 Flos Adonis
 Golden rods
 Hawkweed
 Hollyhocks
 Larkspurs
 Lavateras
 London Pride
 Love Apples
 Lupines
 Marvel of Peru
 Mignonette
 Nasturtiums
 Nigella
 Pinks
 Poppies
 Scarlet Beans
 Spider Worts
 Star Worts

Stocks	Veronicas
Sunflowers	Vervain
Sweet Sultan	Vipers Grass
—— Peas	Wallflowers
—— Williams	Willow (French)
Tricolors	Yarrow
Tuberoses	Zinnias
Venus looking-glass	Several of the last month.

SEPTEMBER.

Shrubs in Flower.

Althæas
 Arbutus
 Brambles
 Brooms
 Chaste Tree
 Climbers
 Honeysuckles
 Jessamines
 Passion Flowers
 Pomegranates
 Laurustinus
 Restharrow
 Roses
 Spiræas
 Tea Trees
 Traveller's Joy
 Tupelo Tree
 Willow
 Widow Wail
 Yew

Flowers in Bloom.

Africans
 Amaranths

Annual Stocks
 Asters
 Balsams
 Campanulas
 Capsicums
 Catchfly
 China Asters
 Chrysanthemums
 Colchicums
 Cyclamens
 French Marygolds
 Guernsey Lily
 Marvel of Peru
 Mignonette
 Scarlet Beans
 Solanums
 Tangier Peas
 Tree Primrose
 Tricolors
 Tuberoses
 Valerian
 Veronica
 Wallflowers
 Zinnias

And several of last month

OCTOBER.

Shrubs in Flower.

Althæas
 Brooms
 Climbers

Honeysuckles
 Jessamines
 Laurustinus
 Pyracantha in Fruit

Spanish Broom
 Spiræas
 Spindle Tree in Fruit
 Trumpet Flower
 Snowdrop Tree

Flowers in Bloom.

Africans
 Asters
 Autumnal Crocus
 Guernsey Lily
 Heartsease
 Michaelmas Daisies

Mignonette
 Persecaria
 Primroses
 Polyanthuses
 Scarlet Beans
 Scabious
 Star-worts
 Stocks
 Sunflowers
 Sweet Sultan
 Tuberoses
 Wallflowers

NOVEMBER.

Shrubs in Flower.

Arbutus
 Honeysuckles
 Laurustinus
 Mazereons
 Passion Flower
 Pyracantha
 Roses, various
 Spiræa

Flowers in Bloom.

Asters
 Daisies
 Colchicums
 China Asters

Crocuses (Saffron)
 Cyclamens
 Golden Rods
 Heartsease
 Lead Wort
 Lilies
 Polyanthuses
 Primroses
 Star-wort
 Stocks
 Sunflowers
 Wallflowers

Several of last month, if
 the weather is open and mild.

DECEMBER.

Shrubs in Flower.

Arbutus
 Brooms
 Glastonbury Thorn
 Honeysuckles
 Laurustinus
 Mezereons
 Pyracantha in Fruit
 Roses, various

Flowers in Bloom.

Aconites

Cyclamens
 Daisies
 Hellebore
 Heartsease
 Polyanthuses
 Primroses
 Stocks
 Thrift
 Wallflowers

Several of last month, if
 the weather is mild.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WHENEVER Roses or any other shrubs are infested with blights, take sulphur and tobacco dust in equal proportions, and strew it over the trees in the morning, when the dew is on; and when the insects disappear then wash the tree with a decoction of Elder leaves.

Whenever you want to raise any plants from cuttings (except those that are perfectly hardy) let there be a mixture of drift sand in the mould, as this will assist their striking, always remembering that a hand-glass put over them will be more likely to ensure success. They should be shaded from the mid-day sun; but the mat should be removed when the sun is off, as they should have plenty of light.

To draw off any imperfect spots in Pinks or Carnations, put a small glass on the flower-stick, which will remove them in a few days.

Before you plant Ranunculuses, the roots should be laid on a damp flannel to swell; and shake over the bulbs a little dry sand, before they are covered with the mould.

If Greenhouse Plants are in a room, and the weather is very severe, set a pail of water near them at night, or burning two or three rushlights will often preserve them from frost.

