

THE
BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of
Coloured Delineations

OF
Plants
from all Countries,

with a short Account of each,
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By
CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. I.
The Plates by
GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1817.

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G. Cooke, 6, Goswell Street Road.

Introduction.

IN laying the present work before the public, it may not be deemed unnecessary to say a few words on its scope and design ; not however with a view of making specious promises, or holding out expectations never to be realized. Our aim is to direct the minds of those who may honour us with their patronage, to a source of amusement at once intellectual, exalted, delightful, and unbounded.

We purpose to give such a representation of each plant as shall directly lead to what we may call a first-sight acquaintance with it ; also some account of those peculiar qualities which any of them may be known to

Introduction.

possess, a few hints on their cultivation, and any other remarks which may be thought interesting.

Surrounded as we are, and have been from our infancy, by these choicest beauties of nature, we wish not to enjoy them alone. No ! let them be diffused throughout the world ; that all may participate who have a mind capable of delighting in them.

May we not, as reasonable beings, ask ourselves, why were these wonderful works of Creating Wisdom produced ? Why so much elegance, such brilliancy, such almost infinitely varied beauty ? Surely, had these things been designed merely to satisfy the hunger of the grazing and other kinds of animals, a vast deal indeed must have been formed in vain. But this cannot be. Do we not then lose

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much real, substantial happiness, by not more intimately contemplating and acquainting ourselves with these things ?

Let the philosopher say, for what other purpose have such astonishing productions been formed by the bountiful hand of unerring Wisdom and Goodness ; if not to afford an inexhaustible source of the purest and most innocent pleasure—worthy the enjoyment of creatures truly rational. And if that be the case, as most unquestionably it is ; then doubtless the more the thought is cherished in the human bosom, the more that bosom must dilate in gratitude to such an infinitely beneficent Creator.

Such is the pleasure, which we flatter ourselves we have at least in some small measure enjoyed ;—such the happiness we would offer to our

Introduction.

friends. This is assuredly no dry or abstruse study ; it is a perpetual spring of the most genuine satisfaction. Even when cares and troubles assail the mind, and overshadow all things with gloom (and no one is always exempted from such things) even then let us look at these beauties—let us contemplate them. Yes ! we will us “consider the Lilies how they grow ;” our Divine Saviour himself commands us to do it, and never did He enjoin any thing which was not for our truest felicity.

We have only to add, that our most esteemed and very particular friend, Mr. GEORGE COOKE, has devoted his talents (already so well known to the public) to this work. We are sure nothing more need be said about its execution.



Aloe expansa.

No. 1430.

ALOE EXPANSA.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This neat little plant was introduced in 1796, from the Cape of Good Hope. It flowers towards the end of summer, and may be increased by off-sets, which it occasionally produces. In winter it must be kept in a greenhouse, to defend it from frost, and should be potted in light sandy loam.

The Aloes are an interesting family, exceedingly diversified in form and size, and many of them possessing great beauty. They are peculiarly adapted to gratify the taste of an individual whose time and means are limited : a small house would hold a choice collection of them, and few" plants are cultivated with so very little trouble, for in winter they want only to be kept from freezing, and will do without any water.



Aloe humilis.

No. 1481.

ALOE HUMILIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and according to Mr. Haworth, was cultivated in 1731. It is a very desirable kind, producing its beautiful flowers regularly in April and May, and sometimes later.

It requires the simple protection of the greenhouse in winter, with little or no water during that season : in the summer it should be placed in a sunny situation, out of doors. It increases itself occasionally by offsets : the soil should be sandy loam.



house for corruptible flesh, for a soul imprisoned ; and doth He bestow so many millions of wonders upon His enemies ? O what a dwelling must that be, which He prepares for His dearly beloved children ; and how will the Glory of the New Jerusalem exceed all the present Glory of the Creation !”

N. 592.



Anacampseros rotundifolia.

G. C. Fec.

No. 591.

ANACAMPSEROS ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing on rocks : it has been known in England since 1732, and is a neat looking little plant, hut has been rather unfortunately bandied about for a name, by different authors being alternately called *Portulacca*, *Talinum*, *Rulingia*, &c.

It grows low, and the flower stem is seldom of much size, though occasionally will have three or four blossoms, coming one after another during the summer.

It requires a dry greenhouse in winter, is easily propagated by cuttings, and may be potted in light loamy soil.



R. C. Major del.

Dillbergia bicolor

No. 1819.

BILLBERGIA BICOLOR.

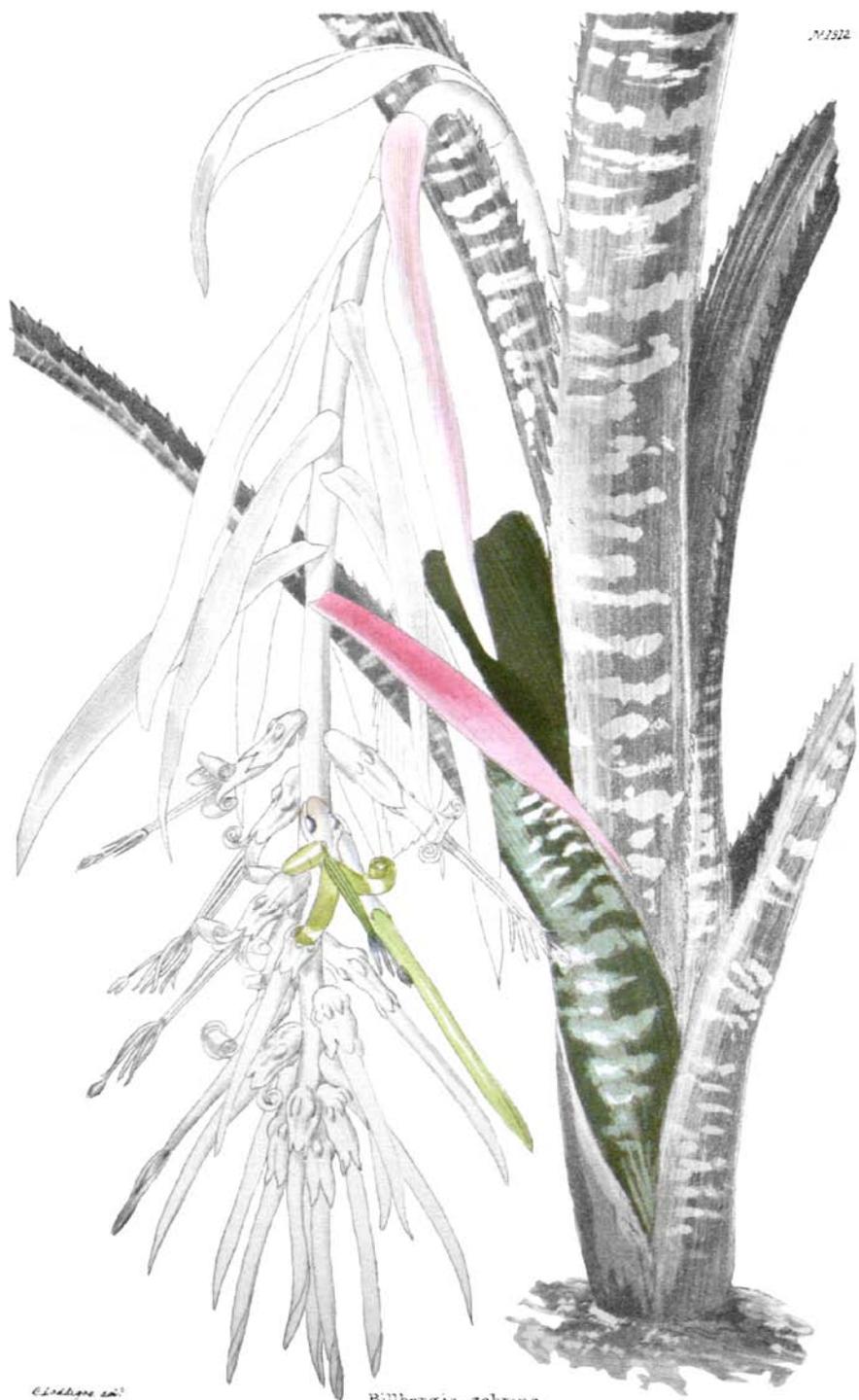
Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Rio de Janeiro : it has been lately introduced, and differs from nudicaulis in its obtuse petals, its much narrower leaf, and its spines being green in lieu of black ; the leaves also are green at their base. It grows in the forests of Brazil upon trees, rooting into the rough bark. The luxuriance of vegetation in that immense country is prodigious. In some parts the woods are wholly impenetrable, the very trunks of the trees almost touching each other, and the numbers of plants of this family, also of Orchideæ, Ferns, and many others growing upon them, most astounding. Their difficulty of access is so great as almost to preclude the possibility of ever discovering the greater proportion of them.

How astonishing is God in His wonderful works ! how admirably are they formed ! how diversified ! yet all full of elegance and

beauty. Never can we enough admire our blessed Creator for forming such charming things, and giving us hearts to praise and adore Him for such unspeakable goodness.



No. 1912.

BILLBERGIA ZEBRINA.*

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This elegant plant is a native of Rio de Janeiro, where it is found growing upon trees. With us it flowered in the month of January. It is cultivated without difficulty in the stove, potted in vegetable earth with a portion of sand, and but little water in the winter season. It will sometimes increase by suckers.

* We have been obliged to reduce the figure to about half its natural size, in order to give a suitable representation of its proportiona.



Bromelia exudans.

No. 801.

BROMELIA EXUDANS.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

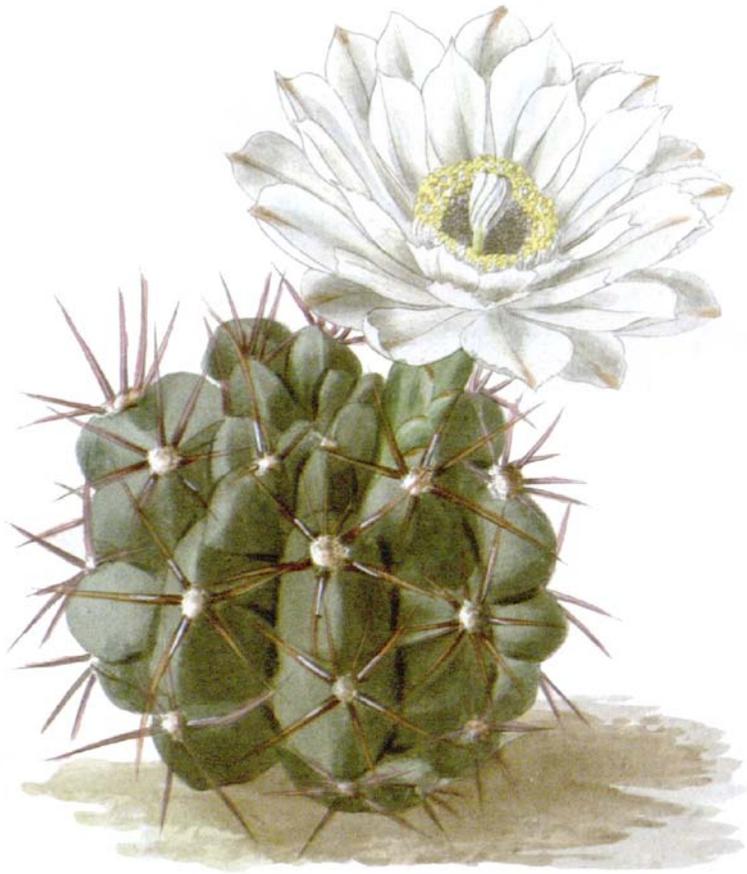
.....

