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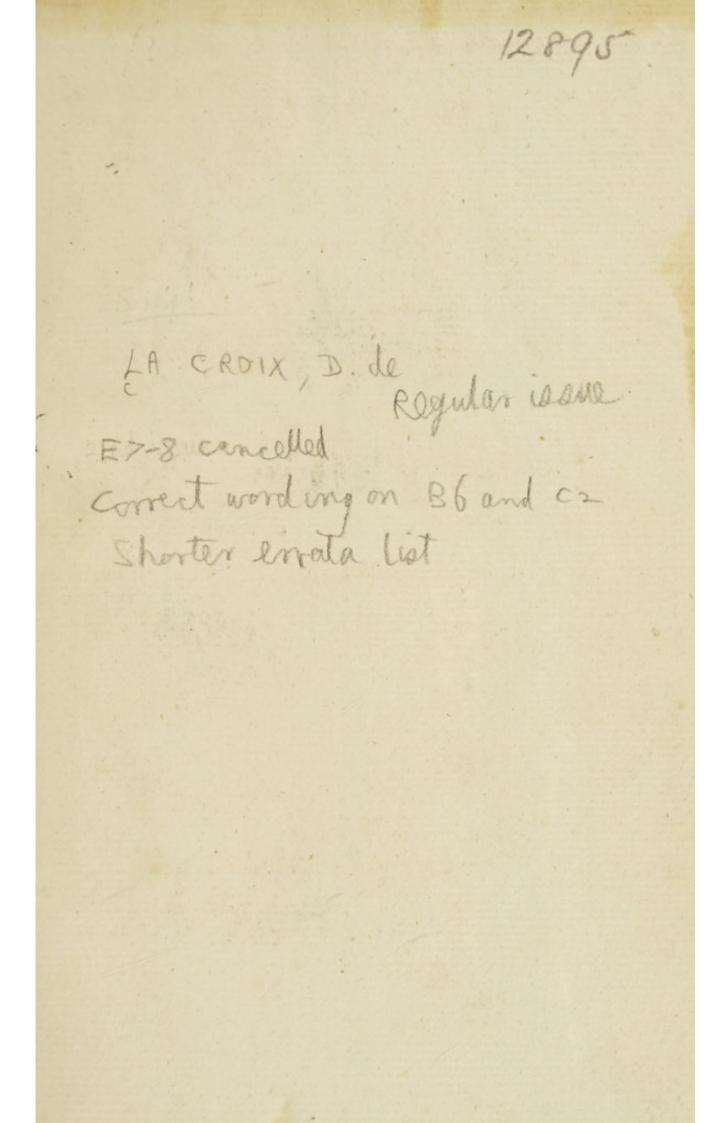
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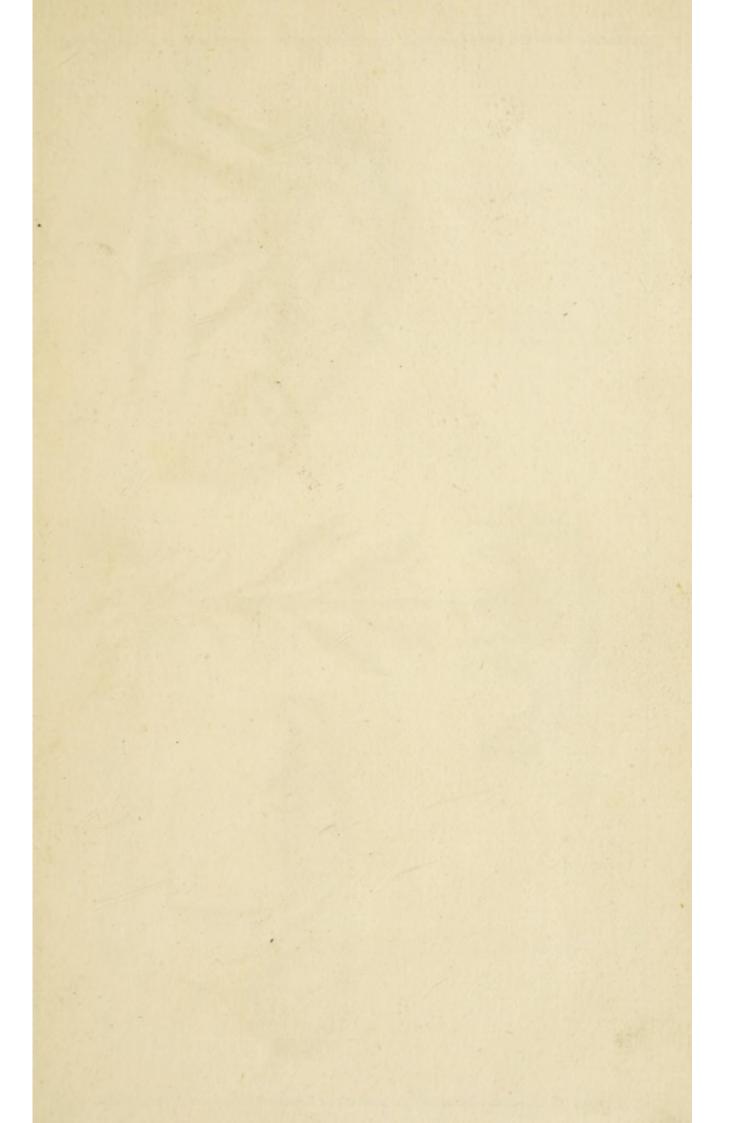






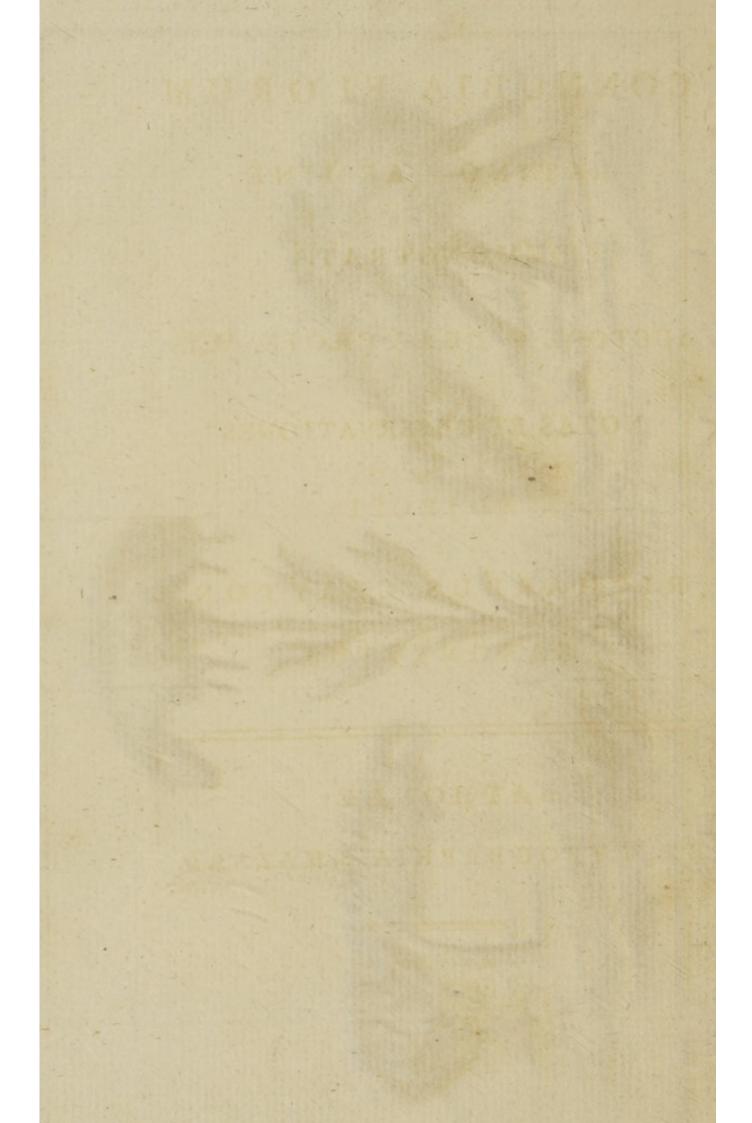
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CONNUBIA FLORUM

LATINO CARMINE

DEMONSTRATA

AUCTORE D. DE LA CROIX, M. D.

NOTAS ET OBSERVATIONES

ADJECIT

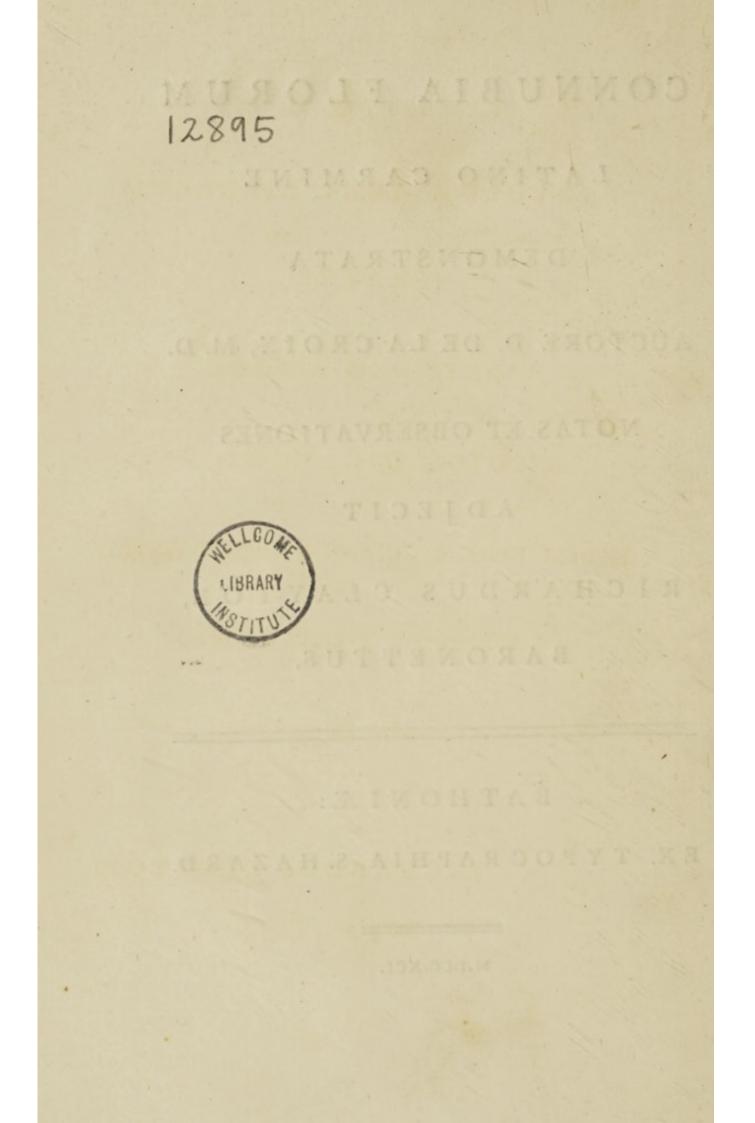
RICHARDUS CLAYTON,

BARONETTUS.

BATHONIÆ:

EX. TYPOGRAPHIA S. HAZARD.

M.DCC.XCI.



T. WHITE, M. D.

PARVULUM HUNC LIBELLUM

(FRATRI

FRATERNO AMORE

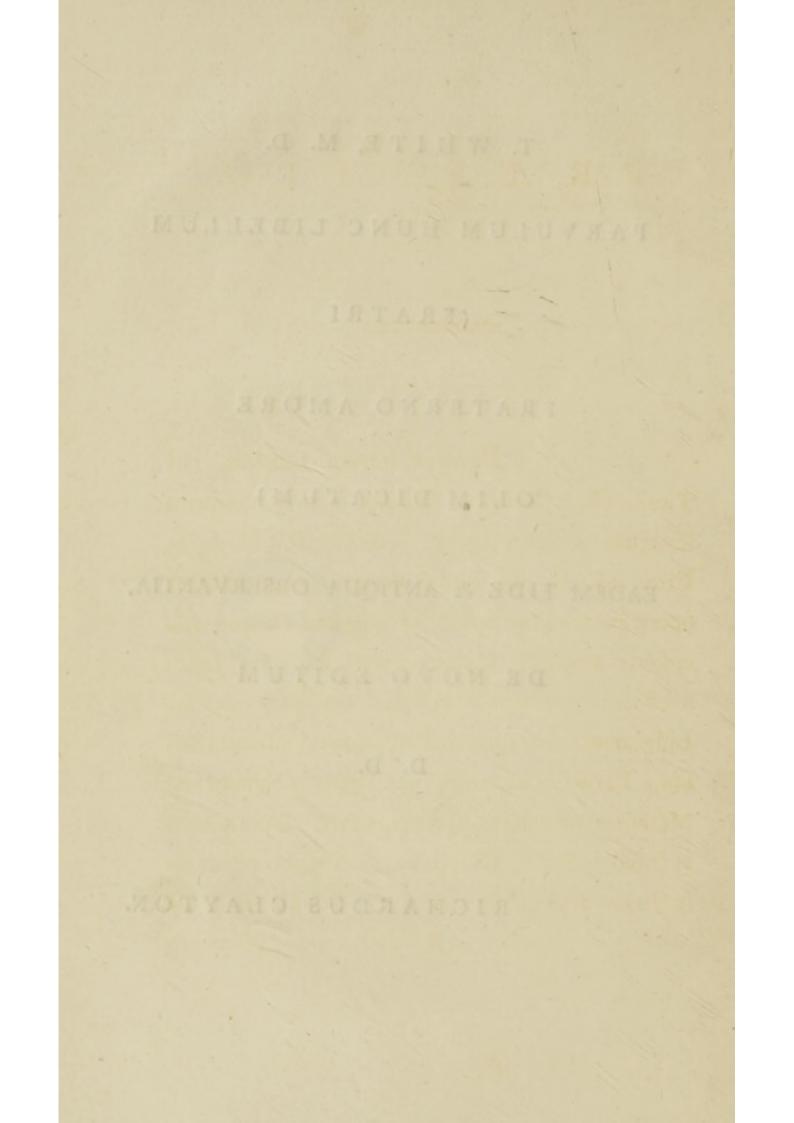
OLIM DICATUM)

EADEM FIDE & ANTIQUA OBSERVANTIA,

DE NOVO EDITUM

D. D.

RICHARDUS CLAYTON.