Double Colchicums and Crocuses should remain in the ground two years.

Old Pink roots best to save seed from.

To drive away ants, use sulphur steeped in water; and

if they or worms infest gravel walks, strew the walks over with salt, and then water them.

To destroy Snails.

Place tiles about the garden, in a hollow direction. They will get under them in the night, and in the morning you may destroy them.

Remove Rose Trees in February, to make them blow late; or cut some of the buds off, which will answer the same purpose.

To preserve the choice Bulbs, cover them over, in severe weather, with old tan, or coal ashes.

When Flowers are withering in a flower-pot, plunge about one-third of the stems into boiling water, and by the time the water is cold they will revive; then cut off the ends and put them into cold water with a little nitre, and they will keep fresh for several days.

Sow all Seeds shallow; and if they are small, such as Poppies, Venus' looking-glass, &c. they should be sown very thin, or the plants will not thrive.

Hoe and sow in the dry, and plant in the wet; this will generally ensure the crop, and what is planted out will be much more likely to grow.

Shrubs and Flowers should never be planted deep, as they will not thrive so well.

Never put Plants into too large pots, as they generally run to roots and stalks, but seldom blow well.

It is a good method to put oyster-shells round the plants in pots in the summer, as they will not require so much water, and will keep the surface cool.

No Plants (but especially tender ones) should be watered

when the sun is upon them, as it often turns the leaves yellow, and injures the plants.

Water in the evening from the latter end of May to the latter end of August, and afterwards in the morning, as we often have frosts the beginning of September.

In the winter plunge pots up to the rim in tan or ashes to preserve the plants from the frosts.

Hardy Greenhouse Plants should be kept chiefly in the shade during the summer months, but never under the droppings of trees. Air is of consequence to all plants, so that they should be placed where they can have plenty of it, though not so exposed as to be injured by high winds.

If you wish for Roses at Christmas, select from your Rose Trees such buds as are just ready to blow; tie a piece of thread round the stalk of each. You must take care not to touch the bud with your hand, or even the stalk any more than you can avoid. Cut it carefully from the tree, with the stalk two or three inches in length. Melt some sealing-wax, and quickly apply it to the end of the stalk. The wax should be only as warm as to be ductile. Form a piece of paper into a cone-like shape, wherein place the Rose; screw it up carefully, so as to exclude the air from it; do so by each; then put them all into a box, and the box into a drawer, all which is intended to keep them from the air. On Christmas day, or any other day in winter, take them out, cut off the end of the stalks, place them in a flower-pot with lukewarm water. In two or three hours they will blow as in the summer, retaining all their grateful fragrance.

Whenever you want to transplant any Flower Roots in the summer season, make it a rule to do it in the cool of

the evening, and give them all a little water; if this plan is not adopted, the sun will spoil them.

To destroy Earwigs, place the bowls of tobacco pipes on the tops of the flower-sticks, and you will find them in the morning in the bowl; turn them into a bason of water, and put the bowls on the sticks again.

A Substitute for Bog Earth.

Take a quantity of earth from a common about a foot deep with the turf; mix this with rotten dung, part horse and part cow, with a portion of mould from a hollow tree, and a portion of drift sand; let these materials be well mixed together, and lay for several months before it is used, turning it once a week or a fortnight.

The best soil for Carnations and Pinks is a large proportion of a good rich loam, mixed well with an old melon bed, a little cow dung, and a small portion of drift sand.

Soil proper for Pink Pipings.

Take one barrowful of light rich mould; add to it half of one of light loam, with half of one of drift sand. When you plant the Pipings, sprinkle some water over them, and in an hour afterwards put the hand-glass over them, which must remain on till they are struck, shading them from the mid-day sun. They must always be watered over the glass with the rose on, so that the water should go entirely round the glass.

When the sun is off take the mat away, as they should have plenty of light.

APPENDIX.

A SELECTION OF “CISTINEÆ,” OR ROCK ROSE.*

This plant belongs to the 13th Class, and the order “Polyandria Monogynia.”

The “Helianthus,” or the Sun Rose, introduced into this work, belongs to the 19th Class, and the order “Syngenesia Frustranea.”