A native of the West Indies, growing upon trees, and has been introduced a few years since. It has some relation to *Bromeliabracteata*, but is evidently different from the figure to which that species is referred in *Houstoun's reliquiæ*.

The leaves are two feet long, and four inches broad at the base, lessening to two, and ending in a soft spinous point: the edges are beset with spines. The scape is not longer than the leaves, naked about two-thirds of its length, where the flowers begin; they form a branching raceme; under each fascicle is a large red bracte. The flowers are sessile, and emit from their calyces a sort of secretion, which looks like soft wax, but if touched, instantly melts into water of a bitterish unpleasant taste.

It requires the stove, and increases very sparingly by suckers after flowering: it should be potted in vegetable earth.

The bases of the leaves in this and other species are large and cupped : the concave part contains water, which serves to support the plant, and sometimes affords a relief to travellers, who have only to cut through the leaves, and it is instantly discharged to the quantity of one or two pints from a single plant.



No. 1524.

CACTUS GIBBOSUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is said to have been received from Jamaica ; it flowered first at Mr. Vere's several years since, and is a singular and beautiful plant.

With us it bloomed in June in the stove, which is needful for its preservation. It should be potted in sandy loam. It rarely throws out any offsets, therefore can seldom be increased unless it bears seeds, which it has sometimes done, our specimen being raised from some ripened in this country, and at the time of its flowering was at least fifteen years old.



Cactus grandiflorus. / *1/3rd of the natural size.*

No. 1625.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the West Indies : from its very great beauty, and the facility of bringing it home, it was early introduced into this country, and certainly ought to have a corner in every hothouse.

In its native places its rooting branches attach themselves to the bark of trees, and climb to their tops.

Our figure is reduced to two-thirds of its natural size. The flower opens in the evening, and remains till morning, during which time the whole stove is perfumed with its delicate fragrance : by eight or nine o'clock it closes, and opens no more.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be planted in light loam, and trained to the back or end wall of a stove.



Cactus speciosissimus

No. 924.

CACTUS SPECIOSISSIMUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This superb plant is a native of Mexico. It was received in 1815 from Paris, having been obtained there from Spain.

The blossoms, which for magnificence are scarcely equalled by any plant at present known, are usually produced in the summer, each lasting three or four days open.

The plant succeeds very well in a warm greenhouse, and should have little water during the winter season. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in rich loam, mixed with a small portion of decayed mortar.



Cactus stellatus.

No. 79.

CACTUS STELLATUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a surprising production, as indeed are many of the Genus : it is a native of South America, growing in rocky situations, and has been very lately brought to this country. It flowered with us during the months of May and June : we found it difficult to catch it fully open, as it is so only for a short time, which is mostly in the middle of the day, closing very soon after : a few of the flowers were succeeded by berries, from which we entertain hopes of being able to raise some young plants.

It requires the stove heat, and succeeds best on a shelf, requiring very little water, especially in the winter season : the soil may be composed of loam, with a slight mixture of decayed mortar or lime rubbish.



Cactus truncatus.

No. 1207.

CACTUS TRUNCATUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Brazil : it was introduced into England in 1821. It possesses great beauty. Like most of this family the branches are of curious form and growth ; they are quite flat, dividing in joints of about three inches in length. The flowers grow out at the ends, usually in the autumn.

It requires the stove, and is propagated, without difficulty, by cuttings, which should be planted in rich loam.



No. 1774.

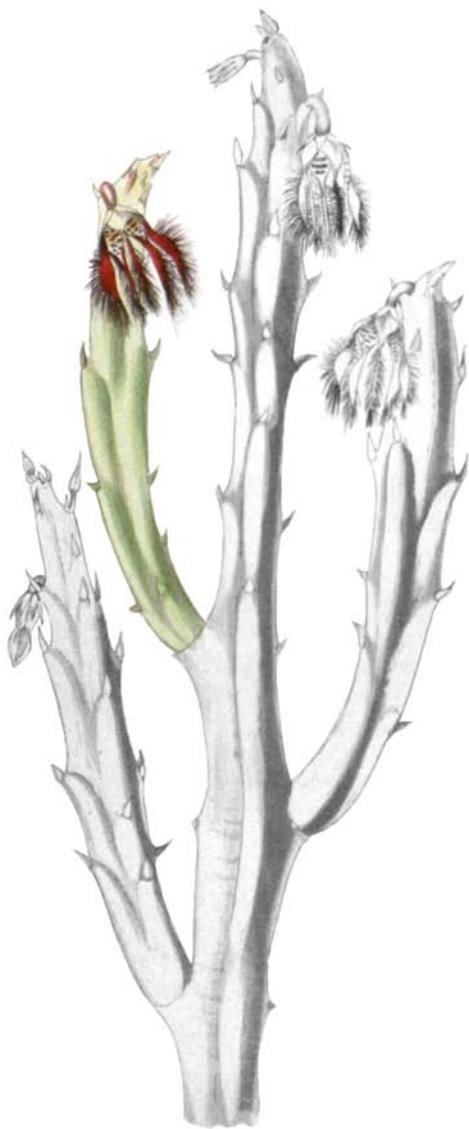
CARALLUMA CRENULATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of Ava, on sandy mountains on the right of the Irawaddi river, where it was discovered by the indefatigable Dr. Wallich ; by him it was introduced into the Horticultural Society's garden, whence we obtained it in 1830.

It grows about six inches in height, and flowered in September : the flowers are beautiful : if approached too near, they smell disagreeably ; but as the scent is not diffusive, it is not at all perceivable at a little distance. It requires the stove, and will increase by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy loam.



H. G. L. 1841 del.

Caralluma imbricata.

No. 1863.

CARALLUMA FIMBRIATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This curious plant was introduced in 1829, by the indefatigable Dr. Wallich, who first published it in his *Plantæ Asiat. rarior.* He informs us that it delights in arid and exposed situations. He found it among the ruins at Pagameu, and on hills at Yenangun, among stones and fossils, not far from the Petroleum wells, near the banks of the Irawaddi, in the Burmese country.

It is nearly allied to *Stapelia*. With us it requires the stove, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be loam, with a mixture of decayed mortar. It flowers in July.



A. Goldner del.

Cereus setosus.

No. 1887.

CEREUS SETOSUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Brazil : we received it in 1829 from Rio de Janeiro. It has a trailing stem, rooting as it goes, for two or three feet in length.

Its flowers are readily produced, and usually about the month of August. It requires the stove, and increases without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be light loam, with but little water during the winter season.

N. 1030.



L. Reys. del.

Cotyledon coruscans.

G. C. sc.

No. 1030.

COTYLEDON CORUSCANS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

Mr. Haworth, who first noticed this plant in his Supplementum, mentions it as growing in the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1818: it had been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is a dwarf succulent plant, with leaves which are curiously rolled in at their edges, and glittering on the surface, when shone upon by the sun. The flower stem is about a foot in height, and the blossoms are produced in the month of June.

It requires the driest part of a warm greenhouse, and will readily strike by cuttings, which should be planted in light loam.



No. 906.

CEROPEGIA AFRICANA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and lately introduced. It is a curious climbing plant, having a tuberous root, and thick fleshy leaves : its flowers are singular and elegant in form : they continue during the summer months.

It requires a warm greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings : the soil should be sandy peat.



Crassula coccinea.

G. C. Forst.

No. 486.

CRASSULA COCCINEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

Professor R. Bradley is reported to have introduced this plant in 1714 from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It grows to two or three feet high, and flowers in rich profusion through the summer months. It must be protected from frost in the greenhouse, and being of a succulent consistence, needs but little water in winter. By cuttings it is readily propagated, and should be planted in sandy loam.

The sparkling magnificence of its blossoms must surely fill the beholder with delight, and ought to elevate the mind to the source of so much beauty.

“ But wandering oft with brute unconscious gaze,
“ Man marks not Thee, marks not the mighty hand,
“ That ever busy, wheels the silent spheres,
“ Works in the secret deep, shoots steaming thence
“ The fair profusion that o’erspreads the spring.”



Crassula cordata.

No. 859.

CRASSULA CORDATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA</i> .

.....

This little succulent plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is said to have been introduced in the year 1774, by Mr. Francis Masson. Its branches are numerous, and put forth roots at the joints, by which it is increased without difficulty. The flowers last a good while : they are produced in small bunches near the ends of the branches, usually in the autumn and winter. Like most of the others of this family, it is very easily cultivated : it should be preserved in the greenhouse in winter, where it takes very little room, and requires not much water.



No. 1040.

CRASSULA JASMINEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope : it was received some years since by Mr. Anderson of Chelsea. It is of low growth. The flowers are delicate : they are produced during the summer, and are lasting.

It requires the greenhouse in the winter, with a sparing supply of water, and is readily multiplied by cuttings : they should be planted in sandy loam.



Crassula lactea.

No. 786.

CRASSULA LACTEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope : it was introduced about the year 1774, and is a neat little succulent plant, seldom exceeding six inches in height, growing close and bushy, and flowering in the winter.

It is easily preserved in the greenhouse, just keeping it from frost, and giving it little water during the cold season : it propagates easily by cuttings, which should be planted in loam, and do not require very large pots.

N. 584.



Crassula undulata.

G.C. Forst.



Crassula versicolor.

No. 483.

CRASSULA VERSICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a very elegant species, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced by Mr. Burchell in 1816. It blooms in great abundance during the summer months, continuing long in beauty.

It needs no more than the common greenhouse protection in the winter, being not at all tender, and it may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings: the soil should be sandy loam, and the plants should not have too much water during the winter season.



T. Boys del

Drastenia arifolia

G. Lind

No. 999.

DORSTENIA ARIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONOECIA</i>	<i>DIANDRA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Brazil, and has lately been introduced by the Horticultural Society. It flowered with us in March, and, like the others of this genus, is extremely curious.

It requires the heat of the stove at all seasons, and sometimes increases itself by offsets, which should be potted in loam and peat soil.