PRÆFATIO.

PRODIT iterum Libellus, cui Titulus eft, "Connubia Florum," abhinc plufquam fexaginta annos vulgatus. Auctor fuit D. de la Croix M. D, qui, morte abreptus, dum alteram operis partem meditaret, ei ultimam manum admovere nequiit. Unicus, prout fcio, fui Ingenii Fœtus, quem nobis reliquit, omiffis quibufdam Epigrammatibus quæ in Præfatione Vaillanti Botan : Parifis: occurrunt, nec Parentis Famæ, nec Memoriæ, ni fallor, Dedecori erit. Durâ tamen et infelici Sorte, Oblivione et Silentio obrutum fuiffe ab Incunabulis videtur. Si enim noftrum B Epifcopum Epifcopum Roffen.* Elegantiæ et Latinitatis haud iniquum certe judicem, excipiamus, et illuftrem Albertum Haller, qui "Connubia Florum" in fuâ Bibliothecâ Botanicâ tantum non oblitus eft, perpauciffimi vel Auctoris vel Poematis ufquam meminerunt. Ævi fortafsè vitium fuit.—Habet enim unumquodque Tactum quafi fibi peculiarem, et Studia quodammodo confentanea, aliorum vel prorfus negligens, vel parum curans. Præclarè de Naturâ

* I have fent you fix Copies of a Latin Poem, writ by an Irifhman here at Paris, which, in fome Parts of it, is excellent, and approaches very near to the manner of the Verfification of Virgil's Georgics. Pray give one to Dr. Wintle and another to Dr. Hales, a third to Mr. Nicoll, a fourth to Obby's quondam Tutor, a fifth to Dr. Frewin, and keep the fixth yourfelf. I add two more for Dean Swift and Mr. Pope.

> Letter to Mr. Morice, Atterbury's Correspondence, Vol. 4. 167

Natura differuisse Aristotelem, atque idem fecisse Theophraftum, Diafcoridem, et Plinium nemini latuit, nec me fugit multost et nostrà et Patrum ætate de eâdem optime meruisse. Sed et rarum est hoc Hominum eruditorum Genus, et plerumque fit, ut hi fere omnes, de re medica plus quam de botanica folliciti, ad Plantarum formas, earumque Virtutes explicandas, fe totis viribus contulerint, dum Naturæ ignotas Leges, ejufque fecretos fed certos Labores perfcrutari rarò admodum conati Egregié e longinquo de fexu Plantarum funt. divinaffe dicitur Millingtonus nofter, quem fecuti funt Nehemias Grew, et Sebastianus Vaillant, licet Johannes Ray ob Eruditionem et mores pari-

B 2

ter

+ Vid. Alberti Haller: Bibliothecam Botanicam, et Auctores Botanicos, quos fub Præfidio D. D. Car: Linnæi propofuit August Loo. Linnæi Amænit: Academ. Tom. v. 273. Ed. Erlang: 1788.

(

(iv)

ter infignis, Hypothefin " ut verifimilem tantum admifit." Eadem apud Antiquos, eadem erat Plinii Sententia. Nihil de Plantarum fexu pro certo habuit, fed " *Arboribus, immo potius omnibus quæ terra gignit, Herbifque etiam utrumque Sexum effe diligentiffimos Naturæ tradidiffe," ait. In Ficu, et Phœnice, five Palmâ, et Marem et Fæminam extitiffe, et hanc mafculis Floribus† vel farinâ fæcundari minimè ignorabant, fed

* Plinii Hift. Nat. Lib. 13. Tom. iii. 65, Ed. Harduin. Quarto, 1685.

† Είσὶ δὲ σφι Φοίνικες πεφυκότες ἀνὰ πῶν τὸ πεδίου, οἱ πλεῦνες αὐτέων καρποφοροι· ἐκ τῶν καὶ σιτία καὶ οἴνον καὶ μέλι ποιεῦνἶαι. τοὺς συκὲων τρόπον Θεραπεὺκσι τά τε ἄλλα, καὶ φοινίκων, τοὺς ἔρσενας Ἐλληνες καλέκσι, τοῦτον τὸν καρπὸν περιδέκσι τῆσι βαλανηφόροισι τῶν Φοινίκων, ἵνα πεπαίνηται σφι ὁ ψην την βάλανον ἐσδύνων, καὶ μη ἀπορfed dum in iifdem et Quercubus, Tiliis, et Abietibus fexûs utriufque diverfitatem statuere,* exin-

v)

B 3

βέη ό καρπος τοῦ Φοίνικος. ψηνας γὰς δη φορέεσι ἐν τῷ καρπω οἱ ἔρσενες, καλάπεςδη οἱ ὅλυνθοι,

Nafcuntur eis per campum omnem palmæ, pleræque fructiferæ; ex quibus et panes et vinum et mel conficiunt, eafque colunt ficuum more et tum in aliis, tum palmarum, quas Græci mafculas vocant, quarum fructum circumligant iis palmis, quæ dactylos ferunt, ut illis maturet dactylum culex intrans, et non decidat fructus palmæ. Mafculæ enim in fructu ferunt culices, quemadmodum caprifici.

Herodot. Lib. 1. 92. Ed. Weff.

de,

* Adde quod Theophrastus de arundine dicit,

-διαιρέσι γαζ και τέτο τῷ αἰρρενι και 9ήλει. Quippe & hanc mare fæminâque diftingunt.

Theophraft. Hift. Plant. Lib. 4. Ch. 12.

de, quod fane mirum eft, nihil fimile de cæteris Plantarum Speciebus fibi perfuadere aufi fuere. Sæpe etiam apud eos Mares pro Fæminis, et Fæminæ pro Maribus habentur, ut in Hiftoriâ Cannabis, Mercurialis, Spinaciæ, et Humuli facillimè adpareat. Stet fuum cuique Decus, et

-----Sint fua Præmia Laudi!

His tamen omnibus Vestibulum Templi Botanici fecundis Pedibus tantum attigisse datum fuit, dum Linnæus, Aurora reverá altera Borealis, Penetralia et intimos Recessur illuminavit. Quam rudem et instabilem invenit molem, novo et solidiori fundamine fultam et firmatam reliquit, et Systema fexuale, si ejusdem Inventor haudquaquam dici potest, lucidioribus certisse Argumentis, et Demonstratione Philosophica primus or-

navit.

navit.* Sunt enimvero qui Plantarum Sexûs irrident,† multa oblivifcentes incredibilia exiftimari, quia antehac incognita, vel auditu nova, quæ, fi paulo accuratius explorentur, non modo non abfurda, fed plana et certa reperiuntur. Pulcherrimo Carmine Erafmus Darwin, M. D. nuper Plantarum Amores feliciter depinxit, fed neque inutilis, neque infructuofus Labor, ut fpero, cenferi poteft, ab iis præfertim, qui hifce Studiis ca-

B 4

piuntur

* Tournefort a la gloire d'avoir fait le premier de la Botanique une Etude vraiment methodique, mais cette Etude encore apres lui n'etoit qu' une Etude d'Apothecarie. Il etoit refervé à l'illustre Linnæus d'en faire une Science Philosophique.

> Lettres de Rouffeau à Mons¹ Dutens. Œuvres de Rouffeau, Tom. 27. Edit. 8¹⁰ Geneve. 1782.

+ Bauhin, Morrifon, Tournefort, C. Alfton, Jul. Pontedera, Gul. Smellie, Abbas Spallanzani, &c. &c. piuntur, fi ad antiquiores fontes paululum accedere conemur.-

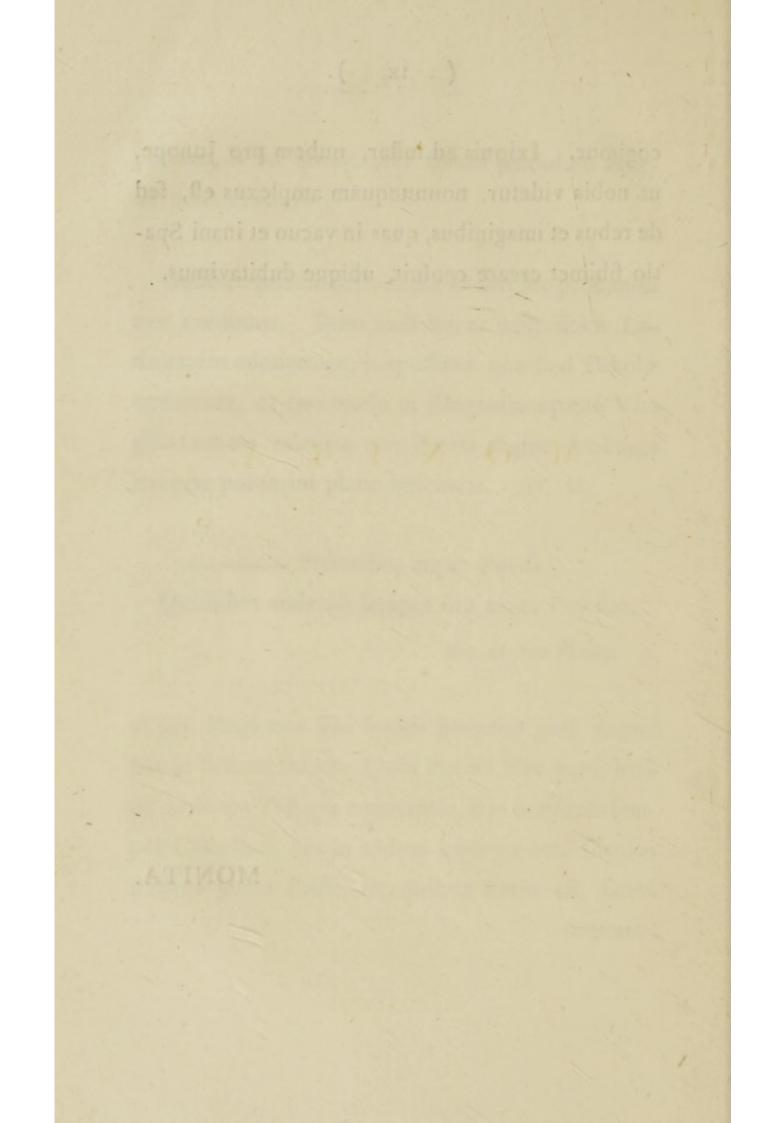
Omnia equidem in Poemate noftro nec probamus nec credimus. Dum melleam et exquifitam Latinitatem admiremur, ineptiffimæ quædam Fabulæ occurrunt, et quo modo in Elegantiam pæné Virgilianam tot talefque nec Pueris dignæ Ambages irrepere potuerint plane nefcimus. At, at,

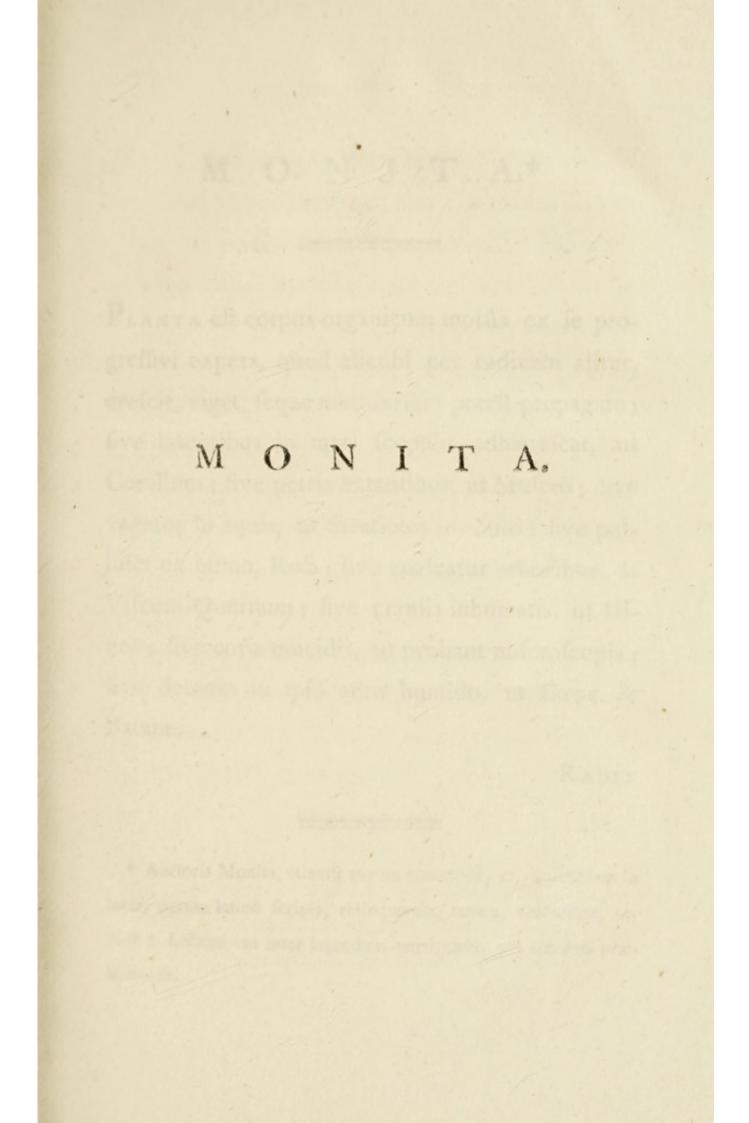
Quidlibet audendi femper fuit æqua Poteftas,