1. HELIANTHEMUM ALPESTRE, *Alpine Sun Rose*.

AN elegant little species, well adapted for ornamenting rock work, or for growing at the front of the flower borders, where its lively blossoms, which continue in succession for a considerable time, make a handsome appearance.

It is a native of various parts of Europe, growing in rocky mountainous situations.

It succeeds well in small pots, planted in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat. Cuttings will strike root readily, if taken off the young wood as soon as properly ripened, and planted under a hand-glass, and may be also increased from seeds which sometimes ripen.

* We are indebted for this selection to Mr. Sweet's beautiful Work on this family, before alluded to.

2. CISTUS HETEROPHYLLUS, *Various-leaved Rock Rose.*

This plant has a tree-like appearance, with short stiff branches, and although its leaves are so small the flowers are nearly as large as any of the genus, and are of a lively colour, they are produced from June to July.

It is a native of the uncultivated hills in Algiers, and therefore requires the protection of a frame or greenhouse in the winter; or if planted against a south wall, and well covered with mats in severe frosts, it will succeed very well.

It affects a light rich soil, or a mixture of sandy loam and peat. It does not strike freely from cuttings, the shoots being so short and hard that good ones are with difficulty procured, those should be taken off before too ripe, and planted under a hand-glass. Seeds are sometimes ripened, which is the best method of increasing it.

3. HELIANTHEMUM RHODANTHUM, *Dark rose-coloured Sun Rose.*

This is a very handsome flowering plant, and one of the most ornamental of the species for adorning rock work. It is also quite hardy, nothing can make a more brilliant appearance than the various flowers of different colours, with which the plant is decked every day for about two months. It also makes a handsome appearance when grown in a pot, in which it will thrive well, or on a dry bank in the garden, as nothing is more injurious to this family of plants than too much moisture, especially in the winter, like most of this species.

The present plant grows freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, or any light sandy soil. Young cuttings

root freely, if planted under a hand-glass in a shady situation, or in the sun with a mat thrown over the glass.

It is a native of Spain.

4. CISTUS CORBARIENSIS, *Mountain Rock Rose*.

This plant is one of the hardiest species of the genus, thriving well in the common garden soil, where it is not too stiff and moist, continuing to bloom for about two months, and each day covered with a profusion of handsome white flowers. The rose-coloured buds are also very pretty before the flowers expand: they look extremely well in pots when in bloom. A mixture of light loam and peat suits it well. Young cuttings planted under hand-glasses root without difficulty.

It is a native of mountains in the South of France and Spain.

5. CISTUS VAGINATUS, *Oblong-leaved Rock Rose*.

This fine species is a native of Teneriffe, and is therefore rather too tender to endure our severest winters in the open ground without protection, but it succeeds well in a common frame in frosty weather. If it is planted under a warm wall it should be covered with a mat, and a little dry litter about its roots.

It affects a light turfy sandy loam and peat. Young cuttings strike freely, taken off at a joint, and planted under hand-glasses in autumn. It also ripens plenty of seed, by which it is readily increased.

6. HELIANTHEMUM VENUSTUM, *Charming Sun Rose*.

This plant is quite hardy, and one of the most ornamental of the genus, especially for adorning rock work. It

continues to flower all the summer. It is generally cultivated in pots of light sandy soil, and makes a splendid appearance, whilst it is in bloom.

It will succeed well on a dry bank, or in any common border in the flower garden, where it does not get much moisture. Young cuttings root freely under hand-glasses if planted in the autumn.

7. *HELIANTHEMUM POLYGALÆFOLIUM*, *Milkwort-leaved Sun Rose*.

This plant will require to be kept in a cool part of the greenhouse, or in a frame in frosty weather, though it will be well to try it in the open ground, putting a mat over it in winter.

It thrives well in a mixture of turfy loam, peat and sand. It may be increased by young shoots taken off at a joint, and planted under hand-glasses, or it may be increased from seeds.

It is a native of the Brazils.

8. *CISTUS LAXUS*, *Broad-waved-leaved Rock Rose*.