Dorstenia ceratosanthes.

No. 1216.

DORSTENIA CERATOSANTHES.

Class.	Order.
<i>TETRANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

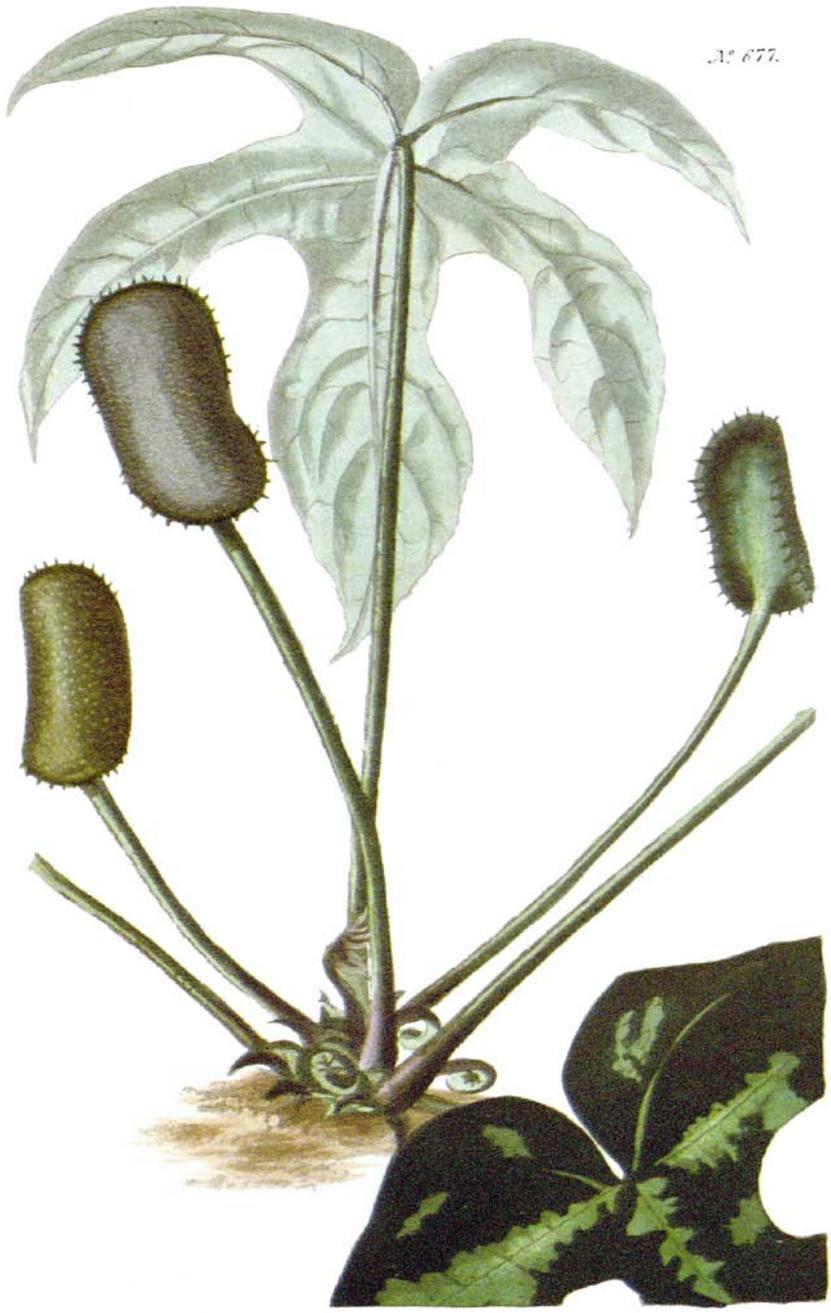
.....

This singular plant is a native of South America ; it is herbaceous, and grows less than a foot in height. It has been very lately introduced. The flowers came out with us in January and February : the receptacle is of a very peculiar shape, much resembling a pair of stag's horns.

It requires the stove, and flourishes in peat earth and loam ; but we have not yet propagated it.

In viewing this extraordinary production, we are again forcibly struck with the indescribable variety of forms pervading the works of the Almighty. The subject before us is altogether dissimilar to every other plant : surely in all these things " God wisheth us to look up to Him, in whose replenished house of nature He hath given us a habitation, and from whose bountiful table of providence we have a plentiful living, and whose service is full of virtue, health, and joy."

N. 677.



W. L. MILLER, FLS. & F.L.S. 1867

Dorstenia drakena.

W. L. MILLER

No. 677.

DORSTENIA DRAKENA.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONOECIA</i>	<i>TETRANDRIA.</i>

.....

We are indebted to our worthy friend, Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, for this curious plant, which is a native of Vera Cruz. Its height is about nine or ten inches, and it has no stem, but the flower stalks spring immediately from the root, as do the leaves, which are few, and about nine or ten inches in length, smooth, and very deeply lobed : the receptacles are oval, each containing a threat number of minute flowers, of which the staminiferous ones seemed to expand at one time, and the pistilliferous ones at another, on the same receptacle.

The roots of this, and one or two other species, furnish the Contrayerva of the shops.

It requires the stove, and may be increased now and then, by dividing its roots : the soil should be loam and peat.

26725



L. B. S. det.

Dorstenia houstonia.

B. C.

No. 1005.

DORSTENIA HOUSTONI.

Class.	Order.
<i>TETRANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of South America, introduced many years since. It requires the stove, and is readily increased either by seeds, which it ripens here, or by division of the root : it should be potted in loam and peat.

This is one of the plants which produces the Contrayerva root, the powers of which in medicine, though formerly much extolled, are now supposed to be very moderate. The earlier botanists (most of whom were of the medical profession) seem to have imagined that every plant possessed some occult virtue of a healing kind, for which it was created. Many persons still entertain this notion, which seems to have little support either in history or experience. We learn that at the creation, “out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight.” In the garden of Eden, which was planted by God Himself, our first parents lived innocent

and happy. Why should we think it unworthy of the goodness of their benign Creator to have formed these things to give them pleasure and delight? In that state they could have wanted no medicines! Since then, it is true, things have been lamentably changed, but plants and flowers remain, beautiful as at the first. The vices and intemperance of men have produced countless pains and diseases, to alleviate which many substances have been found of service, for which we should feel grateful. But to suppose that the hundred thousand, or more, species of plants in the world, should each have been destined only to occupy a niche in the voluminous and unwieldy shop of some future apothecary, is surely beyond the widest range of possibility itself!!



No. 1784.

DORSTENIA TUBICINA.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONOECIA</i>	<i>TETRANDRIA.</i>

.....

We received this curious little plant in 1831, from Mr. Lockhart, of Trinidad : it continued in flower for several months during the summer and autumn.

It requires the stove, and thrives, potted in light loam, increasing by separating the roots.

It appears also to be a native of Peru, being figured, by Ruiz and Pavon, Fl. Peruviana, pl. 102. The roots, which are fragrant, are used in that country for the same purposes as the Contrayerva.



Euphorbia anacantha.

No. 220.

EUPHORBIA ANACANTHA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This plant was cultivated by Miller in 1731. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and seldom grows above 6 or 8 inches high. It flowers for a considerable time in the autumnal months, admitting of ready increase by cuttings : the soil ought to be of a dry nature, such as sandy loam mixed with old mortar. In the winter season the plant should be kept in the greenhouse, and allowed little or no water.

There is a sort of neatness and prettiness about the various tribes of succulent plants, which renders them evidently adapted for a small greenhouse ; especially where a person attends wholly to their management himself. They require little room and little care : they need hardly any water, especially in winter ; and if kept from freezing, are, in general, not liable to be lost : in appearance no plants are more peculiar, and in form none are more curious : it is surprising that they are so very little cultivated.



Euphorbia ipecacuanha.

No. 1145.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHÆ.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of North America. It grows in dry sandy soil, from New Jersey to Carolina. The stem is very short, sometimes buried in the sand. Pursh describes the root as the deepest of any perennial known, and says, he has followed it to the depth of six feet without any appearance of an end.

It requires a little protection in this country, and may be preserved in a frame during the winter, potted in very sandy soil. We have not hitherto increased it.



Euphorbia lophogona.

No. 1477.

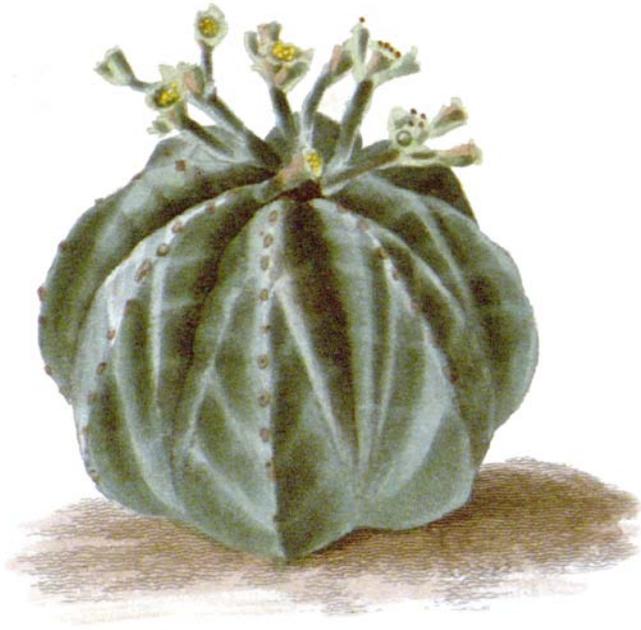
EUPHORBIA LOPHOGONA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of Madagascar. We received it last year from the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, where we believe it was first raised in Europe. The leaves are very beautiful, much resembling those of *Plumieria*, having a rich and delicate gloss on their surface. The stem is erect, pentagonal; on each side of every petiole is a kind of crest of short thick hairs, the base of which remains after the leaves drop, then forming the angle of the stem.

It requires the stove, will increase by cuttings: the soil should be light loam. In the winter season it should have but little water.



Euphorbia meloformis.

No. 436.

EUPHORBIA MELOFORMIS.

Class.	Older.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the (Jape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced in 1774. It is a most curious plant, and can scarcely be said to possess either stem or leaves. It is usually divided into eight segments, the flowers coming out near the centre : they last for several months, and add much to the singularity of the whole. This plant may be considered one more of the wonderful works of God. It is so original in its form, and so diverse from all others, that it seems made to strike the beholders with astonishment. Ah, would that such things might sometimes help to lead the mind to the contemplation of their divine Author, whose creative hand has formed such endless variety, and allotted each a place suitable to its nature. This, growing on desert rocks, needs little water. With us it must be kept in the stove, and rarely increases, except perhaps when the crown has received some injury : in that case it has been known to send out

several offsets, each of which will make a plant : they should be potted in loam, with a small mixture of decayed mortar.