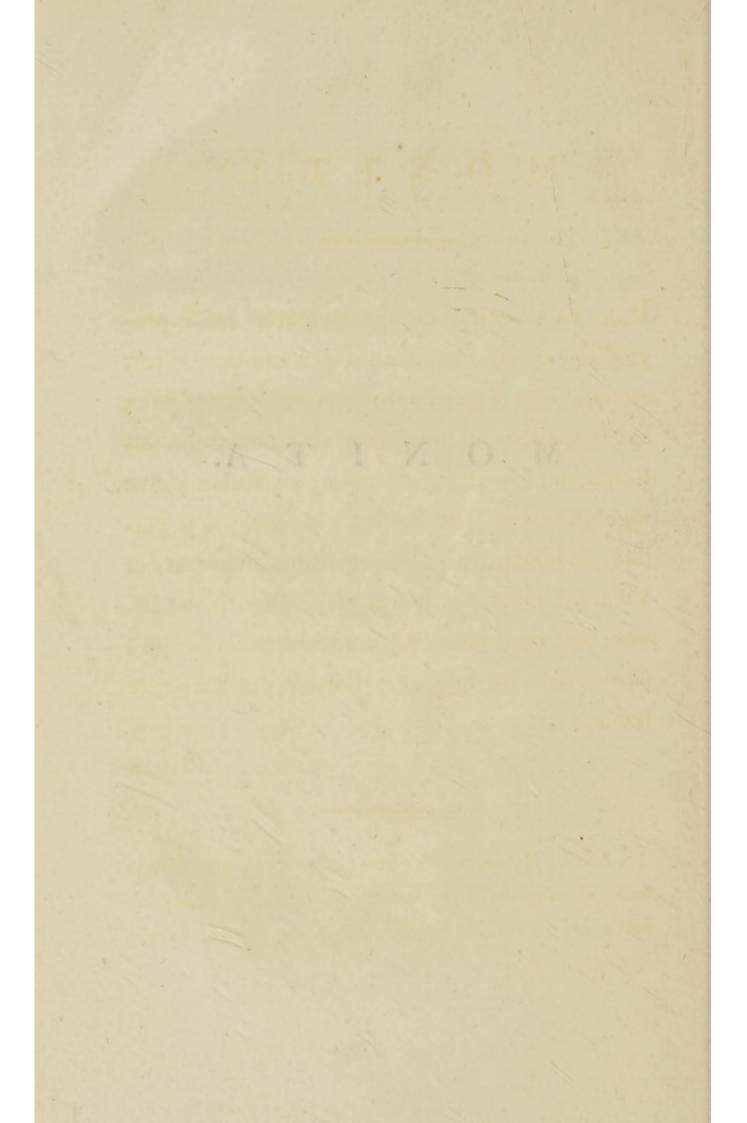
Hor. de Arte Poetica. 9.

et per Regiones fibi forfan proprias jurè vagari Mufis licitum fuerit. Quin liceat! Nos vero, noftri Auctoris Vestigia comitantes, non in iisdem semper Coloribus, nec in eâdem Luce ea ante Oculos nostros posita fuisse, de quibus Ratio est, fateri cogimur. cogimur. Ixionis ad inftar, nubem pro Junone, ut nobis videtur, nonnunquam amplexus eft, fed de rebus et imaginibus, quas in vacuo et inani Spatio fibimet creare cenfuit, ubique dubitavimus.

MONITA.







MONITA.*

PLANTA eft corpus organicum motûs ex fe progreffivi expers, quod alicubi per radicem alitur, crefcit, viget, feque multifariàm poteft propagare; five latentibus in mari fcopulis adhærefcat, ut Corallum; five petris extantibus, ut Mufcus; five vagetur in aquis, ut Stratiotes in Nilo; five pullulet ex humo, Rofa; five enafcatur arboribus, ut Vifcum-Quernum; five craniis inhumatis, ut Ufnea; five coris mucidis, ut probant mifcrofcopia; five demum in ipfo aëre humido, ut Cæpe & Batatæ.

RADIX

* Auctoris Monita, etiamfi parum commodè, et, quibufdam in locis, parum latinè fcripta, relinquenda, tamen, cenfuimus, utpote a Lectore vel inter legendum corrigenda, vel omnino prætereunda. RADIX defcribitur congeries tubulorum quibus fuccus nutritius excipitur per alios quidem trachearum ofcillantium preffu in omnem plantæ habitum fluxurus, per alios verò ad radicem perenni circuitu refluxurus.*

UT durioribus in plantis truncus, ita in mollioribus caulis ramos, folia, flores, femina fert & alit.

CALIX eft vulgò viride floris involucrum.

PETALA funt colorata Florum tegumenta.

STAMINA

 * Obfoleta eft hæc Opinio, fed de eadem agitur ad 159-diverfa redit per vafcula præceps, Radicemque petit fucco mifcenda recenti. STAMINA funt vaforum spermaticorum vaginæ cylindriformes, supernâ sui parte plerumque ampliata in apices, seu solliculos quos Auctor vocat Testes.

OVARIUM est ovi seu germinis, nunc unius, nunc multiplicis claustrum.

TUBA est appendix cylindrica ovariis infidens, & fummâ fui parte vulgò in buccinæ morem patula.

PLACENTA est viscus glandulosum ovario proximè substratum, unde emergunt nunc unus nunc plures canaliculi funium instar umbilicalium suis singuli ovis aut embryonibus distribuendi atque inferendi.

SEMEN

SEMEN est plantæ compendium, ut in cæpis Tuliparum, & quernis Glandibus microfcopia probant.

RADICULA feminis non differt à radice plantæ, nifi penès molem.

PLUMA est trunculus vel cauliculus cum suis appendicibus.

MAMMÆ funt duo vifcera glanduli-formia ex unâ parte cum radiculâ, ex alterâ verò cum plumâ communicantia, in quibus fuccus à radice devectus percolatur ac defæcatur, quo aptior alendo fœtui evadat; edito in lucem fœtu transformantur in duo folia inter fe fimilia, fed à foliis pofteà nafcituris diverfa quæ lactentem plantulam alunt; fed ubi adolevit, & fuccis ipfa digerendis par eft, fpontè decidunt.

FLOS

FLOS propriè nihil aliud est quàm ipsum generationis organum, estque vel mas staminibus, vel fœmineus ovariis, vel hermaphroditus utrisque agnoscendus.

Omnis FLOS vel Calyce destitutus est, vel vestitus, undé incompletus est, vel completus.

Vel Apetalus, vel Petalodes; hic Vel Monopetalus, vel Polypetalus,

Uterque vel regularis vel irregularis, vel fimplex vel compofitus, hic vel flofculofus, vel femiflofculofus, vel mixtus five radiatus.

HÆC effe duxi præmittenda, DIONYSI FRA-TER, ne quod vocabulum, Botanophilis magis quàm cæteris hominibus familiare, te legentem remoretur: exempla quoque fuis quæque fparfim

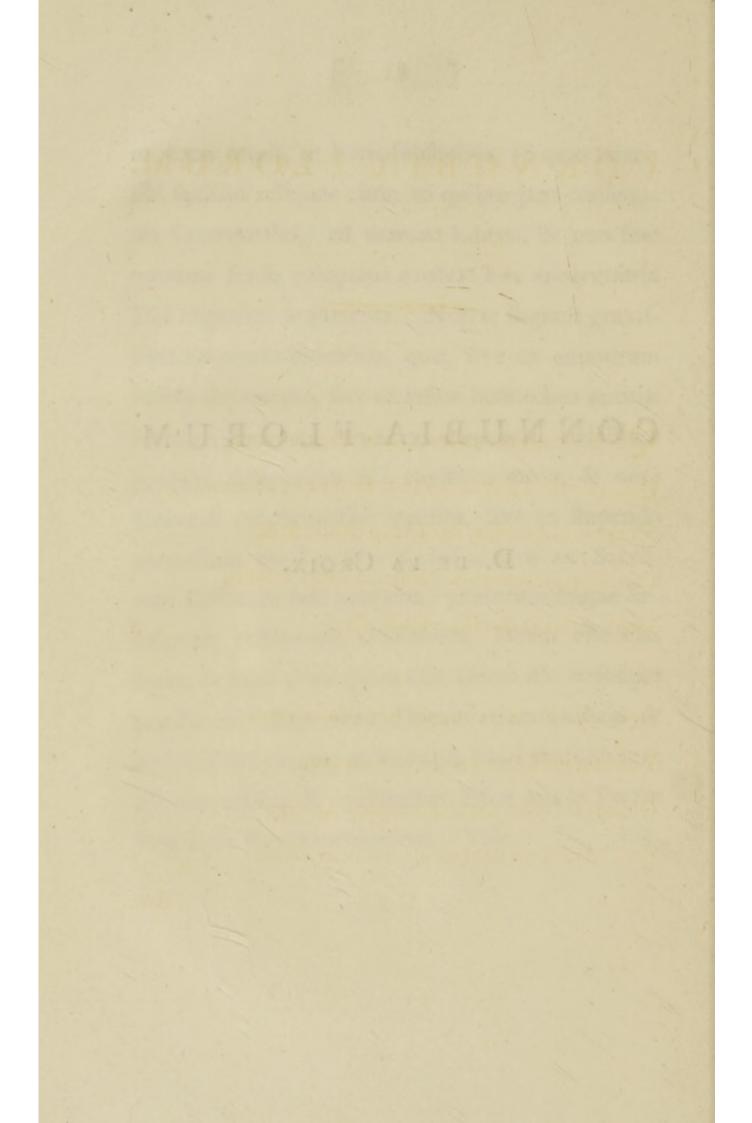
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in locis attuli, ut horis fubsecivis, (fi quas tamen tibi faciunt reliquas curæ in quibus jam consenuifti Sacerdotales,) ad manum habens, & non fine quodam sensu voluptatis evolvas hæc anniversaria Dei regnantis argumenta. Non te fugiunt graviffima rationum momenta, quæ, five ex animorum indole deprompta, five ex infitæ hominibus notitiæ fontibus derivata, five ex corporum cæleftium perenni, femperque fibi constanti motu, & mirâ Universi pulchritudine repetita, five ex stupendo animalium mechanismo deducta, five ex Sacrorum Codicum fide accerfita, præteritorumque fæculorum testimonio confirmata, Deum effe clamant, & nihil aliud quàm effe Deum diu noctuque prædicant. Ego verò Florum etiam artificio & architeclurâ tangor, moveorque haud mediocriter : Florum artifex & architectus Deus diu te Patrize Fratrique fervet incolumem. Vale.

[18]

CONNUBIA FLORUM

D. DE LA CROIX.



CONNUBIA FLORUM.

QUÆ mentis natura foret, quæ fabrica rerum, Quis-ve opifex primis quæfivi, FRATER, ab annis. Multus erat dulcifque labor, nec inutile fenfi, Cartefiumque patrem & Neutonia caftra fecutus, Menfa remetiri diverfis callibus aftra. 5

Hinc adeo Floræ in campos formofaque regna Votivum meditatus iter ductore carebam; Oblatus fed enim manifesto munere Divûm, Ecce Machaonii stetit incola maximus Horti

C 3

Ante

22]

Ante fores Vaillantus, eum Philomela vocabat 10 Ad nemora, in manibus fcalpellaque vitraque centum, Vulcani fcalpella labor, fed vitra Minervæ, Londino data vitra, negatum munus Athenis, Vitra quibus Phœbi difcat lux fparfa coire, Vitra quibus culicumque oculi, & corpufcula rerum 15 Quantulacumque auctâ jubeantur mole videri. Hoc duce (dextra foret Pallas) divortia Raiis Invia, Malpigiis noviffem incognita cultris.

Vix etenim Vaillantum in luminis edidit auras Flora parens, vix læta infans cunabula circum Senfit odoratis Zephyros colludere pennis, Cùm geftu peteret materna crepundia flores. Concepit majora Puer, nunc ludus in hortos Ire fub Auroram; nunc currere ludus in arva

Luftrandi

23]

Luftrandi plantas fludio; juvat ire per imbres, 25 Per medias juvat ire nives, juvat ire per æftum; Tantus amor varias florum internofcere gentes!

Carpentem flores obfervantemque per arva Sæpè virum Dryades fludiis rivalibus actæ Optavere fibi, fed vincere digna tulifti 30 Hoc, Bofonæa, decus, te prætulit omnibus unam : Floraque Vertumnufque probant, Pomona choreas Egit, & afpirant Zephyri plaudente fufurro.

Callibus infiftat veterum pede turba fequaci, Vulgarefque animæ, fervum genus; at fibi ftravit 35 Intactum Vallantus iter, quâ callidus arte Dirigat in flores etiam fua tela Cupido, Vidit, & herbarum detexit primus Amores.

C 4

Non

[24]

Non olli objiciat livor post fata superstes, Quòd malè furtivis tentârit sulgere pennis Gracculus, aut manes violârit fraude sepultos.

Difcite, Romulidæ miracula, difcite Graii.
Urit Amor plantas etiam fuus; accola florem
Flos amat, inque vicem non dedignandus amatur.
Ollis par ætas, par gens, par gloria formæ, 45
Par dos, par animus, par didita flamma medullis.

Ergo cupidineas ubi perfenfere fagittas Et Procus & Virgo, feu fint communia tecta, Seu variis habitent difereti fedibus ambo, Jungit eos Hymenæus, ovat cum matre Cupido. 50 Aureus interea pennis trepidantibus inter Papilio lafeivit apes, fit ludus in hortis,

Et

Et carmen geniale canit Philomela fub ulmo.

Si capiat domus una duos, dat pronuba fignum Aurora exoriens. Fila obriguere. Dehifcunt 55 Folliculi. Volat aura ferax, tectoque reflexa Præcipitat perque antra tubæ, perque antra placentæ. Inde pares fubiens tubulos vaga diditur ovis, Ova tument, gaudet flos fœmina prole futurâ : Hac gravidatur Ophris, gravidatur lege Papaver. 60

Sin diverfa domus: flos mafculus ante reclufis Ædibus emittit fua dona, volatile femen Excipiunt Zephyri, portantque curulibus alis Conjugis in gremium: Conjux refpondet amori, Abfentique probat fimili fe prole marito. 65

Sic

26

Sic adeo Nili felicia littora propter, Difcretas perhibent connubia jungere Palmas; At fi menfe fuo, cum floruit utraque fylva, Non fpirent Zephyri, ramos niger ora Colonus Afportat quaffatque mares; hinc fœmina turget, 70 Dactylus, hinc fequitur, non ultima Pæonis arma, Seu tuffes mulcere feras, & tormina ventris, Seu velit ad juftos partum deducere menfes.

Sic gravidata viret Coas Terebinthus ad arces Mille bona in morbos, cùm fylva obvertitur auftris. 75 Ergo ubi fugit Hyems, ubi Sol revolutus ad Urfam Erigitur, fpatiifque axem difcriminat æquis, Mane volant juvenes latifque haftilibus altè Perfodiunt truncos, de vulnere balfama ftillant, Balfama, quæ preceps nifi fugerit hora medendi, 80

Tabemque

Tabemque, scrophulasque abigant, renumque faburram.