This plant is hardy, only requiring a slight protection in very severe weather, thriving well in common garden soil, so as it is not too wet. It may also be grown in pots, which can be more readily secured from frost, and may then be planted in the border in the spring. If in pots, the best soil is an equal mixture of light loam and peat.

Young shoots taken off at a joint, and planted under hand-glasses in autumn will strike root readily; it may also be increased by layers or seeds.

Its native place is at present unknown.

9. *HELIANTHEMUM OCYMOIDES*, *Basil-like Sun Rose*.

This plant requires the protection of a frame in winter, or to be planted against a south wall, and covered with a mat in severe weather; but in mild weather the more it is exposed the better.

It succeeds well in a light sandy soil, or if grown in pots an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat. Cuttings taken off at a joint, of the young wood, and planted under a hand-glass, early in the autumn, will soon strike root, and will probably blow the following summer.

It is a native of the South of Europe.

10. *CISTUS PARVIFLORUS*, *Small-flowered Rock Rose*.

This plant must be treated as the last *Helianthemum* in all respects.

It is a native of Crete.

11. *CISTUS PURPUREUS*, *Purple-flowered Rock Rose*.

This must be treated in the same way, and requires the same soil,

It is a native of the Levant.

12. *CISTUS HIRSUTUS*, *Hairy Rock Rose*.

The present plant is hardier than some of the species, but requires a little protection in severe weather. It produces a great profusion of flowers, which continues to expand in succession for a long time. It requires the same management, and thrives in the same soil as the last.

It is a native of Spain.

13. *HELIANTHEMUM CANADENSE*, *Canada Sun Rose*.

This very pretty herbaceous Perennial, succeeds best in peat soil, either to be planted in a bed amongst other American plants, or to form a patch by itself in a border of the flower garden, but planted in peat. Care must be taken that it is not killed in the drought during the summer. Its handsome flowers are produced in abundance in July and August, after that time it continues to bloom and ripen seeds plentifully until October. It is sufficiently hardy to endure our winters in the open air without protection; but as it dies down to the ground in winter, many people might suppose it dead and throw it away, particularly when grown in pots, it should therefore have a label, with the name, to ensure preservation.

Seeds of it ripen plentifully, but they must be gathered as soon as ripe, as the capsule soon bursts, and the seeds are then lost. The seeds should be sown early in the spring in pots, and as soon as they are got into the third leaf they should be pricked out separately, or several in one pot, or they will be very liable to damp off, if kept too long in the seed pot.

It is a native of North America.

14. *CISTUS CRISPUS*, *Curl-leaved Rock Rose*.

This is a very pretty and distinct species, and is a native of the South of Europe.

If planted in a sheltered situation it will stand the severity of the winter without protection. It makes a pretty bushy plant, and its flowers are produced in succession from June to August, and sometimes will produce seed.

The soil the same as the rest of the genus. Cuttings will freely strike under a hand-glass, but they must be planted thin, or they will damp each other off.

Many of these plants may be had at Messrs. Lee & Co.'s, Hammersmith ; or at Messrs. Whitley, Brames & Milne, at Fulham.

15. *CISTUS POPULIFOLIUS*, *Poplar-leaved Rock Rose*.

A strong robust species. A native of the South of Europe, and rather tender, as it will sometimes be injured in very severe winters, if not protected with a mat. It thrives well in common soil. If grown in pots, a mixture of light loamy soil and peat will be proper.

Its flowers are produced in May and June, and seeds are frequently produced, which may be sown and managed in the same manner as in No. 13. Cuttings of young shoots strike freely, under a hand-glass, in September or October, and when sufficiently rooted should be placed under a frame during the winter.

16. *HELIANTHEMUM VERSICOLOR*, *Various-coloured Sun Rose*.

As the present plant is a native of the South of Europe, it cannot bear the severity of our sharpest winters without protection.

It affects a light sandy soil, with a mixture of peat and loam. Cuttings strike freely under a hand-glass, if planted in September or October.

17. *CISTUS MONSPELIENSIS*, *Montpelier Rock Rose*.

This plant is more scarce than many of the species, and

is more tender. It is a very handsome growing plant, and produces an abundance of flowers in May and June.

It is managed and propagated as the rest of the species. When raised from cuttings, the glass should not be kept over them too long, when they are struck, as they are apt to get mouldy.