No. 1901.

EUPHORBIA PUNICEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA.</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Jamaica, whence it was introduced in 1778. It is a handsome, erect, shrubby species, growing sometimes to the height of six or seven feet. It flowers freely, and at various seasons, when its appearance is very splendid.

With us it is necessary to preserve it constantly in the stove. It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and sometimes bears seeds. The soil should be light loam.



В.И.Иванов

Euphorbia splendens.

No. 1713.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This has lately been introduced from the Mauritius : it is a native of Madagascar, discovered in the province of Emirne, by Professor Bojer. It appears to be a dwarf plant. Our specimens, none of which were a foot in height, flowered in the months of March and April, lasting a long time in beauty. Their colour is unusually rich. The plant requires the stove. It may be increased by cuttings, which should be planted in loam and peat.

N^o 462.



Guzmania tricolor

G.C. Feist.

No. 462.

GUZMANNIA TRICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

We received this elegant plant in the year 1819 from Jamaica, through our kind friend Mr. Balmanno, and in October last it flowered. The leaves, which are quite smooth and tapering, end in a soft point ; they are nearly a foot and a half in length, and the flower stem is about the same height. The flowers are white, and do not open much : they are almost concealed in the coloured bractes, of which the upper ones are of a most brilliant red, and the others striped. It grows upon decayed stems of trees, and has but little root. It has thriven very well with us in a pot in decayed vegetable earth, and must be kept at all times in the stove. According to Ruiz and Pavon, it is also found in the mountains of Peru, on the trunks of trees. In the System. Veget. Peru, they have called it *Pourretia sympaganthera*. It forms a connecting link between *Pitcairnia* and *Tillandsia*.



Hoya pallida.

No. 1309.

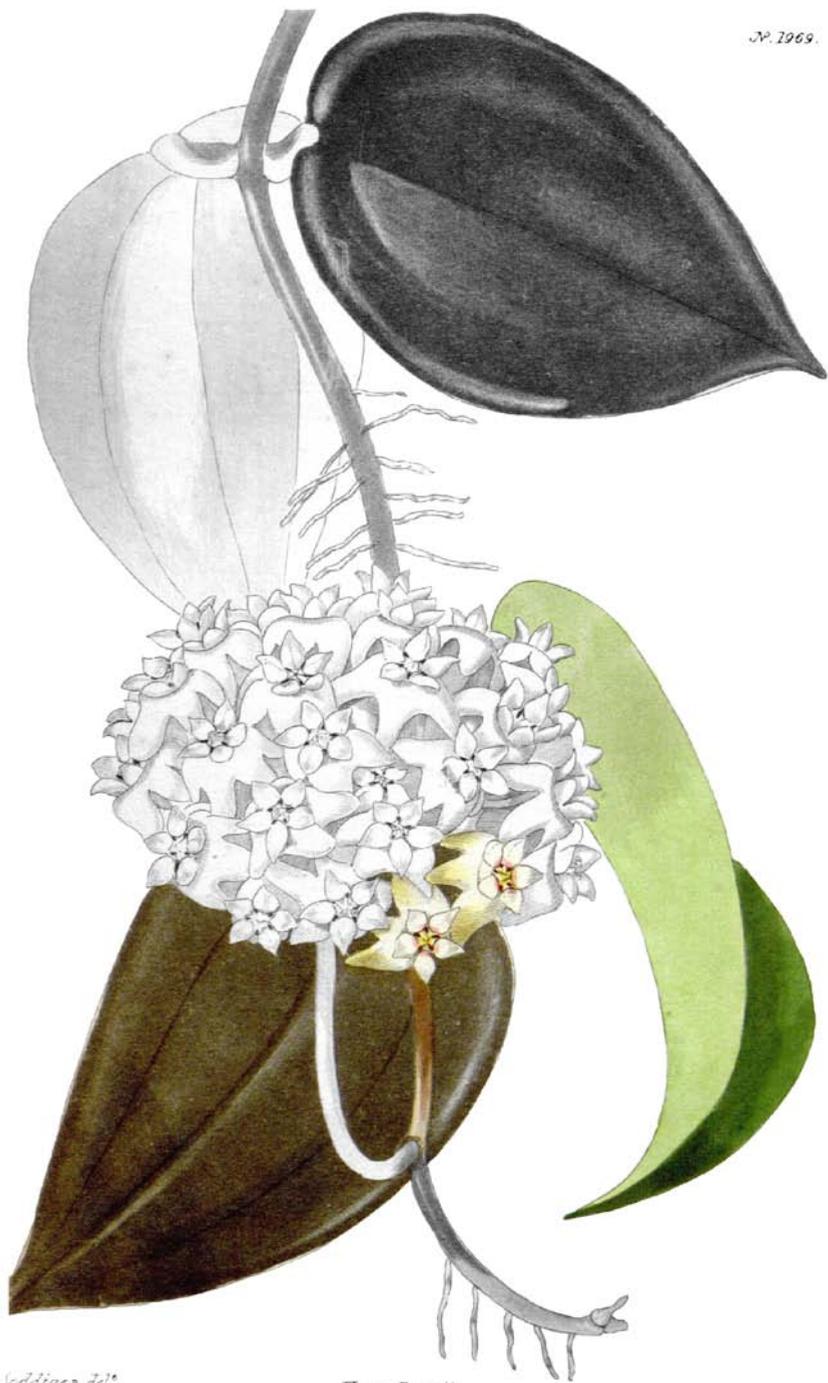
HOYA PALLIDA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a pretty climbing plant, supposed to be a native of China ; introduced about the year 1810 It requires the warmth of the stove, and will grow to the height of several feet, flowering in the summer season.

It increases without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat soil.



Veddisger. del.

Hoya Pottsii.

No. 1969.

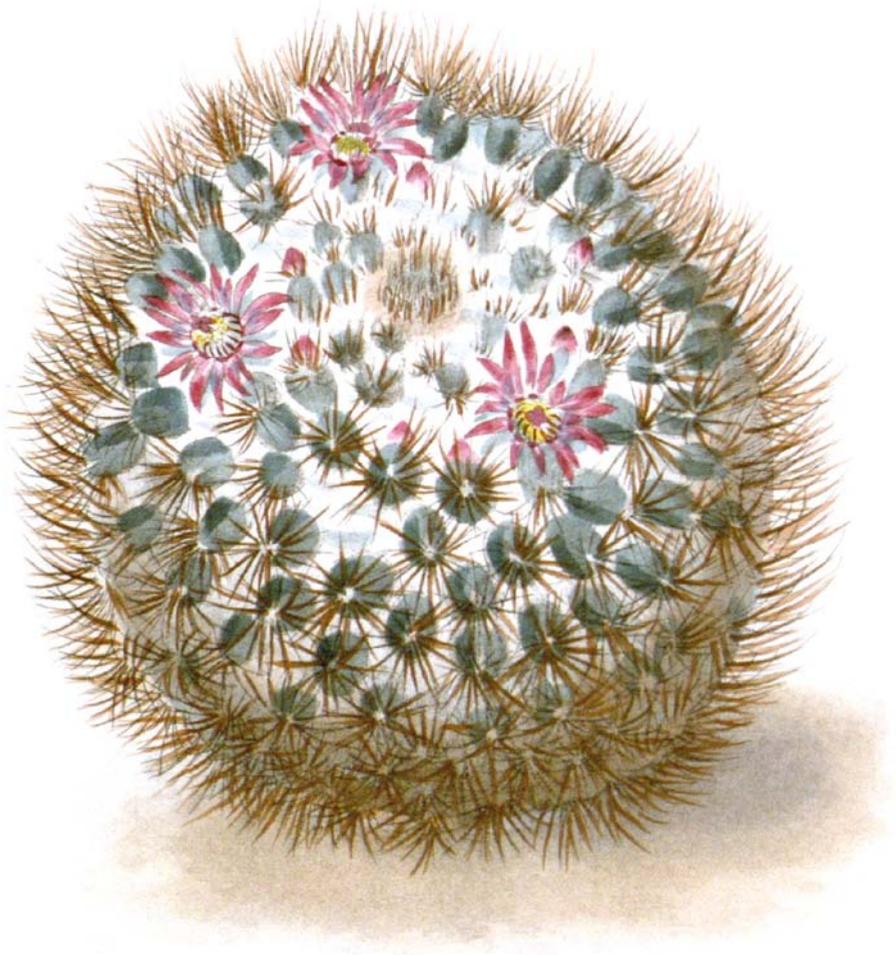
HOYA POTTSII.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This was introduced in 1824, from China, to the garden of the Horticultural Society, by their collector, Mr. Potts, after whom it has received its name. It has been kept constantly in the stove, and flowered in the month of May.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.



No. 1671

MAMMILLARIA DISCOLOR.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

In 1829 we received this plant, with several other species, from Mr. Deppe, at Xalapa, in New Spain, where it grows on rocks. In the following summer it produced a number of flowers : they are very pretty, and the whole plant is exceedingly curious and interesting, as are all the family to which it belongs.

It should be kept on a dry shelf in the stove, with no water at all in winter, and in summer very little : the soil should be sandy loam. We have not yet propagated it, but have some hopes of its bearing seeds.



N. 599.

Mesembryanthemum blandum.

G. C. Fee.

No. 599.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BLANDUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This elegant species was communicated to us by the kindness of our friend Mr. Haworth. In his Supplement he mentions it as having been collected in Africa, by Mr. Burchell. Our drawing was taken in the month of October, but during the twelve months that we have had the plant in our possession, we do not think it has been two months without flowers : these also continue open many days and nights, not at all affected by the sun, as is the case with the greater part of this large family.

It is increased by cuttings without difficulty, and needs only protection from frost in the greenhouse during the winter season, at which time it should not have too much water.



No. 251.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BRACTEATUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a beautiful autumnal flowering species, continuing a long time in perfection ; the flowers remain open night and day, which is the case with but few of this extensive genus. It was cultivated in 1723 by Sherard at Eltham, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves are irregularly formed, and covered with small tubercles ; by holding them up to the light they appear like transparent dots. The numerous family to which this belongs are chiefly of very easy culture, striking freely from cuttings, and needing no other care than protection from frost, and to be kept dry in winter. The soil should be sandy loam. Many of them are extremely beautiful from the splendour of their flowers and the rich abundance in which they are produced.



Mesembryanthemum coccineum.

No. 1033.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM COCCINEUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This splendid plant, as well as most of the extensive genus to which it belongs, is a native of South Africa, and according to Mr. Haworth, was cultivated in England before 1793 : the same author informs us he has had this species remain a winter (probably a very mild one) in the open air. It is usual, however, to preserve it in an airy greenhouse, when it should be watered, but moderately, during the winter. In summer it must be placed out of doors, in the full sun, which is needful for the expansion of the flowers : these, when perfectly open, are of a dazzling brightness.