Exin agricolæ truncos fub vere recîdunt : Ni faciant, nimiâ laticum fub mole laborant, Innumeræ peftes, nodi, cariefque fequuntur, Et fitiens moritur malè plenis fontibus arbor. 85

Non aliter pereunt Homines quos defide luxu Inque epulis fomnoque juvat traducere vitam : Principio exundant latices. Subit inde fagina, Et vix limofus repit per vafcula fanguis; Clauduntur fenfim jecoris, renumque, cutifque 90 Oftia, vixque micant nervi torpente cerebro, It cruor in vappam, nec longum tempus, & ecce Ægri infelices, medici ni cura refiftat Tempeftiva, cadunt ceu fulmine, fenfibus orba,

Mens

Mens flupet, accerfitque citam mala copia mortem. 95

Hæc audita mihi, forfan tu vifa requiras :
Eft Planta inventu facilis, renum oftia pandit
Succus, & innocuis proritat morfibus alvum :
Olli fæta nitro fedes placet, inde vetuftis
Hæret Parietibus, ducitque à Pariete nomen : 100
Nubilis hæc florum tibi declarabit amores.

Namque alacer primâ fequerer cùm luce magiftrum, Sive Surenæos colles, Momoranciaque arva, Seu Mauri lucos peteremus, amœnaque prata Gentilî, aut fporades quas Matrona circuit undis. 105 Hoc fi fortè genus gravior per mœnia fomnus Prefferat, auroræ fi tardi ad fpicula flores, Ille dolos meditans, & longo callidus ufu

Stamina

29

Stamina follicitabat acu, fimul illa rigere. Carceribus ruptis vitæ datur ire per auras 110 Spiritus, afflari latè ova, & pulveris imber Marginibus lentus bibulis hærere tubarum,

Exin conceptos utero cupidiffima fœtus Mater alit, moriturque lubens, ubi vifa Propago Grandior, extinctofque habilis renovare parentes. 115

Altera deinde parens tellus, ubi lapía feraci Semina concepit gremio, falibufque liquatis Jam laxæ patuere viæ : vagus humor hiantes Arietat in tubulos, vafa emollita patefcunt, Et fenfim admittit fegnes radicula fuccos; 120 Illi ægro lenti motu enituntur in altum Mille per infractus & inenarrabile textum

Ad

Ad politas utrinque, duo incernicula, mammas. Inde laborati variis fe in vilcera plumæ Ductibus infinuant, vitamque & pabula fpargunt. 125

30

Parva latet primò, mox eminet herbula, verfis In folia uberibus, cœloque exultat aperto.

Quifquis amas flores, cave, barbara dextra trucidet Hæc folia ante diem, nutricibus orba periret Herbula, & incaffum fperet fibi ferta colonus. 130

Interea Pluviæ, Rores, Zephyrique fecundi Surgere dant teneram studiis certantibus herbam. Intima funt Pluviæ, funt extima Balnea Rores, Terra bibit pluvias, illæ radicibus imis Exceptæ in truncum ramosaque brachia portant 135

Aërios

31

Aërios latices, Cœlique volatile nitrum Illapfi per cæca cutis fpiracula Rores Dant fuccis animos, & vafa rigentia laxant. Mille modis dociles lafcivo flamine ramos Exercent Zephyri, quo fibræ legibus æquis 140 Accipiant vitam, & tranfpiret innutilis humor.

Ac veluti, quoties fpirarum amplexibus arctis Porrigitur, fummâque imam cor parte refugit, Sanguineum elidens amnem vomit, ille repentè, Quà fuga, dives opum ruit : ofcillantia vafa 145 Torrentem, fciffo de gurgite vafcula rivos Accipiunt truduntque, it cunctos vita per artus. Aft ubi purpureus languet Mæander, eundo Factus inops, redit in gyrum, cordique premendus Redditur, inde cibis expreffo lacte reflectus 150

Vitales

[3²]

Vitales renovat pede liberiore choreas.

Haud aliter fuccos ut hiansque premensque vicifim Vere novo bibulis haufit radicibus arbor, Fit via vi, tortis per vifcera callibus humor Tollitur in fublime, fluentes undique rivi 155 Truncum animant, ramosque avidos, frondesque bibaces; At pars quæ faturis nefcit coalefcere fibris, Quæque nequit luctans exire per offia libri, Extrorsùm diverfa redit par vafcula præceps, Radicemque petit fucco mifcenda recenti. 160

Dat Sol dat ftimulos, motum inchoat, adjuvat, auget, Namque calens arctis fruticum in pulmonibus aër Æftuat, & rapitur fpatia in majora; premuntur Cum tubulis latices, preffique hac arte docentur

Haud

1

Eft ubi prætereà tingit fua purpura fuccos, Itque cruor noîtro fimilis, qui Cafpia fulcant Æquora, five legant fpumofa Borifthenis ora, Sive petant Afiam velis, & Colchica regna. Hinc atque inde ftupent vifu mirabile Monftrum. 170 Surgit humo * Borames. Præcelfo in ftipite Fructus Stat Quadrupes. Olli Vellus. Duo cornua Fronte Lanea, nec defunt Oculi, rudis Accola credit Effe Animal, dormire die, vigilare per umbram, Et circùm exefis pafci radicitùs herbis : 175 Carnibus Ambrofiæ fapor eft, fuccique rubentes,

7

33

D

Pofthabeat

165

Agnus Scythicus.

[34]

Pofthabeat quibus alma fuum Burgundia Nectar ; Atque loco fi ferre pedem Natura dediffet, Balatu fi poffet opem inplorare, voracis Ora Lupi contrà, credas in ftirpe federe 180 Agnum equitem, gregibufque Agnorum albefcere colles.

Hoc è fonte fluit, me judice, fabula Graium; Hæc olim æripedes Tauri, vigilefque Dracones Vellera fervavere, hac ibat dote per undas Medea, his vifus renovari fructibus Æfon, Et fucco præfente Senex revocaffe Juventam.

Non hæc fola probant fimiles Animalibus herbas, Afpicis ut nullâ Stratiotes fede moretur, Nilum amat, & nando fibi pabula quærit in undis. Ta&a levi digito Mimofa repentè refugit,

190

185

Contrabitur

[35]

Contrahitur trepida, & flexis fe frondibus abdit; Sublato mox illa metu Soli explicat alas.

Eft flos dictus Amor, nec rem levis afferit Auctor, Intra Anni Solisque vias, nec maximus Atlas Hæc loca, nec viridis fylvarum objectus obumbrat ; 195 Formofo rubet ore pudor, fed peffimus Afer Nutanti placidos Phœbœi ad fyderis ignes Objiciat fi fortè dolos impuraque fata, Barbaricam intendens vocem, iftius infcia culpæ It virgo in furias, fciffi jacuere capilli, 200 Vitaque fancta fugit probrum indignata fub auras.

Sed quid ego peregrina fequor, cùm Gallia nutrix Prodigium majus vati offerat, eja age, Mufa Hîc animis opus, hîc deceat te fundere carmen,

D 2

Quale

[36]

Quale dapes inter velit ipfe fonare Garumna,205Quale fonant Angli, Batavi poft dona Garumnæ;Quà ftrepit, ac tumido fe volvit Heraltius amne,Lefperus affurgit Floræ facer, hîc Dea primumInduitur vernam Clamydem, de more quotannisHuc ducit Medicina fuos vifura fororem210Diva Deam, hîc Hebe legit aurea ferta Tonanti,Improbus at fonipes ferrato fi pede facrisAudeat infultare jugis, hoftem herba petulcumImpetit, auxilio veniunt hinc inde Sorores;Nec mora, nec requies, fletit ungula donec inermis.215

Non tamen in plantis mihi quifquam fuadeat Auctor Effe Animam Senfumque, Homini data munera foli; Herba, Frutex, Arbor, nihil eft nifi Machina, textum Eft varium variis, eft admirabile cunctis,

Vafra

[37]

Vafra canaliculis junxit Natura canales.
Pars rectum fibi legit iter, pars tramite curvo
Mille per ambages nunc huc, nunc flectitur illuc,
Infima, fumma petens, plantamque obliqua pererrat;
Mille laborati per vafa regentia prelis
Hîc rapido furgunt, alibi lento agmine fucci.

Adde Poteftates varias Cœlique Solique Et Lymphæ nutricis opes, quæque Ætheris alti Fornice denfa cadit, quæque intra vifcera Terræ Fœcundos prædata fales, medicata fodinis, Tollitur in fontes, & eundo repit in herbas. 239

Dives Abyffino defcendens vertice Nilus Gurgitibus rapidis limumque natrumque volutat, Spem fufci Agricolæ. Stratiotes remige fluctu

D3

Defluit,

[38]

Defluit, atque vagis potat radicibus amnem; Inde alitur, Sobolemque creat natalibus undis 235 Gratus ubique Hofpes, caufarum hinc nefcia verum, Credidit effe Animal motu fallente vetuftas: Remigio tali vifæ quandoque paludes Sedibus exiliiffe fuis, perque arva moveri.

Momoniæ in pratis Limerici mænia propter240Impete præcipiti latrantum fubter aquarum,Sive falo venere, ruant fub montibus altis,Eruta deferuit dominum, pontoque tetenditInfula. Tantalides arfit poffeffor in iras,Confequitur fugientem, & juffa eft dicere caufam,245Sed Dublinæo vicit fugitiva Senatu.

Audomarum contra fic nant Delphinia Contis

Ambæ

Ambæ cefpitibus præfignes, frontibus ambæ, Seque errabundæ fociant per flagna Sorori.

E 39

Mimofæ labor eft Naturam aperire latentem, 2,50 Sed tentare juvat; Mufæ, afpirate canenti, Articulis diffincta fuis gerit omnia Membra Sic trunco radix divinâ nectitur arte, Sic ramis truncus, fic rami frondibus hærent; Mobilibus flupeas nexa internodia fibris. 255 Ergo inclinato cum nutant poplite rami, Quà partes junctura ligat procedere fuccos Vafa velant constricta, hinc ægra it vita per artus, Semianimesque fuo procumbunt pondere frondes. Aft aër tubulis frænum indignatus in arctis. 260 Et vires fuccorum objecta repagula vincunt, Mimofæ redeunt Animi, collapfa refurgit,

D 4

Lætior.

Lætior, & victrix plaudentia fuspicit Aftra.

Nec te Gætuli fallant miracula floris,
Obvia caufa: nigris ubi Delius imminet Afris, 265
Terra fitit, lentus foliorum evanuit humor,
Vixque fuis hæret compages arida vinclis;
Vociferans tonat Afer, it impete concitus aër,
Impulfu ceffere retrò ramique comæque,
Dum redeunt, fonus ingeminat, certatur utrinque, 270
Vis quatit hinc major, minor obflitit inde, fatifcunt
Stamina fibrarum, & traxere foluta ruinam.

Sic tonuit furiale ruens Vulcanus ab Arcto, Anglus ubi ignitis obfedit claffibus arces Maclovias, tremuere undæ, concuffa domorum²⁷⁵ Fundamenta, imo caput abdidit æquore Nereus.

Sic,

41

Sic, Picarda phalanx ubi per dejecta Namurci Mænia vicit iter, clangore repentè tubarum Audito pallere hoftes, trepidare feneftræ, Vitra fono cecidere. Manu jacuere Sicambri.

Accipe Lefperio quæ fit vis infita monti. Flant geminæ adverfis Cæli de finibus Auræ; Hæc petit Aura Notos, feptem petit illa Triones, Particulæ tortæ in fpiras, fed difpare flexu, Hæ verfæ in Zephyros, illæ vertuntur in Eurum, 285 Quæque tribus fignata ftriis. Stat pandere caufam, Linquamus Terras humiles, juvat ire per Aftra. Sunt Stellæ totidem Soles, lucentque calentque, Bullit Stella, vomit fluvios, hi vorticis oras Tranfiliere, Polofque adversi turbinis intrant. 290 Segnius aërios percurrunt Fulgura tractus.

At

[42]

At dum per globulos Axem quà pigrior Æther Unda legit, mediumque laborat tangere Solem, Languidior curfu, & defeffa ambage viarum, Amifit paulatim Animos, mox cogitur, înde Vel gluten poffit liquefactave cera videri. Intereà globuli per clauftra triangula gluten Segnius admiffum radiis fculptoribus usque Tres tribus obfignare ftriis, ac tramite recto Detorquere fequax, & eundo fingere fpiras, At fpirent Venti licèt in contraria, difcors Frater amat Fratrem, inque ufus confpirat eofdem.

Illi adeo cùm luce fuâ fpoliata doleret Terra parens, pulloque recens fqualleret amictu, Dum maculæ flecti dociles & cerea crufta, 305 Affines fibi quisque vias fecere per Axem,

Et

295

[43]

Et rectis fugerent æternúm callibus ambo, Ni denfæ obftarent Nebulæ, vel craffior Aër, Vel contrà veniens feffam Aura repelleret Auram. Ergo acti in gyros per Terras, Æquora, Cælum Tellurisque Polum repetunt quem quisque petivit Advena mox relegunt veftigia, fingitur ille Inventum Francorum & Nautæ regula vortex.

At dum laffa redit variis erroribus Aura, Si via liberior chalybum occurrere fodinæ, 315 Magnetum-ve ftrues, vel planta his fæta, vel illis, Huc detorta ruit, calles exorfa priores.

Lefpere, plaude tibi, dant hæc tibi flamina Nomen, Nam celeri pede cùm ferri fubiere fodinas, Continuò fugiunt quà per fpiracula montis 320

Evehitur

[44]

Evehitur fugiens chalybum Vapor, inde per herbas Didita vorticulos illecta meatibus aptis Fingere amant, quales Templorum in Turribus altis Acquirit longo Crux ferrea tempore, quales Affrictu Magnes acubus dat habere marinis.

325

Inclytus haud aliis bellatur Lefperus armis, Quippe ubi ferratis violatur calcibus, ecce Vorticuli totis connixi viribus omnes Irruere in chalybem, difcedere protinùs Aër Fornicis in morem, at quà nectitur ungula ferro, 330 Ponè latens Aër refilit jam liber habenis, Arietat in chalybem valido impete, nec mora clavos Trudit equo mirante, refixaque decutit arma; Usque adeò miris ftant Corpora nexa catenis Omnia, fic Opifex voluit qui Sydera, Terras 335 Connubio Connubio stabili florum de more maritat.