18. *HELIANTHEMUM PULVERULENTUM*, *Powdered Sun Rose*.

This plant is very hardy, and will grow freely in the open air, taking care not to plant it in too moist a situation.

It is propagated by cuttings, and managed the same as the rest of the species.

19. *HELIANTHEMUM ERIOCAULON*, *Woolly-stalked Sun Rose*.

This plant is a native of Spain, and only requires to be sown in the open ground, like any other hardy Annual, where it will flower and ripen an abundance of seed.

Any person who wishes to preserve specimens of this plant should gather them in the morning, as soon as they open, for if left till the anthers burst, which they very soon do, the stigma immediately becomes fertilized, and the petals will not remain on.

20. *CISTUS ALBIDUS*, *White-leaved Rock Rose*.

This plant is one of the most desirable of its tribe, being quite hardy, and will thrive in almost any situation, where it is not too moist. Its flowers are large and abundant. It often attains the height of 5 or 6 feet, when grown in a sheltered situation.

It succeeds best in a light sandy soil. It is propagated

by cuttings and seeds, and managed in all respects like the rest of the species.

21. *CISTUS CLUSII*, *Clusius's Rock Rose*.

This plant forms a handsome compact bush, and is tolerably hardy, thriving best in a dry sandy soil, and propagated and managed the same as the rest of the tribe.

22. *CISTUS PSILOSEPALUS*, *Smooth-sepaled Rock Rose*.

This plant succeeds well in common garden soil in rather a dry situation, and would thrive well in rock work, or if grown in pots, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, it would do well.

It is propagated by cuttings planted under a hand-glass in autumn, and protected in winter.

23. *CISTUS VILLOSUS*, *Villous Rock Rose*.

This plant forms a snug compact bush, and continues to produce its flowers in succession for a length of time. It will require protection during the severity of the winter, as most of this species do ; they should be preserved from too much moisture.

This handsome genus is generally managed and propagated in the same way.

The South of Europe is its native place.

24. *HELIANTHEMUM SULPHUREUM*, *Sulphur-coloured Sun Rose*.

This pretty little plant is well adapted for the ornamenting rock work. It will stand our mildest winters well, but in very severe frosts it requires protection.

It will thrive well in pots in a light sandy soil, where it

will produce an abundance of flowers. It is increased from cuttings, and managed the same as the rest of the species.

25. *HELIANTHEMUM VARIEGATUM, Variegated-flowered Sun Rose.*

This plant is quite hardy, and will continue in bloom if the weather is favourable from May to the end of October.

It is increased by cuttings, and managed the same as the rest of the species.

26. *CISTUS CYPRIUS, Common Gum Cistus, or Rock Rose.*

The present plant is one of the handsomest of the species. It is pretty, hardy, and thrives well in the open border, and produces plenty of seeds.

It is best to have some plants in pots, so that they may be protected in the winter, it may also be increased by layers or cuttings.

27. *HELIANTHEMUM ALGARVENSE, Algarvian Sun Rose.*

This being a native of the South of Europe, it will require some protection in the winter, so that it will be well to plant some of them in pots, that they may be either put into a frame or the green-house.

It is managed and propagated the same as the rest of the species.

28. *HELIANTHEMUM LEDIFOLIUM, Ledum-leaved Sun Rose.*

The present curious species is an annual plant, and is a native of England. The seeds should be sown in March,

and they will begin blowing the end of May, and soon ripen their seeds in the open ground.

29. *CISTUS OBTUSIFOLIUS*, *Blunt-leaved Cretan Rock Rose*.

This plant requires a little shelter in severe frost ; some of them should be planted in pots, and turned out in the spring. It affects (as all this tribe does) a light sandy loam and peat.

It is propagated and managed the same as the others of the species.

It is a native of Crete.

30. *CISTUS INCANUS*, *Hoary Rock Rose*.

This handsome plant will endure our mildest winters in the open air, but it will require protection in severe frosty weather. It will be prudent to secure some plants in pots, so that they may be preserved in a frame or in a green-house, if the weather should be severe.

It is always necessary, with these plants, to guard against too much moisture, as they are liable to be injured by it.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

31. *CISTUS CANESCENS*, *Narrow-leaved Hoary Rock Rose*.