It increases readily by cuttings : the soil should be sandy loam.



Mesembryanthemum formosum.

No. 1293.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM FORMOSUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This pleasing plant is a native of South Africa, and was introduced in 1820. It is of low growth, and flowers in the latter part of the summer.

Like the others of this numerous family it is of easy culture, requiring mere protection from frost, in an airy greenhouse. It increases without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy loam.



Mesembryanthemum glomeratum.

No. 1043.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM GLOMERATUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, which may be considered as the birth-place of nearly the whole of this vast genus. The species now before us was cultivated in 1732, in the Eltham garden, as appears from Dillenius. It flowers in profusion in June and July, opening daily to the forenoon sun, when it is eminently beautiful. It is easily increased by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam : during the winter season it should be kept in the greenhouse, with a sparing supply of water.



Mesembryanthemum incompitum.

No. 1311.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCOMPTUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope : it was discovered by Mr. Burchell, by whom it was introduced in 1815.

It is a low shrubby plant, with many irregular branches, growing freely, and flowering during the hottest weather. It requires protection from frost in an airy greenhouse, with little water in the winter. It is easily increased by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam.



Mesembryanthemum incurvum.

No. 1265.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCURVUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1802. It is a greenhouse plant, of easy culture, increased without difficulty by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam. This beautiful species flowers in June and July, in great profusion, but no art can do justice to the brilliancy of its colour.

Thus does God surround us on every side by the most unequivocal proofs of His kindness, and provide countless objects for our pleasure and delight. If we try to consider His wonderful goodness, we are lost in the contemplation of its immensity. It is He who formed us by His wisdom and His power. He sustains us by His beneficence : above all, He has favoured us with the Holy Scriptures,—those divine oracles, in which our Lord Himself graciously assures us, that God so loved the world that He sent His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life !!!



Mesembryanthemum laevis.

No. 1279.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM LACERUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced, according to Mr. Haworth, in 1792. It is a shrubby species, and grows from one to two feet high, bearing its beautiful flowers in June and July : they continue open several days.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse in winter, is easily increased by cuttings planted in sandy loam, and during the winter season requires little water.

J.P. 1307.



Mesembryanthemum linguiforme.

No. 1307.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM LINGUÆFORME.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, said to have been cultivated in this country in 1732. Its leaves are very thick and fleshy, lying on the pot : the flowers are produced in summer : they open to the full sun, when nothing can surpass their brilliancy of colour.

It requires the greenhouse, should be potted in loam, and have little water during the winter. It will increase without difficulty by cuttings.



N^o 495

Mesembryanthemum noctiflorum

H. C. E. edit.

No. 495.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM NOCTIFLORUM.

Class.	Older.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA</i> .

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope : it has long been known in this country, and is a low straggling shrub, with hard wiry stalks, and succulent leaves. It is easily increased by cuttings, and grows well in dry loamy soil, requiring the greenhouse in winter.

The flowers are very fragrant : they come out in the summer season, opening in the evening and shutting again in the morning for several successive days : this is also the case with a few others of this most extensive genus, thus differing from the greater part, whose flowers expand only when the sun shines upon them, closing again as the day declines. The causes of these phenomena in the contrary times of opening and shutting of flowers so nearly allied to each other, are wholly unknown : no researches hitherto made have been at all satisfactory in explaining why it is so. Thus they were

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formed by the hand of Him who has said, that “ while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.”



Mesembryanthemum polyanthum.

No. 1281.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM POLYANTHON.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced, according to Mr. Haworth, about the year 1803.

It is a low bushy plant of easy culture, requiring the greenhouse in winter. It will increase by cuttings without difficulty. The soil should be sandy loam. The flowers are in perfection in July and August : they are most abundant, and of a delightful colour, the brilliancy of which is inimitable. If this and many other of the same family are taken out of their pots and planted in a sunny border, they will grow and flower in as great luxuriance, probably, as they do in Africa, where so many delightful flowers are found, each bearing witness of the beneficence of their great Creator, and in silent, but powerful language, inviting the gratitude and praises of every truly rational beholder.



No. 1676.

PACHYPODIUM TUBEROSUM.

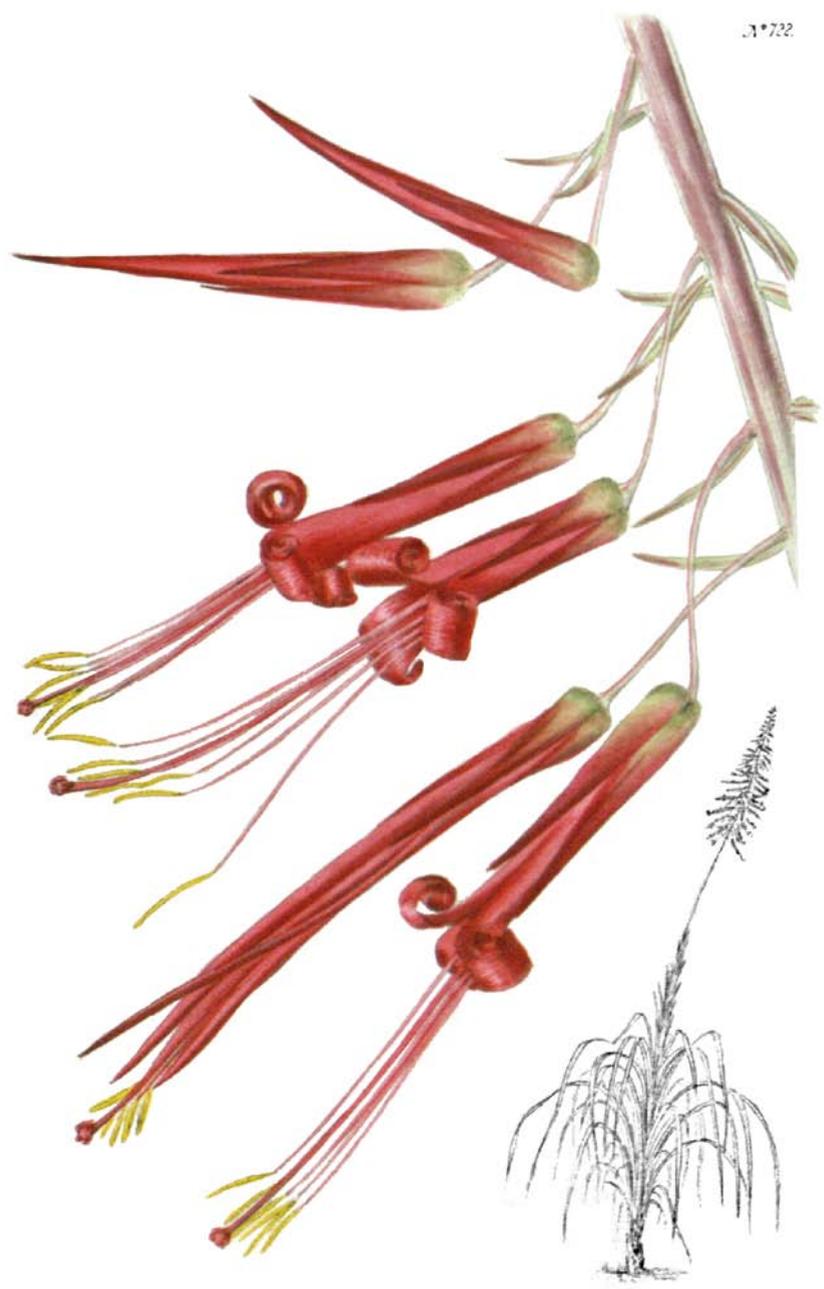
Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it grows in sandy barren plains. The root is thick and fleshy, from whence arise small stems, about six inches high, with a few flowers produced toward the top, in succession, for a considerable time, usually in the latter months of summer.

It must be preserved in a warm greenhouse with little water, and should be potted in sandy loam.

N° 722



Pitcairnia staminea

© Loddiges del.

600

No. 722.

PITCAIRNIA STAMINEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of South America, which has been very lately introduced. It is a stately plant, and as far as we know, the finest of this genus, which was named after the late Dr. Pitcairn, of Islington, who was much attached to botany, and possessed a good collection : many plants are recorded in the Hortus Kewensis as having been introduced by him. Our plant flowered in the month of December ; the stem was full six feet in height. The flowers, which were near a hundred at their first opening, roll back, but after a few days become straight again. The leaves are about two or three feet in length, without any thorns on their edges, quite smooth on the upper surface, and meally underneath. It requires the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots. The soil should be loam and peat.

N. 865.



6. Lilljors del.

Rhipsalis calsutha

6. L. 86.

No. 865.

RHIPSALIS CASSUTHA.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of Jamaica, growing on large trees, from which it hangs down sometimes to the length of three or four feet. It was introduced by Miller in 1758, and must be kept in the stove with us. It usually flowers in the autumn, continuing through the winter : the blossoms are very minute, and seem scarcely to open : the berries, which are like those of the Misseltoe, remain long, and make a pretty appearance.

It increases readily by cuttings, and may be kept in dry loamy soil.



No. 1920.

RHIPSALIS MESEMBRYANTHEMOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This curious little plant has been lately introduced from South America. It flowered with us in the month of December, in the stove, which is necessary for its preservation.

It is multiplied without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam, with about one-third of decayed mortar.



Rhipsalis salicornioides.

No. 369.

RHIPSALIS SALICORNOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

This curious little plant, so called by our intelligent friend Mr. Haworth, in his *Supplementum plantarum succulentarum*, is a native of South America : it is of the Cactus family, from which genus its immediate relative the *C. pendulus* or *Cassytha*, was first separated by Gærtner.

The upper branches and twigs are quite smooth, but it occasionally puts forth near the ground a jointed branch, which is furnished with soft, hairy spines, in appearance quite different from the rest of the plant : one of these is represented in our figure.

It is of low growth, not often exceeding six or eight inches. The flowers appeared with us in January, remaining for a considerable time closed, nor opening till the sun shone on them, and even then nor very wide. The plant must be kept in the stove, and may be readily increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy loan), with not too much water in winter.

N.º 467.



Sedum monregalense.

G.C. Fecit.

No. 464.

SEDUM MONREGALENSE.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Alps of Piedmont. We were favoured with this pretty little plant by our good friend Mr. Anderson, of the Chelsea Physic Garden. It was cultivated there, according to Mr. Haworth, in his Supplement, in 1816. It usually rises about three or four inches high, and flowers readily in the month of July. It is quite hardy, and a fit subject for adorning on artificial rock. It increases itself rapidly, as every little bit will grow. The soil should be loam, mixed with a little decayed mortar.

A minute plant like this may be sometimes thought undeserving of notice, but surely “nothing which the Almighty has created, nothing that flows from God, nothing that He says, nothing that relates to Him, can be trifling or indifferent.”