Nunc florum fexus quæ monftrent figna docebo,
Forfitan hæc, Frater, tibi funt placitura legenti.
Servat ubique fuum conftans Natura tenorem,
Omnia quæ Prolem generant, genus omne virile, 34°
Fæmineum genus omne fuos armantur in ufus.
Ergo etiam & Plantæ gaudent genitalibus armis,
Et funt omnigeni totidem genitalia flores.

45

Sed Petala & Calyces florum non dîgnor honore, Quidquid in adverfum vulgus crepat, ecce paluftris 345 Nuda Typha eft Petalis, ea Tegmina Fraxine fpernis, Graminaque, Triticumque, & equorum robur Avenæ, Oderunt Betæ Calyces, odere Tulipæ, Liliaque, & grave-olens Atriplex, capitisque Veratrum

Pernicies,

Pernicies, pulchrumque rubens Amarantus in hortis, 350 Et plures, fudo quàm fufpicis Æthere Stellas.

Si varios igitur Flores expendere geftis, Vel fola occurrent abeuntia stamina testes Sæpiùs in geminos, vel fola ovaria cernas Enatis supposta tubis, imposta placentis, 355 Aut ambo juncta invenies : filamina geftat Cannabis hæc florens, ovaria Cannabis illa, At fociata ferunt Jafminum, Althæa, Rofæque: Nunquam ego flamineos vidi fobolefcere flores, Poft Venerem exhalant Animas, exinde domorum 360 Fornicibus mœftis exanguia Corpora pendent, Aut per agros paffim volitant ludibria ventis. At vidua extinctos renovant ovaria Patres, Inde genus redivivum, hinc furgit pofthuma Proles;

Si

[46]

47] .

Si tamen ante diem, fi tædas ante jugales 365 Caftaneæ (miferum) fuccîdat ftamina quifquam, Stamina diferetis femper nafeentia ramis, Accola connubii fpe lufa abfumptaque luctu Tabuit, ac fterilis moritur, ni fortè remoti Detulerit Ventus grvaidantem conjugis Auram. 370

Sæpè hæc errantes ignota per Æquora Nautas Aura regit, Portusque jubet fperare propinquos.

Ibant Hifpani velis audacibus ultrà Herculeas longè Metas, Solemque cadentem, Hortator Columba viæ; dat claffibus Euros Æolus, & lætis prælucent ignibus Aftra. Mirantur fummo gradientes Æquore Sylvas Dorides Occiduæ, mirantur Puppibus altis

375

Difpofitas

[48]

Difpolitas ad pugnam acies, fluitantia Signa, Æraque cum tonitru jaculantia faucibus ignes. 380 Ecce autem plenos Phœbe jam feptima vultus Induerat, pofuitque; Ceres confumpta, Lyæi Munera defecere : incaísúm fufpicit aftra, Defpectat Palinurus Acum, Cœlum, Æquor ubique. Protinus in furias agitur cum Remige Miles, 385 Ductoremque, nefas! malo alligat : ille Minervâ Plenus ait, fenfi Flores, contendite remis, In manibus Terræ. Volat Æquore concita Claffis. Apparere procul Montes, affurgere Campi; Vix portum tetigere rates, dat Flora Corollas, 390 Columbamque fuum donis gemmantibus ornat. Hinc adeo Floræ de nomine Florida mittit Suave-olens Safaphras, parat hinc quandoque liquorem Nectareum, præfertque epulis Cytherea Deorum.

Sed

Sed mihi digreffæ redeant ad penfa Camœnæ. 395

Ergo fæmineus Flos eft, vel mafculus omnis, Vel genus hinc mixtum. Si quandò apparet in Hortis, Luxurie Petalorum, & odoro infignis amictu, Quem neque Fæmineis Maribusque, nec Hermaphroditis Annumerare queas Florem, de gente Spadonum eft, 400 Vel Monftrum infelix, Naturæ devius error, Malvarum fæpè eft, fæpè eft Fortuna Rofarum ; Nam dum omnes rapiunt Petala infidiantia fuccos, Stamina degenerant formas oblita priores. Embryo vitali fraudatus Nectare, fenfim 405 Languefcit moriens, fequiturque heu! floris Abortus.

At fatis haud fuerit florum diftinguere Sexus, Addere cuique fuper fignum gentile memento.

E

His

[50]

His adfunt Calyces, ollis Natura negavit : Hic picturatis non curat in Ædibus ævum Ducere, dum Zephyris fe proluat, ille corufcans Ambrofiæque fatur, natali vivit in Aulâ Quæ vincat candore nives, præfulgeat offro, Rivalem jubeat fe condere nubibus Irin.

Eft genus haud fimili ingenio, non audeat Aftris 415 Ferre caput, vitæ metuens, ni providus Auctor Et Petala & Calyces duo dædala tecta dediffet, Ad frigus nimium, nimios munimen ad æftus. Hac de gente Phalanx furgit numerofa, fed omnes Eminet una fuper, mæftiffima * Granadilla. 420

Te,

410

Flos Paffionis.

51

Te, Frater, te novi etenim, Flos ille movebit : Ut vidi, ut flupui ! medio flat flore Colunna Nefcio quid ferale minans, in vertice Clavi : Malleus haud longè pendet crudelis in ictum : Texta velut fpinis parte inferiore Corona Se fe oculis offert tricolor, tabumque, cruorque Et livens pallor Lethi propioris Imago : Tum mihi facrilegas Solymæ infultantis ad Arces Siftitur infami pendens Deus hoftia ligno, Unius ob noxam, furiasque rebellis Adami. 430

Indicat & varias Petalorum Copia gentes.
Se gens hæc uno veftit, fe pluribus illa.
Afpice quos habeant vultus Boheravia, Malva,
Nec Petalis idem locus eft : pars margine fumma
Inclufi floris medium complectitur Axem.
435

E 2

Hæc

[52]

Hæc vos forma juvat Crambe, Campanula Thlapfi;
Pars abnorme genus, difcordem nacta figuram,
Hinc à flore minùs, magis exlex inde recedit,
Et circum diffuía tubas ac flamina vallat.
Salvia fic Medicis, livent aconita Novercis; 440
Aft alia in centro rutilum fortita cubile
Acclines tergo geftant teflesque tubasque.
Sic floret pratis gavifa paluftribus Iris,
Hydropas contra & tuffes medicamen anhelas;
Ter vidi has pefles; ægro ter profuit Iris. 445

Hactenùs explicitus flos eft mihi carmine fimplex,
Nunc tibi compofitos perftringam ex ordine flores,
Namque fui totidem Calyces fi millibus adfunt,
Mille etiam denfi Calyce involvuntur eodem :
Gens brevibus contexta tubis glomeratur in orbem 45°
Spinofæ

Spinofæ in morem Cynaræ. Gens ora biformis
Cichoreum dixere: humiles flos quilibet imâ
Parte refert tubulos, fed plana vel afpera fulcis
Lingula fit fuper; hæc extat, vel recta, recurva-ve,
Exerto nunc dente minax, nunc fecta profundùm; 455
At geminam hanc radians gentem complectitur After,
Sacraque virginibus Caltha, & tua Phœbe Corona,

53]

His fuper arrepto monftrabat tempore Ductor
Quæ Calyces flructura juvet, quæ forma Placentas,
Quæ placeant foliis, cauli, radicibus, ora: 460
Ordine quo furgunt flores, quo femina ritu
Pluraque divino vix enarranda Maroni.
Hinc adeò longos habuit Fagonis amores
Regum qui Medicos tantum fuperaverat omnes,
Laurigero quantum Lodoicus vertice Reges. 465

E 3

Hinc

[54]

Hinc focium adfeivit cupidis Academia votis, Illius hinc magnum volitavit fama per orbem.

Vidi ego floriferos Spectacula rara per agros, Mille aderant Medici variis è finibus orbis, Quique Istrum, Tanaimque bibunt, Tamefimque Tagumque, 470 Et misti Suecis Itali, Erigenæque frequentes, Acre genus bello, fludiis genus acre Minervæ, Devotumque mori pro Rege fideque tuendis. Exultant primam ante aciem, & fua Lilia quaffant Dilecti Phœbo juvenes, quos alma creavit 475 Gallia, perfugium exilii & spes ultima Regum. Addiderant comites fe Graia quot agmina caftris Bellantur Medicina tuis, vectique per undas Peruvii, veniensque plagis Armenus Eoïs.

Sed

[55]

Sed nihil, heu nihil eft ex omni parte beatum. 480 Ecce manus tonftrix, vacuis emiffa tabernis, Ponè fequebatur, fed mente haud itur eâdem. Imus difcendi ftudio, Turba illa canendi, Aut importunis rumpit garritibus aures.

Quis concurfus io?Regem fic undique circum485Cum fucis glomerantur apes, ubi Vere recentiSigna canunt, atque ille petit convivia Floræ.Agmina convenere.Locum docet.Imus in arva,Tum Dux oblato fubfiftens flore profaturDefignans genera Herbarum Viresque medendi,490Pendebant ipfi dicentis ab ore Sherardi,Sequana converfis curfum oblivifcitur undis,490Miratæ fleterant Dryades, flupet ipfa Diana ;Namque docebat uti tenerâ fub origine mundi490

E 4

Semina

[56]

Semina plantarum compendia finxerit Autor 595 Lux fua, lexque Deus; concepit germina Tellus Virgo finu, crefcunt Fœtus, & tempore juffo Flos hic erigitur, flos pullulat ille fub Auras; Hofpitibus lætata novis dat Cynthia lucem Clarior, attonito dat lætior Æthere Titan; 500 Sparferat ova Deus, fed in ovis abdidit intùs Ovula mortales longè fugientia vifus, Ovula quot pelago Doris, quot Naias in undis, Quot Dryas in fylvis, quot Oreades atque Napeæ, Quotque Ceres Campis, & quot Pomona per Hortos, 505 Hac aluere tenùs, vel alent per Sæcula Plantas: Omnibus indiderat vires ad Commoda Vitæ. His Morbi ceffere, Dapes ornantur ab illis; Agnofcas in utrisque Deum. At quid fciffa Coronam Flora gemit, Nymphæque ululant? Vaillante, perifti! 510 Floribus

[57]

Floribus eripitur fuus Œdipus, heu! brevis ævi. Non ego, non pofthac lateri comes additus, arva Te duce luftrabo, non erudiente docebor, Non spoliis Nemorum dives sub Nocte redibo, Hei mihi credideram fore te quo fospite lucem Æternam acciperet florum Dea, quo duce ferret Audaces fecura gradus Medicina per orbem, Præcipitisque fugam vitæ tardaret in ævum.

Ille quidem moriens, Cœloque intentus, amatum Ante alios florem, & Mortis, quâ vivimus omnes, 520 Lustralis specimen, te, Granadilla, tenebat Deficiente manu, te pallida labra petebant, Errantesque oculi, te profiliente rigabat Imbre pio lachrymarum, expiravitque rigando.

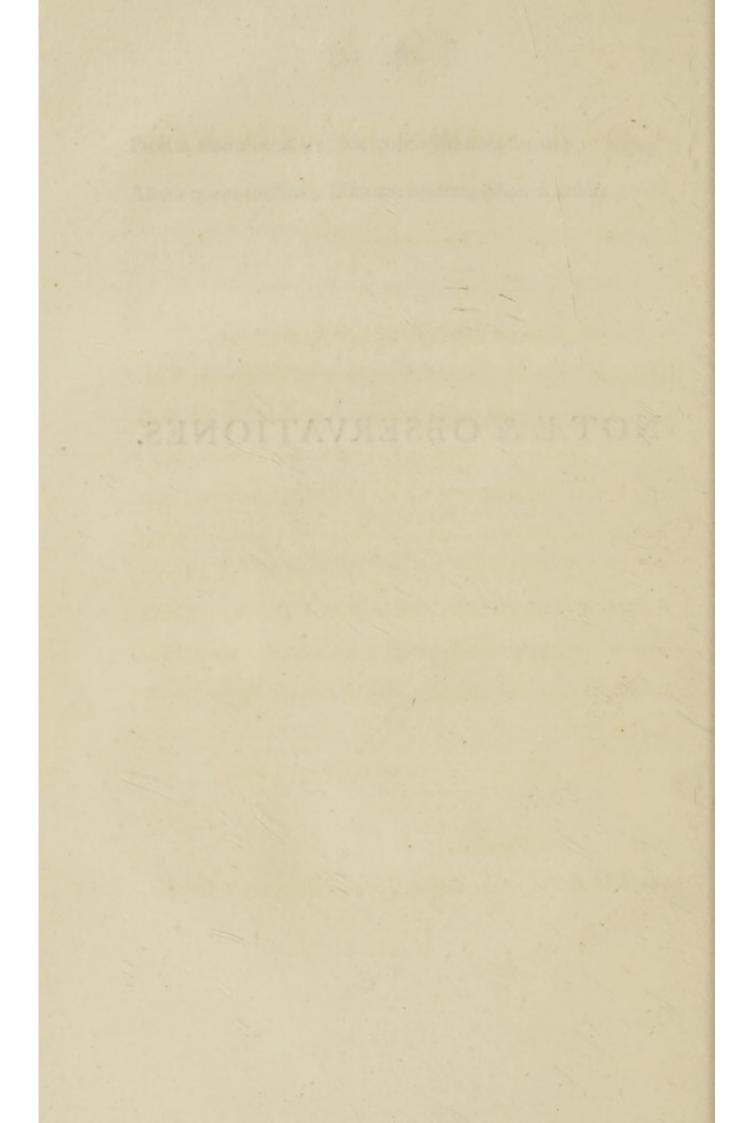
515

Plectra

Plectra manu cecidere, hîc pofcit Epistola finem; 525 Altera quam meditor, Fratrum optime, plura docebit.

NOTÆ

NOTÆ & OBSERVATIONES.



NOTÆ & OBSERVATIONES.

1. QUÆ mentis natura foret, quæ fabrica rerum, Hujufce Poematis maxima Pars extat in Præfatione Vaillanti Botan. Parifis, quod mecum communicavit eruditiffimus T. Velley, et, quod mirari reftat, fub nomine Mac' En Croix. Epigrammata D. de la Croix fequuntur, quæ memoravi. Vaillanti Botan. Parifis. prodiit Londin. 1723. Connubia Florum Parifis. 1728, fed utrum Mac' En Croix fraternis Coloribus fplendere voluit, vel D. de la Croix Fratris opufculum auxit, et de novo refinxit, dubitare admodum licet. Sic equidem Res fe habet ; de ea judicet Lector.—

Non noftrum-tantas componere lites.