This handsome plant is a native of the South of Europe. It is rather tender, and requires a covering in severe weather.

It is propagated and managed the same as others of the species.

32. *CISTUS PLATYSEPALUS*, *Broad-sepaled Rock Rose*.

This is pretty plant, but requires some protection in severe weather.

It thrives best in a sandy loam with peat, and increased by seeds or cuttings.

It is a native of Crete.

33. *HELIANTHEMUM LINEARE*, *Linear-leaved Sun Rose*.

This pretty little shrub is well adapted for rock work, but it requires a little covering in the winter.

It is always safest to have a few plants in pots, so that they may be put into a frame or the green-house.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species, and is a native of the South of Europe.

34. *HELIANTHEMUM PILOSUM*, *Hairy Sun Rose*.

This plant is very pretty, and well calculated to adorn rock work. It continues in flower nearly all the summer. It is tolerably hardy, but will require shelter in frosty weather.

The soil, and the mode of management, the same as others of the species.

35. *HELIANTHEMUM FORMOSUM*, *Beautiful Sun Rose*.

This plant is considered to be the largest flowering species of the genus, and makes a very handsome bushy shrub. It must be protected in severe weather. It produces a great quantity of flowers in succession, but as their colours vary on different plants, the seeds should always be saved from those of the brightest colour.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

36. *HELIANTHEMUM CANESCENS*, *Canescent Sun Rose*.

This plant is well suited for ornamenting rock work, but will require protection in severe weather.

It bears the darkest coloured flowers, if not the handsomest of the genus.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

37. *CISTUS LAURIFOLIUS*, *Laurel-leaved Rock Rose*.

A hardy strong growing handsome shrub, which makes a fine appearance with its large green laurel-like leaves, and produces an abundance of flowers; those even in the bud state, are very ornamental, having the appearance of rose-buds.

It thrives well in the common garden soil, and needs no protection, being quite hardy.

It produces an abundance of seeds, and may be increased from layers or young cuttings planted under a hand-glass in the autumn.

38. *HELIANTHEMUM CROCEUM*, *Saffron-coloured Sun Rose*.

This is a fine growing plant, suitable for rock work. It is hardy, except requiring a slight protection in very severe weather. It thrives best in the open ground, though it is safer to have a few plants in pots.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

It is a native of Barbary, and the South of Europe.

39. *CISTUS SALVIFOLIUS*, *Sage-leaved Rock Rose*.

This plant is a native of several parts of Europe, and succeeds well in the open air in a sheltered situation, thriving well in common garden soil; if grown in pots, a mixture of sandy loam and peat is the best.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

40. *HELIANTHEMUM ROSEUM*, *Rose-coloured Sun Rose*.

This plant is a native of the South of Europe, and requires a slight covering in severe frosty weather; but will endure our mildest winters without any protection. It is a pretty plant, and will adorn rock work greatly, as it produces an abundance of flowers nearly all the summer.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

41. *HELIANTHEMUM PUNCTATUM*, *Spot-flowered Sun Rose*.

This pretty little species is a native of France, a hardy annual, and only requires to be sown in the open border in April, and to be kept free from weeds.

It will continue to flower all the summer, and will ripen plenty of seeds.

42. *CISTUS UNDULATUS*, *Wave-leaved Rock Rose*.

This should be planted in a northern aspect in the garden, where it will stand the whole of the winter without the least protection; whereas a southern aspect does not suit it, as they all died when planted there, or were so severely injured, they were not worth keeping.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

It is a native of the Levant.

43. *HELIANTHEMUM VULGARE*, β . *MULTIPLEX*, *Common Sun Rose*, two double varieties.

This is desirable for rock work, as it is quite hardy, or it may be grown in pots, where it will make a handsome appearance when covered with flowers, and may be turned out at any time without injury.

When it has done flowering, it may be increased from cuttings put under a hand-glass.

44. *HELIANTHEMUM RUGOSUM*, *Rugged-leaved Sun Rose*.

Place this plant in a southern aspect, and cover it with a mat in severe weather. It may be grown in pots, but it must have plenty of air when the weather is mild. It blows from June to August.