No. 1315.

SEMPERVIVUM CÆSPITOSUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>DODECAGYNIA</i> .

.....

A native of Teneriffe, discovered by the lamented Professor Smith. It is a pretty greenhouse succulent plant, coming freely into flower in the month of June. It is increased by offsets, which should be planted in sandy loam, and the plants should be very sparingly watered during the winter months.



Stapelia anguinea.

No. 828.

STAPELIA ANGUINEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

A native of the arid country to the North of the Cape of Good Hope : we received it in 1799 from Mr. Scholl, by whom it was discovered. It received the above name from our worthy friend the Rev. Sackville Bale, of Withyham, Sussex, who some years ago possessed the finest collection perhaps that has yet been seen in the country, of this very curious genus, which he cultivated in the most magnificent style.

This species flowers regularly in autumn ; it grows freely, and is readily increased by cuttings ; they should be planted in light loam, with a portion of old mortar, and in winter ought to be kept in a warm greenhouse, and moderately dry.

N.º 453.



Stapelia asterias

G.C. Feat.

No. 453.

STAPELIA ASTERIAS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

We received this from our friend Mr. George Scholl, in 1799. It is a native of the desarts North of the Cape of Good Hope, and is easily cultivated, flowering in plenty every year, during the latter part of summer and autumn.

It may be kept in a dry part of the greenhouse, or on a shelf in the stove in winter, at which season it needs little or no water. Its propagation is very simple, as it readily puts out roots from any part of the plant. The soil may be loam, mixed with a fourth part of lime rubbish.



Stapelia barbata.

G. Loddiges del.

G. G. sc.

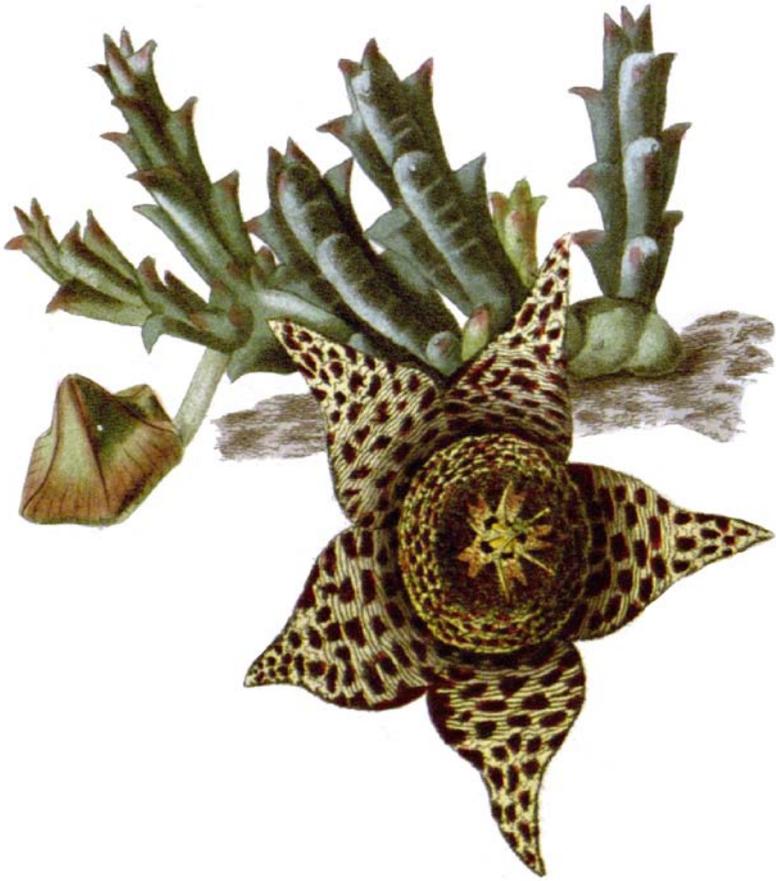
No. 225.

STAPELIA BARBATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This has from four to six angles ; it is of very dwarf growth, and has sometimes been mistaken for the *campanulata*, but is certainly different. It has no smell, and the inside of the flower is completely lined with small hairs. It is a native of the South African desarts, and with us requires the warm greenhouse all the year, with a soil composed of loam and old mortar, and a very small portion of moisture in the winter season. The time of its flowering is in the months of September and October : it is increased by cuttings.



Stapelia bufonis.

No. 332.

STAPELIA BUFONIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

The curious plant which is now before us flowers in the latter part of the summer. The blossoms are extremely interesting : their interior surface is wholly rough, with wrinkled protuberances, which together with its livid colour, have occasioned it to be named, as resembling a toad.

It is a native of the arid deserts of South Africa, and was introduced about the year 1800. It is very easily increased by cuttings : in winter it should be kept dry, and moderately warm, and may be potted in sandy poor soil.



Stapelia detlexa.

No. 135.

STAPELIA DEFLEXA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a species which has been discovered since the time of Masson. It was sent by Scholl to Vienna, whence it has been brought to this country. The flowers (as is indeed the case in the whole of this genus) are curiously formed : they have not the offensive smell peculiar to many. The season of their appearance is in autumn. The plant requires little care more than a moderately warm green-house : hardly any water is needed in winter. It ought to remain within during the whole year, and in hot weather may safely be allowed a more plentiful supply. The soil should be loam, mixed with lime rubbish. It is readily propagated by cuttings.



Stapelia divaricata.

No. 941.

STAPELIA DIVARICATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of the deserts near the Cape of Good Hope. It was introduced in 1800. The herbage is more slender than in most of the genus, and the branches straggling and twisted.

It must be kept in a warm greenhouse, with little or no water during the winter, but in summer requires a moderate allowance. It flowers during the autumnal months, and is increased by cuttings, which should be planted in light loam, with a mixture of decayed mortar.



No. 1651.

STAPELIA ELEGANS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This curious subject is a native of the Karro, or sandy desert North of the Cape of Good Hope, which is inhabited by great multitudes of succulent plants. It was introduced about the year 1795. In stature it is one of the smallest kinds, rarely growing more than an inch or two above the surface. The procumbent stems put out roots freely, and form a compact tuft. The flowers are produced during the summer months. It is increased with facility by cuttings, and should be kept in a dry greenhouse constantly, and potted in light loam with a portion of old mortar.

N. 302.



Stapelia geminata.

G. C. Peck.

No. 300.

STAPELIA GEMINATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A very dwarf growing species. Its short branches usually lie pressed close to the ground, and throw out abundance of roots from their under sides, by which it is readily multiplied, as the smallest bit will make a plant. It is a native of the barren deserts north of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been cultivated now for several years in England. The period of its flowering is the latter part of summer and autumn. The flowers are pretty, but emit an odour which is peculiarly offensive. The plant should be kept in a warm greenhouse, or dry stove, during the whole year : the soil should be poor sandy loam, and kept very dry in winter



No. 242,

STAPELIA HAMATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is one of the many species which were sent to Vienna by Scholl, from the South African deserts, before the year 1799. We have had it in cultivation for several years ; but it never flowered with us till December last. It grows freely, and is a rather hardy kind, easily cultivated, and increased by cuttings. It should be kept in the greenhouse all the year, with a moderate allowance of water in the summer, but none in the winter. The soil most proper for it is a poor sandy loam.



Stapelia inrorata.

No. 127.

STAPELIA IRRORATA.

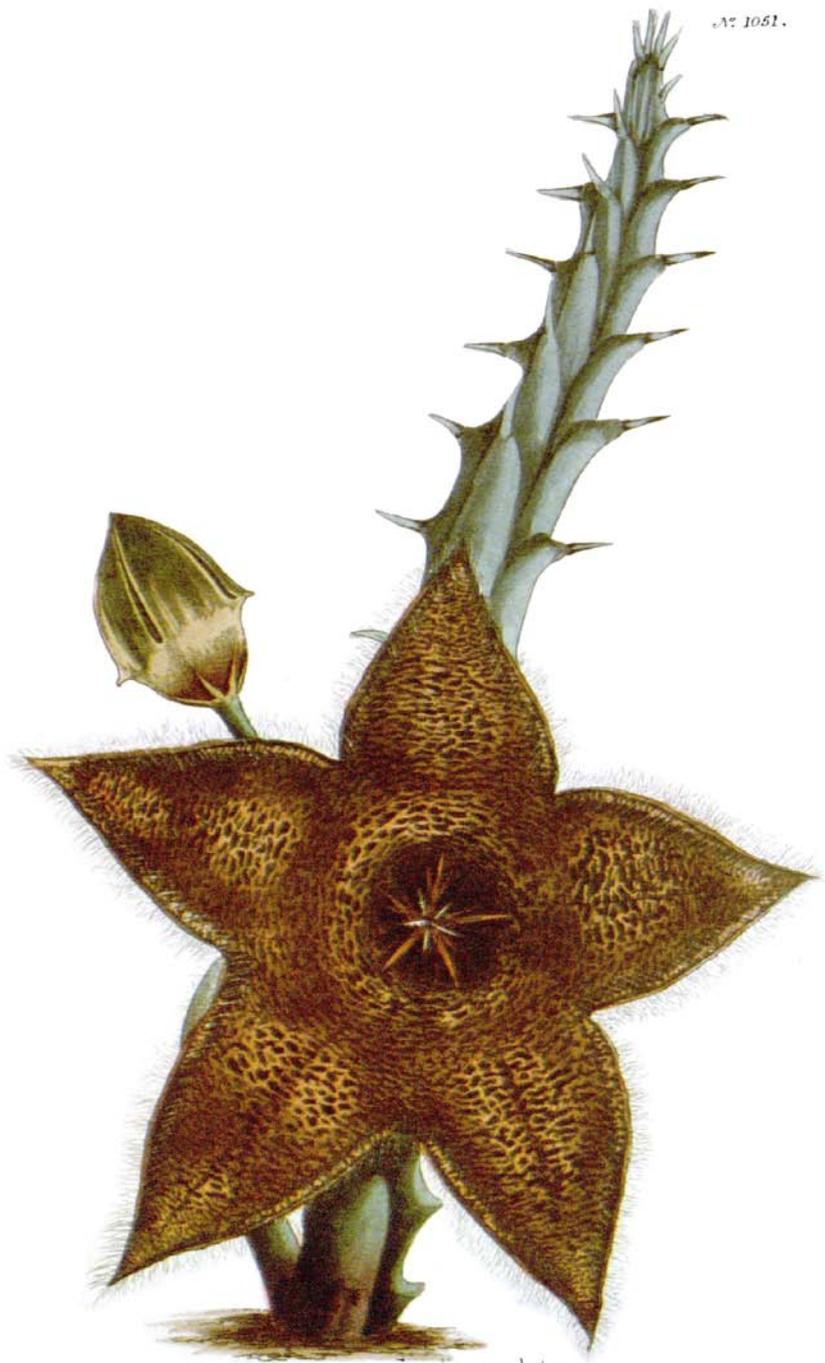
Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This curious vegetable is like most of the genus, a native of the arid lands which lie to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope. It was first discovered by Mr. Masson, who gave a figure of it in his *Stapeliæ Novæ*.