Virg.

10. — Vaillantus, Sebaftianus Vaillantus cujus Botan. Paris. prodit Londin. F 1723. 1723, et Differtatio de Structura Florum, quam Anno 1717 ex Cathedra dedit, latine reddita Lug. Bat. 1728.

> Eruditiffimi Viri JOHANNIS RAII, M. A. Quicquid mortale fuit Hoc in angusto Tumulo reconditum est, At fcripta

> > Non unica continet Regio : Et Fama undiquaque celeberrima Vetat mori.

Collegii SS. Trinitatis Cantab. fuit olim Socius, Nec non Societatis Regiæ apud Londinenfes Sodalis, Egregium utriusque Ornamentum. In omni Scientiarum Genere, Tam divinarum quam humanarum Verfatiffimus :

Et

Et ficut alter Solomon (cui forfan unico fecundus) A Cedro ad Hyffopum, Ab Animalium maximis ad minima usque Infecta Exquifitam nactus eft Notitiam. Nec de ftantis folum quæ patet Terræ Facie, Accuratiffime differuit, Sed et intima ipfius Vifcera fagaciffime rimatus, Quicquid notatu dignum in Univerfi Natura Defcripfit.

Apud exteras Gentes agens, Quæ aliorum Oculis fugerant, diligenter exploravit, Multaque fcitu digniffima primus in Lucem protulit. Quod fupereft, ea Morum Simplicitate præditus, Ut fuerit absque Invidia doctus : Sublimis Ingenii, Et (quod raro accidit) demiffi fimul Animi et modeffi. Non fanguine et Genere infignis, Sed (quod majus) Propria Virtute illuftris. De Opibus Titulisque obtinendis

F 2

Parum

Parum folicitus,

64

Hæc potius mereri voluit, quam adipifci : Dum fub privato Lare fua Sorte contentus, Fortuna lautiori dignus confenuit. In rebus aliis fibi Modum facile impofuit, In Studiis nullum. Quid plura ? Hifce omnibus Pietatem minime fucatam adjunxit, Ecclefiæ Anglicanæ (Id quod fupremo Habitu confirmavit) Totus et ex Animo addictus, Sic bene latuit, bene vixit Vir beatus, Quem præfens Ætas colit, Poftera mirabitur. Nat. 29. Nov. 1628. Ob. 17. Jan. 1705-6.

18. —Malpigiis.

Marcellus Malphigi, fummus prioris Sæculi Medicus, et Anatom. Scient. Profeffor. Natus eft 10. Mart. 1628, obiit 29 Nov-

25. — juvat ire per imbres,
Per medias juvat ire nives, juvat ire per Æstum.
— juvat ire per alta
Astra, juvat terris & inerti sede relictis
Nube vehi :

Ovidii. Metam. xv. 147.

38. — herbarum detexit primus amores.

In Animalibus alios Mares exftitere, alias Feminas, ac per amborum conjunctionem fobolem creari nemo dubitavit, fed in Vegetabilibus nullus ante Vaillantum Sexum Plantarum ita habuit certe cognitum, ut utriusque Sexus Flores ad femina procreanda abfolute requiri pronunciare aufus fit,

Wolff de Filicum Seminibus. Sec. 1V. Jenæ. 1770.

De Plantarum Sexus prima Inventione haud levis movetur Quæftio. " Exacte dicere quis primus Plantarum Sex-

F 3

um

[66]

um invenerit, res effet Difficultatis maximæ, nullius Ufus. Pleraque enim inventa per gradus fenfim excrevere, non aliter ac Flumina, quæ parvis orta e rivulis, pluribus fenfim additis magis magisque adaugentur, navibusque etiam ferendis apta evadunt. Veteres Palmarum, Ficuum, Piftachiarum, cultores hoc fciviffe negari nequiit, certe quantum ad has ipfas Arbores attinet, in quibus Flores mafculi fupra fæmincos fuspendendi femper erant, fi quis fructus obtineretur. Nec minus vetuftifimos Scriptores Sexus Plantarum diferte mentionem facere conftat. Sed quam parum tamen folidi cognitio illorum habuerit, quamque lubrico innixa erat fundamento, inde patet, quod mares, et æfminas feparatas fæpe docuerint, ubi non erant. Immo post reformatas literas, et superiori etiam Sæculo pristinæ Ignorantiæ adeo inhæferunt Botanici, ut fummi artis Doctores fexum distincturi persæpe marem vocarint plantam quæ fæmina erat, quo certius infcitiæ documentum hac in re dare nequiverunt .---- Angli Millingtonum fuum primum verum inventorem doctrinæ hujus fuiffe tradunt, fi modo inventorem appellare licet eum, qui aliquod perspexerit fed

[67]

fed publico feripto non docuerit.* Hunc circa annum 1676. rem totam jam pervidiffe contendunt, et revera paulo poft illum Grewio, et Raio, utrique Anglo, pluraque aperta fuiffe patet. Rud. Jac. Camerarius+ et alii* permulta explicuerunt, nemo autem melius Vaillanto, magno illo Gallorum Botanico, qui Oratione Academica a Boerhaavio

F4

edita

* The primary and chief Ufe of the Attire is fuch, as hath refpect to the Plant itfelf: and fo appears to be very great and neceffary. Becaufe, even those Plants which have no Flower or Foliature, are yet fome way or other attired; either with the Seminiform, or the Florid Attire. So that it feems to perform its Service to the Seed, as the Foliature to the Fruit.

In difcourfe hereof with our learned Savilian Profeffor Sir Thomas Millington, he told me, that he conceived the Attire doth ferve, as the Male for the Generation of the Seed.—I immediately replied, that I was of the fame Opinion; and gave him fome Reafons for it, and anfwered fome Objections, which might oppofe them. But withal, in regard every Plant is $\alpha \rho \rho \epsilon \nu \delta \theta \eta \lambda \upsilon \varsigma$, or Male and Female; that I was alfo of Opinion, that it ferveth for the Separation of fome Parts, as well as the Affufion of others.

Grew. Anatomy of Flowers, B. 1v. C. 5. P. 171.

+ Epift. de Sexu Plantarum. 12mo. Tubingæ 1695.

* Inter alios vide Bourkard. Epift. ad Leibnitz, qui fexualium organorum Structuram et Usum fuse exposuit 1702. edita, fe rem accurate noviffe oftendit, quamvis argumentis eam non demonstraverit.—Ab illo tempore id vero eft ab Anno 1718, multi hoc faxum volvere agreffi funt, imprimis autem Systematis Sexualis auctor variis operibus apertam et jam transactam rem ratus eft, licet eam refutare Pontedera* tentaverit, et recentiffime etiam Alfton+ riferit.

> Car. Linn. Difquifitio de plantarum Sexu ab Acad. Imp. Scient. Petropol. præmio ornata 1760.

> > 43. Urit

* Anthologia. Pataviæ Quarto, 1720.

+ Tirocinium Botanicum. Edin. Octavo, 1753.—It contains a Republication of his Index first printed 1741, to which he now added the Fundamenta Botanica of Linnæus. But the Bulk of the Work is a profeffed Attempt to explode the System of the Swede and particularly to invalidate all his Arguments for the Sex of Plants. This Part of it was translated by himfelf, and published the next Year in the first Vol. of Effays and Observations Physical and Literary, 8vo. Could the Doctrine of the Sexes of Plants have been easily shaken, the Learning and Abilities of Alston were sufficient to have affected his Purpose. But as it was not at that Time supported by Hypothesis alone, so it has fince gained additional Strength by new Experiments and found Inductions refulting from them. Nurtured from his early Youth in the System of Tournefort, Ray and Boerhaave, to the first of which he had even given Improvements, it is not firange that at an advanced Age Dr. Alfton re-

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- 43. Urit amor plantas etiam suus; accola florem Flos amat, inque vicem non dedignandus amatur.

Vivunt in Venerem Frondes, omnisque vicifim Felix Arbor amat, nutant ad mutua Palmæ Fædera: populeo fufpirat Populus ictu: Et Platani Platanis, Alnoque adfibilat Alnus.

> Claudian. de Nupt. Non. & Marcell. 75. P. 177. Ed. Burmanni 4to. 1760.

Nec ineleganter IOVIANUS PONTANUS.

Brundufii latis longe viret ardua terris
Arbor, Idumæis usque petita locis.
Altera Hydruntinis in Saltibus æmula Palma
Illa virum referens, hæc muliebre Decus
Non uno crevere Solo, diftantibus Agris
Nulla loci Facies, nec focialis Amor.
Permanfit fine Prole diu, fine fructibus Arbor,

Utraque,

jected a System of fo much Novelty, as that of Linnæus prefented. We do not willingly unlearn at Sixty what has been cherisched from our earliest Youth.

Pulteney Hift. of Botany 2.12. 8vo. Lond. 1790.

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Utraque, frondofis et fine fruge comis.
Aft poftquam patulos fuderunt Brachia ramos, Cœpere et Cœlo liberiore frui,
Frondofique Apices fe confpexere, Virique Illa fui Vultus, Conjugis ille fuæ,
Haufere et blandum venis fitientibus ignem, Optatos Fætus fponte tulere fua.
Ornarunt Ramos gemmis (mirabile dictu) Implevere fuos melle liquente favos.
De Palma Bitontina & Hydruntina. Eridanorum. Lib. 1. P. 117. Ed. Ald. 12mo. 1518.
O de φοῖνιξ ἐρῶ, και δειμιέως, ἐτέξα φοίνικ@, ώς Φλω-

εντίνος ἐν τοῖς Γεωργικοῖς αὐτῦ φησὶ, καὶ ἐ προτερον παύσεται το πόθο, ἔως ῶν αὐτὴν δ ἐρώμεν⊕ παραμυθήσαιτο. ἔςι γαρ ἰδεῖν τὸ δένδρον ἐπικεκαμμένου και μὴ φέρου τὴν ἰδίαν βάσιν, μηδὲ καρποφορῶν. τῶτο ἐ λανθάνει τον γεωργὸν, ἀλλ' ὅτι μὲν ἐρᾶ καὶ ἐρᾶται τεκμαίρεται, ἀγνοεῖ δὲ ποὶο διὰ παραπίόμεν⊕ φοινίκων, πολλῶν, καὶ πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑρῶσα ἐπανιών, και ἐφαπίόμεν⊕ τῆ χειρὶ, δοκεῖ φιλήματι ὣσπερ διακονεῖν. ποὶο δε φοὶνικός ἐςι αὐτῆ

Г 71]

πόθο σημαίνει τρόπου τινά τη τών παθών και τη τών χειρών, ώς άν τις έιποι, νεΰσει, πρός ἐκείνου γαρ αποβλέπει, και ἐω' ἐκείνου πρόβριζο ώσπερ σπεύδυσα ἑαὐτην ἐπιβρίπ]ει άκο šν γίνεται τη ἐρώση, τΕ γεωργύ ζυνεχώς άω]ομένυ τυ ἀβρένο, και τὰς χείρας αὐτΕ ϖροσπελάζον]ο τη ερωμένη μάλιςα εἰ τήν ἄνθην ἐζελών ἀπὸ τὴς ζωάθης τυ αβρένο, ἐνθήσει εἰς τήν κεφαλήν τὴς ἐρώσης. ὅτω γὰρ ϖραΰνει τὸν ἔρω]α, και λοιωὸν ή φοῖνιξ ἀγλαϊζομένη καλλιςου καρωὸν οἴσει.

Cæterum palma ipfa amat, & quidem ardenter, alteram palmam, velut Florentinus in Georgicis fuis tradit, neque prius extinguitur amor, quam ipfam dilectus confoletur. Videre enim eft ipfam arborem incurvatam, & non ferentem proprium firmamentum, neque fructum producentem. Atqui hoc ipfum agricolam non latet, novit enim quod amet, quam vero amet ignorat : quapropter multas palmas contingens, rurfusque ad amantem rediens, eamque manu attingens, quafi ofculo mutuo miniftrare videtur. Quam vero palmam amet, affectionum &, fi ita dicere liceat, manuum [72]

nuum nutu aliquo modo fignificat, ad illam enim refpicit, & in illam radicibus extentis fe amanter injicit, eamque quafi amplectitur. Medela igitur amori adhibetur, fi agricola frequenter mafculam contingat, & manus fuas amanti admoveat : maxime fi flores de palmite mafculæ ademptos in caput amantis imponat. Hoc enim modo amorem mitigat, & palma ipfa gaudens de cætero optimum fructum feret.

Geoponic. Lib. x. C. 4. Vid. Bafilium Hom. v. Philostratum Icon. L. 1. in ⁶Ελη. Theophyl. Sim. Ep. 18. & in ⁶Απορίαις φυσικαις Quæft.

Περί δέ τῶν φυτῶν λέγασι παίδες σοφῶν, καὶ μῦθον ἕλεγον τὸν λόγον ἕναι, εἰ μὴ παίδες ἕλεγον γεωργῶν. ὁ δὲ λόγος· ἄλλο μὲν ἄλλα φυτὸν ἐρῶν. τῷ δὲ φοίνικι τὸν ἔρωτα μᾶλλου ἐνοχλεῖν. λέγασι δὲ τὸν μὲν ἄἰρενα τῶν φοινίκων, τὸν δὲ Ͽῆλυν. ὁ ἄἰρην ἕν τῦ θήλεος ἐρᾶ, κῶν ὁ θῆλυς ᾶπῷκισμὲνος εἰη τῆ τῆς φυτείας στάσει, ὁ ἐραστὴς ὁ ἄἰρην αυαίνεται. συνίησιν οῦν ὁ γεωργὸς τήν λύπην τῦ φυτῦ· καὶ εἰς τὴν τῦ χωρία περιωπὴν ἀνελθῶν, ἐφορῷ πῦ νένευκεν. κλίνεται γὰρ εἰς τὸ ἐρώμενον· καὶ μαθῶν, Βεραπεύει τῦ φυτῦ τήν νόσον. πτόρθον γάρ τῦ θήλεος φοίνικος λαβῶν, εἰς τήν τῦ ἀρρενος καρδίαν

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καρδίαν ἐντίθησιν, καὶ ἀνέψυξε μὲν την ψυχήν τΞ φυτΞ. τὸ δὲ σῶμα ἀποθνῆσκον πάλιν ἀνεζωπύρησεν, καὶ ἐξανέςη, χαῖρον ἐπὶ τῆ τῆς ἐρωμένης συμπλοκῆ· καὶ τΞτό ἐςι γάμος φυτῶν.