It is propagated and managed the same as the others.

It is a native of Portugal.

45. *HELIANTHEMUM CUPREUM*, *Copper-coloured Sun Rose*.

This is a pretty plant for adorning rock work, where it flowers the greatest part of the summer. It will thrive well in pots, in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat.

It will require a little protection in the winter. Cuttings root freely with a hand-glass over them.

46. *CISTUS OBLONGIFOLIUS*, *Oblong-leaved Rock Rose*.

This plant will form a strong handsome shrub, if

planted in the open border. It is quite hardy, and will want no protection in the winter.

It continues in flower the most part of the summer.

Cuttings strike very readily, if planted under a hand-glass, in August or September; or it may be raised from seeds.

47. *HELIANTHEMUM PROCUMBENS*, *Procumbent Sun Rose*.

This makes a pretty plant for rock work. It requires covering in the winter.

It is propagated either from seeds or cuttings, planted under a hand-glass, in September.

It is a native of the South of France, and Italy.

48. *HELIANTHEMUM GRANDIFLORUM*, *Large-flowered Sun Rose*.

This makes a pretty plant for rock work, or it may be grown in pots, and may be propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

It requires protection in severe weather.

It is a native of the Alps, and the Pyrenees.

49. *CISTUS CUPANIANUS*, *Heart-leaved Rock Rose*.

This plant at present is rather scarce, but nearly hardy, requiring protection only in severe weather. If planted in the open ground, the common soil will suit it.

It is propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

It is a native of Sicily.

50. *HELIANTHEMUM SALICIFOLIUM*, *Willow-leaved
Annual Sun Rose.*

This little plant only requires to be sown in the open borders in March or April, and kept free from weeds.

The plant flowers abundantly, and ripens its seeds well.

It is a native of Spain, Italy, and other countries in the South of Europe.

51. *HELIANTHEMUM HYSSOPIFOLIUM*, β . *MULTIPLEX*,
Double-flowered Hyssop-leaved Sun Rose.

This makes a pretty plant for the adorning rock work, producing its double flowers the greatest part of the summer. It should be protected in the winter.

A collection of the different species and varieties of this handsome genus in pots, and placed together in a clump, make a splendid appearance when in flower.

It is propagated by cuttings, planted under a hand-glass in August, but the glass must be taken off when they are rooted, or they will be liable to damp off.

52. *HELIANTHEMUM BARBATUM*, *Bearded Sun Rose.*

This plant succeeds well in the open air, without any protection, and is well worth cultivating.

These plants are generally very cheap, and worth the attention of the cultivator. They are propagated and managed the same as the rest of the species.

It is a native of the South of Europe.

53. *HELIANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM*, *Neat Sun Rose.*

This is a very pretty plant when covered with its nume-

rous flowers. It requires protection in the winter, and is propagated and managed the same as the rest.

It is a native of the South of Europe.

54. *CISTUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS*, *Round-leaved Rock Rose*.

This plant makes a snug dwarf bushy shrub, and flowers all the summer. It is nearly quite hardy.

It affects a light sandy loam, and is readily increased from cuttings, planted under a hand-glass in autumn, or by layers or from seeds.

55. *HELIANTHEMUM ERIOSEPALON*, *Woolly-calyxed Sun Rose*.

This plant is proper for rock work, or to grow in small pots. It will bear the severity of the winter; continuing in bloom the most part of the summer.

It affects a light sandy soil, with a mixture of peat. It strikes readily from cuttings planted under a hand-glass.

56. *CISTUS ACUTIFOLIUS*, *Acute-leaved Rock Rose*.

This is a free-growing but dwarf plant, quite hardy, and thrives well in a light sandy soil, continuing to flower successively nearly all the summer, and ripens its seeds well.

Young cuttings planted under hand-glasses, in the autumn, strike readily.*

* In the winter of 1826, a great many species of *Cistus* were tried in various situations in the open ground, and have been found to succeed best and suffer the least from frost in a border with a north-west aspect; scarcely any of them were injured, though some of them were of the tender sort; they had not the least covering or protection. This may be accounted for by their being in a more dormant state, and the wood more hardened to withstand the frost, as those in a southern aspect, though partially covered, were injured much more, which can only be accounted for by their being more in a growing state.