We received ours from our worthy friend, George Scholl, in 1799. It flowers readily every year in the latter part of summer. The plant is easily propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in light loamy earth, with the mixture of a little decayed mortar. It requires a dry green-house in winter, when little or no water is needed. In summer, *Stapelias* do very well on a hot bed, and then should be allowed plenty of moisture.

№ 1051.



Stapelia moschata

No. 1051.

STAPELIA MOSCHATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced some years since. It does not often flower. We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was made, by the late Mr. W. Ross, of Newington, in the month of September last. It requires the usual protection of a dry greenhouse, and must be potted in loam with a mixture of old mortar. It is easily increased by cuttings.



Stapelia orbicularis.

No. 811.

STAPELIA ORBICULARIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

We received this curious vegetable in the year 1739, from the Cape of Good Hope : it is found in a wild state, growing in the arid deserts to the north of that colony. With us it is of dwarfish size, with numerous branches, flowering in the autumnal months : the blossoms are beautifully marked, but very fœtid.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings : the soil should be sandy loam, with a little old mortar. Like the other species, it should be kept in a warm greenhouse, and receive but little water during the winter season.



Stapelia planiflora.

No. 191.

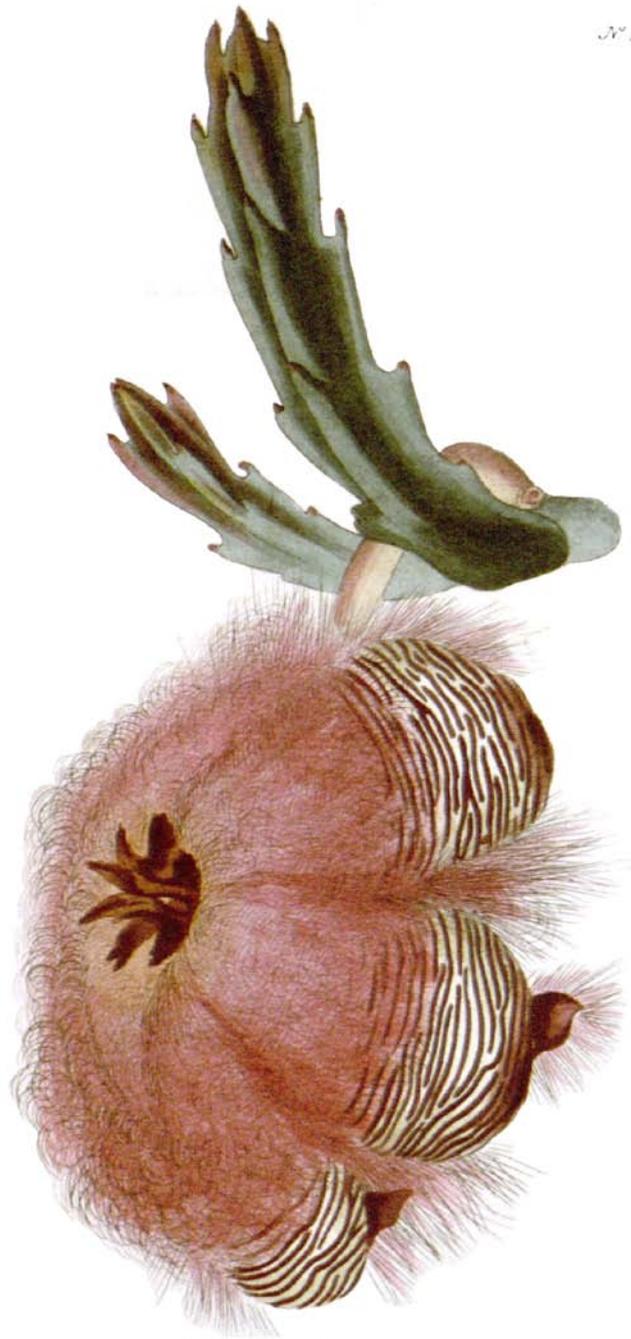
STAPELIA PLANIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This belongs to that branch of the Stapelia family, which includes the variegata, picta, bufonis, and some other approximating species. It is a native of the deserts of South Africa ; as are nearly all of this genus. How wisely are they adapted by the Omniscient Creator to such parched and barren regions ! A drought which would destroy any woody plant, does not at all affect them. And if they do yield to it, so far as to shrivel and wither, the least sprinkling of moisture revives them again in all their wonted freshness.

We received it originally from our valued friend the late Mr. James Donn, of Cambridge : it was introduced in 1799. It is not tender, thriving very well in a warm greenhouse, and blows in July and August. The flowers are flat when open, and beautifully marked : they last about three or four days. The plant is readily multiplied by cuttings : the soil should be loam, mixed with a little lime rubbish.



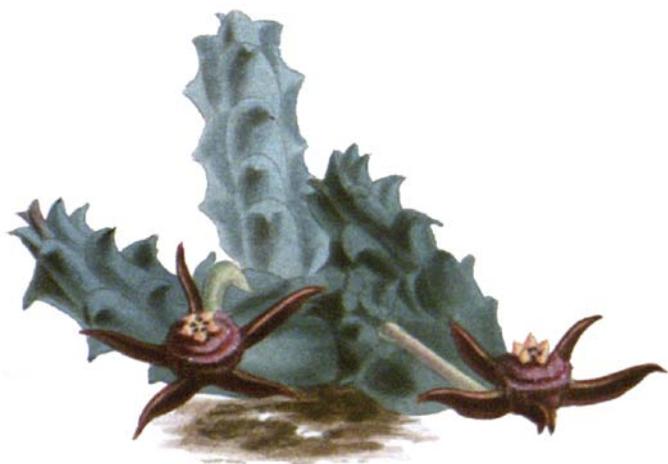
No. 206.

STAPELIA PULVINATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This most splendid species is a native of the desarts of South Africa. Masson, who first introduced it, says that it is called by the Dutch, Arabian Rose. It has been some years in England, but is not yet plentiful : the season of its flowering is July to September The smell of the flower is not so disagreeable as of some of the kinds. The plant is very apt to break at the joints when loaded with a flower of such magnitude. It is increased by cuttings, and should be kept in a warm greenhouse all the year : in the winter it wants very little water : loam, mixed with a little lime rubbish, is the most suitable soil for it.



Stapelia radiata.

No. 831.

STAPELIA RADIATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1799 : it is a very dwarf growing species, flowering readily, at different seasons ; but more particularly in the autumn. It increases without difficulty, as the branches put forth roots in every direction. It should be kept in a warm dry greenhouse, and potted in light loam.



G. Lindigius del.

Stapelia rufa.

G. C. sc.

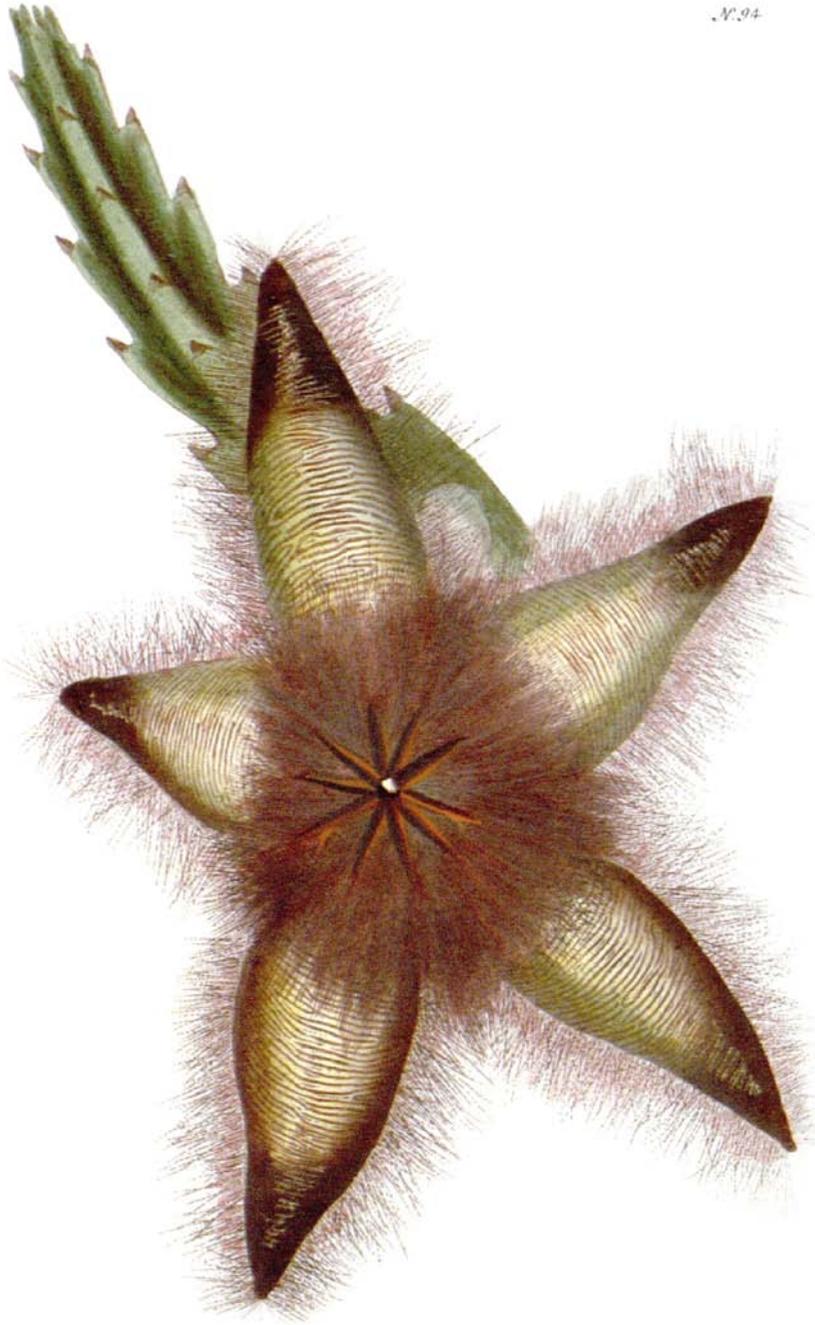
No. 289.

STAPELIA RUFA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This plant was first discovered by Masson, who has delineated it in his Monograph on this curious genus. It flowers in the autumn and is devoid of scent : the blossoms continue open about a week. The peduncle is usually near two inches long, slender and spreading : the herbage is clothed with a sort of fine nap, scarcely perceivable to the eye, but sensible to the touch. It was introduced from the Cape in 1799, and requires a warm greenhouse all the year. The soil, sandy loam : in winter it must be kept rather dry.