Quod ad plantas attinet, philofophorum fententia eft, quam plane fabulofam putarem, nifi ei agricolæ fubfcriberent, plantas alteram alterius amore capi : atque ex iis molefliorem eum palmam fentire. Aiunt enim earum alterum marem, fœminam alteram effe. Marem igitur fœminæ defiderio teneri, ac fi contingat fœminam procul ab eo conferi, marem amantem arefcere. Quam ob rem agricolam plantæ defiderium intelligentem editiore loco infcenfo difpicere, quam in partem fefe inclinet, (inclinatur enim amatam fœminam verfus) et cognitæ illius ægritudini medelam adhibere. Fœminæ enim furculo fumpto, in maris cor inferere, itaque ejus animum recreari, corpusque moriens excitari, ac revivifcere amatæ complexu delectatum. Atque hæ Nuptiæ Plantarum funt.

> Achilles. Tatius. C. 17. P. 88. Ed. Bodens. Lips. 8vo. 1776.

> > 55.

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55. ——Fila obriguere. Dehiscunt Folliculi.

Quo potiffimum modo generatio in Regno animali fiat adhuc non fatis conftat. In Regno vegetabile ope Aeris fertur Pollen genitalis in humida vulvæ fligmata, ubi rumpitur et dimittit Contentum tenuiffimum, quod fœcundationem caufatur. Ita fefe in Plantis habere dictitat.———Violæ tricoloris Flos hoc jucundo fpectaculo oftendit : flore nempe vix adhuc explicato virginiam vulvam lafcive hiantem globi inftar concavi et ad latus aperti, albam et nitidam, fimul ac autem genituram fuam projecerunt quinque ejus inter fe affines Mariti, totam vulvam farina genitali repletam, colore fufco defpurcatam obfervabis, tuba tamen exiftente clara et pellucida.

Flor. Lappon. 276.

Gratiola, Œftro Venereo agitata, piftillum ftigmate hiat, rapacis inftar Draconis, nil nifi mafculinum Pulverem affectans, at fatiata rictum claudit, deflorefcit, fœcundata fructum fert.

Hort. Cliff. 9.

Linnæi Amæn. Acad. Sponf. Plant. Tom. 1. 359. Ed. tert. Erlang. 1787. [75]

56. —Volat aura ferax, tectoque reflexa
Præcipitat perque antra tubæ, perque antra placentæ.
Inde pares fubiens tubulos vaga diditur ovis,
Ova tument, gaudet flos fæmina Prole futura:

Hac gravidatur Ophris, gravidatur lege Papaver. Negamus pollinem per Stylum ad germina et feminum rudimenta usque penetrare, uti voluere Morilandus, Geoffroi, Loganus, aliique, unum enim exemplum a Vaillanto de Papavere traditum fufficiat, cum oculis nudis pateat : "Papavere orientale hirfutiffimum, flore magno, Tournef. Cor. 17. Si aperto flore, piftillum ejufdem perpendiculari inciditur Sectione, reperiuntur lamellæ placentæ, parvaque iis adhærentia Semina candida, licet interim ftylus et fligmata fint tincta penitus pigmento purpureo, quod fuccus eorem haufit ex granis pulveris fupra fligma diffufis. Unde concludere oportet, ne unicum fane granum pollinis ingredi vel lamellas receptaculi vel femina ipfa."

Linnæi Amæn. Acad. 1. 372. Ed. tert. Erlang. 1787. Ejufdem fere Opinionis* eft clariffimus Hedwig. Pollinem per

* Vide etiam Vogel de Generatione Plantarum Altorf 1768. qui Linnzei Hypothefin strenue tutatus est. [76]

per Stylum transire nequaquam arbitratur, sed granum unumquodque effe Capsulum Vapore subtilissimo et sœcundante præditum, quem stigma attrahit sugitque. Sed ad Vaillantum ipsum adeamus.——

Les trompes, dis-je, que je compare a celles de Fallope, en ce qu'elles transmettent aux petits œufs, non pas les grains de pouffiere même, qu'ejaculent fur elles ou dans leurs pavillons les Tefficules ou Sommets, comme le veut un Sectateur des visions de Leeuwenhock et d'Hartfoeker, mais feulement la vapeur, ou l'esprit volatil qui se degageant des grains de pouffiere, va feconder les œufs. Car je crois, Meffieurs, qu'on doit etre perfuadè que dans l'Animal, ce n'eft ni la matiere du masle, ni ces pretendus Vermisseaux ou Animaux seminaires, qui operent dans la femelle l'œuvre de la fecondation, puisque le même Malpighi, au rapport d'un Anatomiste moderne, a reconnù que le Fætus se trouve dans les Œufs des Grenoüilles et dans ceux des Poules avant la copulation, comme il est tres certain que le germe fe rencontre dans les femences des Plantes qui n'ont point ete fecondees, et avec le Parenchyme des quelles ce germe

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ne fait qu'un Continu. Donc, ce ne peut etre que cet efprit volatil auquel la matiere groffiere fert fimplement de vehicule. Or, la nature agiffant toûjours par des Loix uniformes, on doit conclure que ce qui fe paffe en cette occafion dans les Animaux, fe doit paffer de même dans les Vegetaux.

Qu'on examine un peu les trompes du Potiron Melopepo, qui par leur enorme groffeur devroient le mieux quadrer a cette ideè, et l'on verra fi elles font veritablement telles qu'on depeint, et fi au contraire, on ne les trouve pas exactement boucheès a leur extremité et rempliès dans leur longueur, de même que la panfe de l'Ovaire, d'une fubftance pulpeufe et fucculente, qui ne fçauroit, fans de tres grandes difficultes, permettre au moindre grain de pouffiere, de fe gliffer dans l'Ovaire.

A l'ègard de la Pomme de Calvil, Erythromelon magnum Parifiacum, fes trompes font fort pointeuès et auffi delieès a proportion que celles du Potiron font epaisfes, il est hors de doute que leurs ouvertures et leurs Canaux ne font pas plus reels; et si l'on remarque des Fentes, des Cavites, ou

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des Foffes au bout de certaines Trompes, elles n'y font pratiqueès que pour en etendre la furface, et recevoir une plus grande quantité de pouffiere; a quoi fervent pareillement les Têtes fongueuses, et grenuës, les Cornes, les Filets, les Houpes, les Aigrettes, les Panaches, les Poils, le Veloute, &c. que l'on recontre fur diverses troupes. Mais quand on leur pafferoit l'exiftence de ces pretendus conduits, et la possibilité de l'intromission des grains de poussiere jusque dans la Capacité des Ovaires, en concevroit-on mieux par ou ces mêmes grains predestinès, entre tant d'autres, pourroient penetrer dans les Œufs d'un Ovaire qui n'auroit qu'une cavité, comme par exemple, celle de la Primevere, ou les Œufs font amoncelès fur un placenta, fituè dans l'Ovaire a peu près comme un fruit d'Alkekingi l'eft dans fa veffie. ou une Bobeche dans une lanterne, Car alors, il faudroit qu'il arrivât necessairement de deux Chofes l'une, ou que ces grains caffassent la Coque des Œufs pour se pouvoir nicher deffous, ou que prenant une route plus longue, ils fe coulaffent entre ces Œufs, qu'ils percassent le Placenta pour l'enfiler, et de la, paffer dans les Œufs. Ces Routes paroiffent elles naturelles et bien pratiquables?

Peut

Peut être me fera t'on la même objection a l'egard de ce que j'ai avance touchant cette vapeur, cet Esprit volatil, ou si j'ose me fervir du terme de la Genese, de ce Soufle, lequel fortant des Pouffieres, va vivifier, animer, et a l'aide du fuc nouriffier, developer ces Racourcis des Plantes, ou les Germes de leurs petits Œufs. Mais la reponse est toute preste, la voici. Les trompes n'étant qu'un prolongment de la panse de l'Ovaire qui est une Envelope composeè de meme que les tiges, de deux fortes de Tuyaux, sçavoir de ceux qui charient les Sucs alimenteux, et de ceux qu'on nomme trachès, lesquelles, felon Malpighi, font dans les plantes, les fonctions de Poulmons, il est aise a ce Soufle de s'infinuer par ces derniers vaiffeaux qui se terminent a la Surface des Pavillons, laquelle Surface est denuee de la Peau qui recouvre de corps des Trompes; il eft, dis-je, ailè a fe Soufle de paffer des tracheès, d'abord dans la Bafe du Placenta qui perce le fond de l'Ovaire, enfuite le long de fon Corps fpongieux, et de là, fe distribuer par les Cordons umbilicaux, jusque dans chaque petit Germe qui presente sa Radicule au trou de la

G 2

Coque

Coque de l'Œuf avec lequel f'abouche le Cordon umbilical, pour recevoir de ce Cordon et le Soufle et la Nouriture.

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F .

Vaillant Difcours fur la Structure des Fleurs, leurs differences et l'ufage de leurs parties, prononcè, 10 Juin 1717.

61, Sin diversa domus : flos masculus ante reclusis Ædibus emittit sua dona, volatile semen Excipiunt Zephyri, portantque curulibus alis Conjugis in gremium.——

Antheræ et stigmata eodem omnino tempore vigent, et hoc non folum quando unum eundemque Florem occupant, fed et cum distinctis gaudent Thalamis, adeo ut Coryli, Betulæ, Alni longissima Amenta nunquam pollen antherarum fuarum projiciunt, antequam stigmata infra habitantia progerminarunt.—Monœciæ flores masculi plerumque supra Flores scenincos collocantur ut pollen eo melius in Pistillum decidat, ex. grat. Corex, Zea, Coix, Sparganium, Typha et Anthium, Ambrosia, Iatropha, Sagittaria, Myrichyllum, Ricinus, paucis tamen exceptis, quarum inter alias multas numeramus Pinum et Abietem, in quibus Antheræ

quam

quam maxime redundant, adeo ut, fi Arborem feriat animal aut ventus, pollen inftar fumi furfum volitare cernimus; tam quoque copiofus eft pulvis, ut fi fub Florefcentia Pini Abietis aut Juniperi Pluvia cadit, Annulis fulvis flagnantium Aquarum ripæ pingantur polline harum luteo.—Alterum, quod de tempore obfervare meretur, eft, ubicunque flores mafculi diftinctis a fœminis guadent Thalamis, aut in eadem aut diverfa planta, et ubi mafculi Flores nec perpendiculariter fupra fœmineos erecti funt; ibi Florefcentia ante Foliorum exortum peragatur neceffe eft, ne foliis intervenientibus inhibeatur fecundatio; ex. grat. in Moro, Vifco, Alno. Betula, Carpino, Fago, Quercu, Corylo, Juglande, nec non in Salice, Hippophae, Myrica, Populo, Mercuriali perenni, Fraxino.

> Linn. Amœn. Acad. Tom. prim. Sponfal, Plant. 355. 363. Ed. tert. Erlang. 1787.

> > blandioribus

66. Sic adeo Nili felicia littora propter,

Difcretas perhibent connubia jungere Palmas; Sine maribus non gignere fœminas fponte edito nemore confirmant : circaque fingulos plures nutare in eam pronas

G 3

blandioribus comis. Illum erectis hifpidum afflatu Vifuque ipfo et Pulvere etiam reliquas maritare : hujus Arbore excifa viduas post sterilescere Fæminas. Adeoque est Veneris intellectus, ut Coitus etiam excogitatus st ab Homine, ex Maribus Flore ac Lanugine, interim vero tantum Pulvere insperso Fæminis.

> Plinii Nat. Hift. Lib. XIII. 7. Ed. Harduin. 410. Tom. 111. 65.

62. ————ramos niger ora Colonus

Asportat quassatque mares. Ο΄ ταν ανθή τὸ ἄρρεν, απολεμόντες την σωάθην ἀφ' ής τὸ ανθος ἐυθὺς ὦσωες ἔχει, τόντε χνῶν καὶ τὸ ανθος καὶ τὸν κονιοςτὸν καλασείεσι κατὰ τῶ καρπῶ τής θηλείας. κῶν τῦτο πάθη, διαληρεί καὶ ἐκ ἀποβάλλει.

Dum maſcula floret, Spatha abſcifſa, qua flores emergunt, protinus ut lanuginem & florem & pulverem continet, fuper fructum fœminæ decutiunt. Illa fic ea aſperſione afſicitur, ut ſuos fructus nullo pacto amittat, ſed cunctos conſervet.

> Theoph. Hift. Plant. Lib. 11. C. 9. Phœnix

Γ.

Phœnix five Palma in Arabia, Perfia, et Egypto quotannis imprægnatur ab incolis. Spathæ Mafculæ maturæ ex Arboris Fastigio extrahuntur, spadices eximuntur, hos in minores ramulos divellunt Incolæ, ut eorum Polline rudimenta fructuum ejusdem.insensibilibus particulis perfundantur, intexitur Ramulus, e spadice masculo evulsus, medio spadicis femininæ, dum pollinem germinibus infpergit ipfe. Singulare quod Spadices exficcati ad Thalamos apti funt, et in Annum posterum falva virtute affervari posfunt. Imprægnatio quoque ultronea interdum contingit translato per aerem polline, cum vero plena res aleæ fit, manu potius peragitur. Si vero nulla fit imprægnatio, omnia Rudimenta. indeclinabili abortu demittunt fæminæ, poffefforibus et ipfis Provinciis calamitofa, quum ipfi Populi meffe dactylifera, ut noftri ex frugifera, vitam fuftentant.

Kæmpfer. Amæn. 706.

Hadghi Muftapha, Legatus Tripolitanus, mihi declaravit, ramulum floris Palmæ maris in Spatham palmæ femineam inferi, quo tempore Spatha hiare foleat; flos etiam explicatus, pulverem fundit, fine cujus affectione, Dactyli acerbi \mathbf{G}_4 forent forent et infuaves, immo et officulis carerent, Camelis tantum et Jumentis exhibendi.

Tournefort. Ifag. 69. Piftachiæ Arbores Mares et Feminæ eundem Palmæ fervant methodum. In Sicilia Florum racemos e Piftachia mare decerpunt Ruftici, et in vas recondunt, ut Pulvis fecundans Ventorum ope facilius difpergatur, et Flores fæminæi imprægnentur. Alii Flores mafculos colligunt, fucculis ficcandos exponunt, et pulverem proliferum in femineos Flores fpargunt, ne Fructus abortiant Meffisque deficiat.