57. *HELANTHEMUM ROSEUM*, β . *MULTIPLEX*, *Double-flowered rose-coloured Sun Rose*.

This pretty double variety is well worth cultivating, and thrives well in rock work, or planted in the flower border.

It affects a light sandy soil, it will then grow strong, making a large bushy plant; its flowers are then large. It is quite hardy, and continues in bloom nearly all the summer. It is propagated by cuttings, planted under a hand-glass.

58. *CISTUS ASPERIFOLIUS*, *Rough-leaved Rock Rose*.

This plant forms a handsome upright evergreen shrub, and is quite hardy, producing its flowers all the summer.

It affects a rich light soil, and young cuttings planted under hand-glasses, in August or September, strike root freely. It may also be raised from seeds.

59. *HELANTHEMUM ANDERSONI*, *Mr. Anderson's Sun Rose*.

This plant is very desirable for ornamenting rock work, as it continues in flower for a length of time, and is also a fast grower.

It succeeds well in small pots, planted in light sandy soil. Young cuttings planted under a hand-glass, in the autumn, strike readily.

60. *CISTUS CYMOSUS*, *Cyme-flowered Rock Rose*.

The present plant is a native of the Levant.

It is rather tender, and liable to be killed by the frost if not protected. It affects a light sandy soil, and is safer

to grow it in pots, so that it may be preserved through the winter. It is increased by cuttings planted under a hand-light, in September.

A little air must be given them occasionally, as too much moisture will cause them to damp off. As soon as they are properly rooted, they must be potted off, and placed in a close frame for a few days, till they have made fresh root, when they must be hardened by degrees.

61. *HELIANTHEMUM DIVERSIFOLIUM*, *Different-leaved Sun Rose.*

The present is a very handsome and showy plant, when covered with its brilliant flowers.

It is an excellent plant for rock work, or to be grown in pots, succeeding best in a light sandy soil, and is covered with bloom nearly all the summer. It is propagated by cuttings planted under hand-glasses in the autumn.

62. *HELIANTHEMUM DIVERSIFOLIUM*, β . *MULTIPLEX*,
Double-flowered different-leaved Sun Rose.

This is a handsome plant for decorating rock work, or to be grown in a small pot, and will continue to flower nearly all the summer, growing freely in light sandy soil. Young cuttings planted under hand-lights will strike freely.

Some of the plants should be preserved in a frame during the winter, as they will be injured by frost.

63. *HELIANTHEMUM CAROLINIANUM*, *Carolina Sun Rose.*

The present beautiful plant is a native of Carolina, and requires to be grown in peat soil. It should be preserved

through the winter in a frame or in the greenhouse, or it will be liable to be killed in severe weather.

In winter it dies down to the root, and comes up again the following spring. This is the case with all the North American species, by which means they are frequently lost, as some cultivators, not being aware of it, suppose they are dead, and turn them out of the pots.

It is increased by cuttings planted under hand-glasses, which should be potted off thin as soon as they are rooted. It may also be increased by seed, which ripens in abundance.

64. *HELIANTHEMUM MILLERI*, *Mr. Miller's Sun Rose*.

This plant is very desirable for ornamenting rock work, its flowers being so different in colours from most others, thriving well in a light sandy soil. It also makes a handsome appearance in pots, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and will continue in bloom in succession all the summer.

It is quite hardy, though, if the weather is severe, the plants in pots may have a slight covering. It is propagated by cuttings planted under a hand-glass.

65. *HELIANTHEMUM MUTABILE*, β . *ROSEUM*, *Rose-coloured changeable Sun Rose*.

The present species is a native of Spain, and will endure our winters in the open ground, except when very severe. It flourishes well on a dry bank, and produces its flowers all the summer. The flowers are variable in colour; at first bright rose, then changing to a dull lilac or flesh colour,

and at length becoming pale blush, which gives the plant a singular appearance.

If the weather should be very severe, it should have protection; but it is always safest to have some plants of all this genus in pots, that they may be secured if necessary, and turn them out of the pots in the spring.

This species is propagated and managed the same as the rest.

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