No. 94.

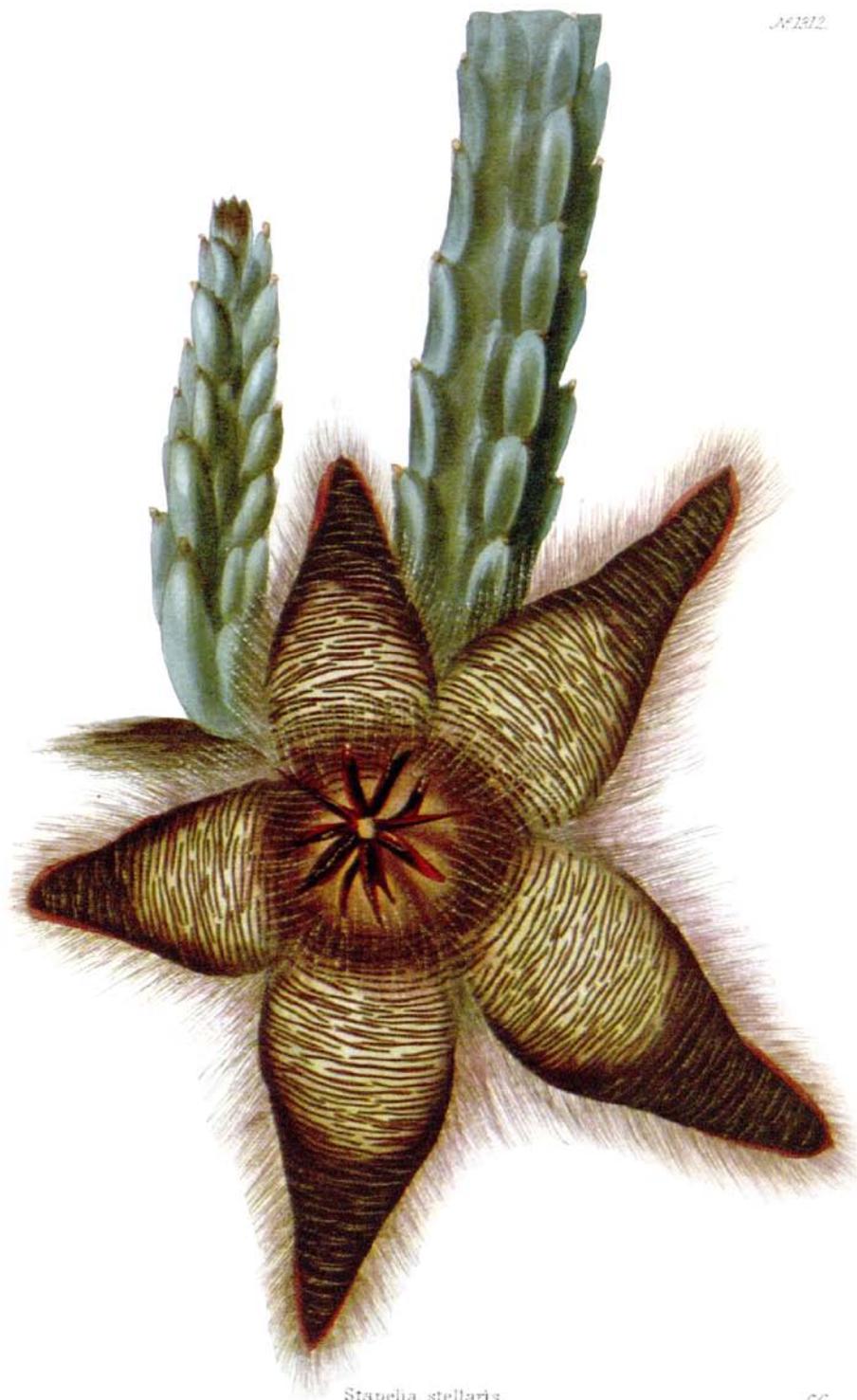
STAPELIA SORORIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

The Stapelias form a numerous and very remarkable family ; in many particulars differing from other plants. The far greater number of species, hitherto known, are natives of the desarts which are situated to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope. They are all of a very succulent nature, and seem to be provided with the power of retaining, within themselves, a supply of water sufficient to support them during the great droughts which prevail there. They cannot be said to possess any leaves ; the branches, however, of the different kinds are exceedingly various in their form and texture : the flowers also are most astonishingly diversified. Our present plant was brought from the Cape by our worthy friend George Scholl, of whom we have before had occasion to speak. It was first discovered by the indefatigable Masson, and published by him in his splendid monogram upon this interesting genus. It flowers with us in

September, and is easily cultivated in a small pot and soil composed of loam and decayed mortar : it should be kept in a dry warm greenhouse all the year, and in winter have little or no water, although in summer it will bear a tolerable supply. It propagates by cuttings with much facility : the flowers last several days, and have a very unpleasant smell.



Stapelia stellaris.

No. 1312.

STAPELIA STELLARIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the arid deserts North of the Cape of Good Hope : it was first introduced in 1804, according to Mr. Haworth, but has never been abundant, as it makes but few branches : by these it may be increased : the autumn is its usual time of flowering. It must be kept in a warm and dry part of the greenhouse throughout the year, and potted in light loam, with a portion of decayed mortar.

N. 428.



Stapelia vetula.

W. Miller del.

G. C. Sc.

No. 428.

STAPELIA VETULA.

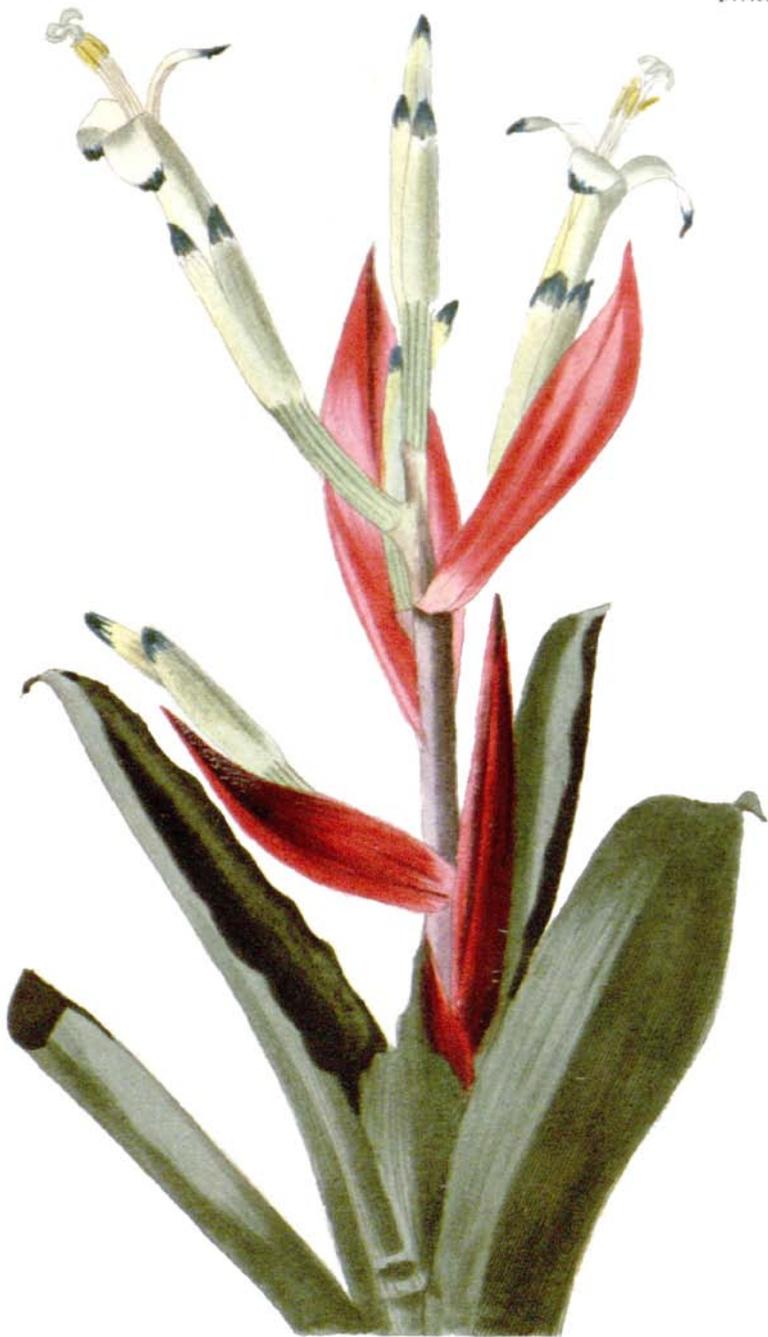
Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of South Africa, introduced into England about the year 1802. The flowers come, out towards the end of summer, and during the autumn : they are quite smooth, and after being open for a short time, the edges roll back considerably.

It can be very readily increased, like the greater number of the other species, by cuttings, which freely strike root : when they are taken from the plant they should be kept in a dry place two or three days before planting, that the wounded part may heal : without which precaution, they are apt to rot.

The soil should be sandy loam, with a little decayed mortar, and the plant requires the same protection as the rest of the genus, with but little water, especially in the winter.



G. Loddiges del.

Tillandsia amena.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 76.

TILLANDSIA AMENA.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

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This singular plant is from the West Indies ; it flowered for the first time with us in June last, and requires the constant heat of the stove. The bases of the leaves are cupped and form a space, which generally contains water. In some of the larger species this is found in such quantities that travellers have assuaged their thirst by cutting a plant open and receiving the water into their hats. Most of the Tillandsias are parasitical, growing on the decayed trunks of trees. This reservoir of water doubtless nourishes them in such situations during the dry season ; and when the rains set in is again replenished. We have found our plant grow pretty well in a small pot in loam and peat earth. The flower stem comes out of the heart of the plant ; but it throws up suckers afterwards, by which it is continued and increased.



No. 771.

TILLANDSIA ANCEPS.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

The leaves of this plant at the base are nearly an inch broad ; they are about a foot in length, tapering to a fine point and channelled ; the broad part is marked with longitudinal stripes, which disappear two inches from the base. The flower stem is about six inches in height, clothed with scales, which are pressed quite flat, giving it a two-edged form. The flowers come out at the flattest part : they are small, and soon fade.

It is a native of Trinidad, and was sent to us by our kind friend Mr. Adam : it flowered for the first time in April last.

It requires the stove heat, and should be planted in vegetable earth, being, like the whole of the genus, of a parasitical habit, growing naturally on the trunks and branches of trees. We have not yet been able to increase it.