Geoff. Nat. Med. 2. 417.

Phœnix dactylifera Fœmina Berolini* diu floruit fterilis. Sed cum Berolinenses flores a mare, Lipsiæ florente, per tabellarium publicum afferendos curassent, fructum horum ope fecit, ejusdemque generationis Dactyli aliquot in meo horto confiti progerminarunt, læteque etiamnum crescunt.

> Linnæi Difquifitio de Plant. Sexu, ab Acad. Imp. Scient. Petrop. præmio ornata 1760.

> > Ifta

* Vid. Mylii Epift. A&. Philof. Reg. Lond. Vol. 47 .- 169.

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Ista haud ignorare fatetur clar. Gul. Smellie in Philos. Hist, Nat. sed parum adhuc adductus est ut crederet.

Paucula idcirco ex Itin. recentioribus referre fortaffe fas erit. --- The Palm Tree grows very high in one Stem .-- A Sort of Bough fhoots out and bears the Fruit in a Kind of Sheath, which opens as it grows. The Male bears a large Bunch fomething like Millet, which is full of a white Flower, and unlefs the young Fruit of the Female is impregnated with it, the Fruit is good for nought, and to fecure it, they tie a Piece of this Fruit of the Male to every bearing Branch of the Female. Strabo obferves that the Palm Tree in Judea did not bear Fruit, as at prefent; which probably may be owing to their not having the Male Tree; concerning which I could get no information. But the Fruit of the Female Tree, without the Male drops off, or comes to no Perfection. About Damafcus I faw a String of Figs tied almost to every Fig Tree, and was told that they were the Male Fig, placed there for the fame Purpofe, as the Male Date is tied to the Female.

Pocock's Defcript. of the Eaft. Vol. 1. 206.

On

7

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On the Morning of the 21st, I had the Pleafure of feeing from my Window one of the most remarkable Sights in Nature. A Female Palm (Phœnix dactylifera Linnæi) had in the Night put forth its Blossforms from the Spatha; I went thither at Sun-rife to fee it, whilft the Dew was yet falling. I faw a Gardener, the Proprietor of the Palm, climbing up the Palm, which equalled our largest Firs in Height. He had a Bunch of Male Flowers with whom he powdered the Female, and by these Means fecundated them. Hasseling in the Levant. English Transl. 112.

In one of our Excursions——we had an Opportunity of obferving a curious Process in the vegetable World. It has already been observed by Naturalists, but is too uncommon to be known to Readers of every Class. The Date Trees were now in Blossom; and we remarked the Arabs to be busied about the Branches. It is necessary to ingrast all Fruit-trees, to obtain good Fruit; but the Propagation of the Date is in another Manner, and intimately refembles that of the animal Creation. There is a Male as well as a Female

Female Date Tree, which are diffinguished from each other by the Colour and Shape of the Blossons. The Male-tree yields no Fruit; but the Gardener must be careful, every Spring, to cull as many Blossons from the Male as will ferve his Purpose. One of these at least he must inwrap and bind up in the Blosson of the Female-tree; without which she will prove as barren as the Male.*

> Irwin's Series of Adventures in the Courfe of a Voyage up the Red Sea. 8vo. Ed. 1787.

In the Garden of the Auftin Friars I faw feveral large Piftachia Nut-trees, called in Sicilian, Scornabecco, and the Fruit, Faftugo. Thefe Trees are of Linnæus's Dioecia Pentandria, and produce Male and Female Flowers upon different diftinct Plants. The latter prove barren and ufelefs, unlefs rendered fruitful by the Afperfion of the Pollen from a male Plant, and, therefore, the Purpofes of Fecundity

* The Egyptians have fo far improved on this Mode, as to plant only a Male Date-tree in the Middle of many Females. The Wind fcatters the Male Seed, which impregnates the Female Tree, without the Trouble of the Arabian Culture. [88

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cundity can only be answered by Trees of different Sexes being fet near each other. In thefe Gardens are many of the Female Kind, and only one of the Male, which has fmall, oblong, blunt Leaves of a dufky Green, the Flowers thick, and in bunches; the Female Bloffoms are more fcattered, the Leaves larger, harder and rounder. and of a lighter Colour. The Male flowers first, and fome Gardeners pluck them when fhut, dry them, and afterwards fprinkle the Duft over the Female Tree. But the Method ufually followed in Sicily, when the Trees are far afunder, is to wait till the female Buds are open, and then to gather Bunches of the Male Bloffoms ready to blow; thefe are fluck into a Pot of moift Mould and hung upon the Female Tree, till they are quite dry and empty; this Operation is called Tuchiarare, and never fails to produce Fructification.

> Swinburne, 36th Section, Vol. 111. 386. Second Ed. 8vo. 1790.

83. ——nimia laticum fub mole laborant. Infestantur namque et arbores morbis. Quid enim genitum caret caret his malis ?-Itaque laborant et fame et cruditate, quæ fiant humoris quantitate. Aliquæ vero et Obefitate : ut omnia quæ refinam ferunt, nimia Pinguedine in tedam mutantur : et cum radices quoque pinguescere cœpere, intereunt, ut Animalia nimio adipe.

> Plin. Nat. Hift. Lib. xv11. 37. Ed. Harduin. Tom. 111. 404. 405.

Ταχα δε και γένει τινί δένδρων ένια κατα φύσιν αυζομάτως τε γινόμενα, και έ κακεμενης αλλ' έυθενέσης· οιον τής ωεύκης, όταν αι ρίζαι δαδωθώσι. πάσχεσι μεν γαρ τετο δι έυδροφίαν και δι ύωερβολήν. άμα δε τη δαδώσει την τροφήν έ διείσαι φθείgoυλαι. και έοικε ωαραωλήσιον το συμβαίνον τῷ ἐωὶ τῶν ζώων, όταν ύωερωαχυνθώσιν. ἐ δυνάμενα γαρ ἕλκειν την πνοήν, ἐ δ'όλως τῷ ωνεύμαζι χρησθαι, δια την σύμφραξιν και τήν πύκνωσιν· ἐκεῖνά τε αποωνίγονλαι, και αι ωειῦκαι.

Arborum autem genus etiam aliquod fortaffe eft, cui corruptio fecundum naturam fponte, nec ullo pacto læfo, fed bene vigenti eveniat: ut pino, cum radices mutatæ in tædam fuerint. Ita enim fit ex nimietate nutritionis atque exceffus. ceffus. Cumque per tædam tranfmittere pabulum arbores nequeant, moriuntur. Qnod proximum illi videtur quod animalibus evenit, quæ extra modum craffantur atque pinguefcunt. Cum enim auram attrahere nequeant, nec ullo pacto fpiritu uti poffint, propter obefitatem condenfationemque; tum illa ftrangulantur, tum pinus.

Theophraft. de Cauf. Plant. Lib. v. C. 15. Νόσημα δε ταΐς πεύκαις τοιἕτόν τι λέγεσι συμβαίνειν οἱ περὶ τὴν Γόην. ὡςθ' όταν μὴ μόνον τὸ ἐγκάςδιον καὶ ἂλλα καὶ τὸ ἔξω τῦ ςελέχες ἔνδαδον γένηται, τηνικαῦτα ὦσπες ἀποωνίγεσθαι. τῦτο δε ἀυλόμαλον συμβαίνει, δι ἐυλροφίαν τῦ δένδge.

Morbum pinis accidere talem Idæi incolæ narrant. Cum non folum Cor, fed etiam pars externa caudicis in tedam tranfigerit, tunc ftrangulari quodammodo. Quod fponte accidit Ubertate Arboris largiffima.

> Theophraft. Hift. Plant. Lib. 111. C. 10. Vide etiam J. Ray. Hift. Plant. Tom. 1. Chap. 30.

> > 108. Ille

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108. Ille dolos meditans, & longo callidus ufu Stamina folicitabat acu-----

Parietaria Generationis Proceffum aperte oftendit, fi modo mane horaque Veneris facra attendamus, videbimus quomodo ejus Antheræ elafticiter rumpuntur, pulveremque emittunt, confequenter etiam, in Piftillum. Idem quoque prodit Experimentum, fi acu ipfas Antheras attingamus, ut obfervavit Vaillantus.

Linnæi Amæn. Acad. 1. 368. Sponfalia Plant. Ed. Erlang. 1787.

Toute cette mechanique fe peut aifement remarquer fur la Parietaire à l' Heure de Berger, c'eft à dire le Matin, temps où les differents Sexes des Plantes prennent ordinairement leurs Ebats. Et fi ces Fleurs ne vouloient pas agir de grè, pendant qu'on les obferve, on peut les y forcer, en les aiguillonent doucement avec la pointe d'une epingle, car pour le peu qu'on en fouleve un des Lobes quand elles ont ainfi dire l'Age competent, les Hampes ou les Filets des etamines, arquès ou cambrès qu'ils font, venant à fe dreffer comme par un Effort violent, on decouvre auffitot ce qui ce qui passe de plus particulier dans cette espece d' Exercise Amoureux.

> Vaillant Difcours fur la Structure des Fleurs, leurs differences et l'ufage de leurs parties, prononcè, 10 Juin. 1717.

113. Exin conceptos utero cupidissima fatus Mater alit, moriturque lubens, ubi visa Propago Grandior, extinctosque habilis renovare parentes.

Omnia animalia fub inftanti copula fpeciofiffima funt; Cervus prominentibus cornibus fupinatur, Venuftate nitent Aves; Pifces jucundiffime fapiunt. Sed peracta Venere Cervus celfa perdit Cornua : Aves multum Pulchritudinis, et Pifces haud minimum priftini faporis amittunt. Plantæ iifdem fubjectæ funt mutationibus. Tempore vernali et Florefcentiæ, viriditate et formofitate maxime fuperbiunt; illa vera peracta priftinum nitorem maxime perdunt.— Venus multum utique vires corrumpit, et debilitat. In Bombyce Phalænis, et Papilionibus videre licet, quomodo peracta Venere Alæ decidant corumque vita exfpiret. Si vero

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vero Papilio quidam conclavi folus includitur, ne cum aliis coeat, dimidium fæpe anni viget et permanet. Adeas Plantas Annuas feu Biennes, et videbis, quod, quamdiu flore non operiuntur, frigidæ refiftant Hyemi, Ex. gr. Dianthe, Lychnides, Coronariæ; fi vero primo anno flores producant, ingruente Hyeme pereant, fi floribus carent, tertium et quartum perfæpe abfolvunt annum.

Mufa centum fæpe in hortis Belgarum vidit annos; floribus vero femel explicatis, nulla ars, nulla experientia impediet, quin Caulis ejus fuperbus fequenti anno fatalem fubeat interitum.

Corypha excrefcit fterilis per triginta et quinque annos ad feptuaginta pedum altitudinem, et hinc per quatuor menfes ad triginta adhuc pedes affurgit, florei, fructumque eodem anno producit, quibus abfolutis tota emoritur. (Hort. Cliff. 482.)

Lavatera (arborea) foliis feptem angularibus obtufis, plicatis villofis, Caule fruticofo, floribus ad alas confertis. (Hort. Cliff. 348.) in altitudinem Pyri arboris furgit, dura Hyemis frigora bene ferens, femel vero, uno licet, decorata flore,

nec

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nec auxiliatrices hortulanorum Manus, nec Hybernacula aut Apparatus omnes, imminente brumali frigore, interitum illius avertere quæant.

> Linn. Amœn. Acad. Tom. 1. 375, 376. Ed. ter. Erlang. 1787.

Attentione denique dignum eft, quomodo in Rapa radix pulpa medullari primo anno completa et craffa, in fequenti mox anno cava, cum caulem fert floresque ac femina, pulpam hanc ex imo fundo in Florem usque tollat, adeo ut tota in femina ingredi videatur, totque in vitas difpertiri, quot inde novæ plantæ oriantur.

> Linnæi difquifitio de Sexu Plant. ab Ac. Imp. Scient. Petr. præmio ornata, 1760.

116. ——tellus ubi lapfa feraci

Semina concepit gremio, falibusque liquatis Jam laxæ patuere viæ: vagus humor hiantes Arietat in tubulos,-----

Semine terræ commiffo humor feu fuccus nutritius, duplici filtratione per feminis tegumenta et Plantulæ ipfius membranulam nulam depuratus, a foliorum pulpa imbibitur, cumque eorum falinis et oleofis particulis commixtus, idoneum radiculæ nutrimentum fuppeditat. Hæc autem primum germinans tunicas difrumpit, et producta in terram defcendit, indidemque nutrimentum et fibi haurit et foliis feminalibus redit, quæ deinde aucta et explicata e terra erumpunt, tegumenta dilacerata exuunt, inque longitudinem et latitudinem extenduntur, rariores tamen magisque fpongiofæ lentæ quoque et fibrofæ evadunt.

J. Ray. Hift. Plant. Lib. 1. 28.

126. Parva latet primo, mox eminet herbula, versis In folia uberibus, Cæloque exultat aperto.

In omnibus quæ unquam diffecui idoneæ Magnitudinis feminibus plantulam feminalem femper inveni, in nonnullis perfecte efformatam, ut partes ejus omnes nudis etiam oculis poffent difcerni, et digitis a fe invicem diduci, in aliis minus perfectam, certe partes ejus non ita a me potuerunt difcerni.

> J. Ray. Hift. Plant. Lib. 1. 26. H 2 Semina

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Semina Plantarum evolvamus, fufpenfa Manu intueamur partes conftituentes, obfervabimus intra tunicas latere Cotyledones, et intra has Plantæ Compendium. Incipiamus ab evidentioribus : fumamus femen Nymphæ Nelumbo dictæ, et referatis clauftris, videbimus plantam petiolis foliisque peltatis inftructam, ita omnibus numeris perfectam, ut quivis Botanicus facillime dignofcat plantam ipfius feminis a reliquis omnibus.

> Linn. Amæn. Acad. Tom. v. Sec. 12. 114. Ed. fecond, Erlang. 8vo. 1788.

In quocunque femine polline Antherarum fœcundato, tota continetur Planta, omnibus Partibus perfecta, licet non ita femper diftinctæ appareant, ut oculis poffint difcerni. In feminibus Nymphæ Nelumbo dictæ N. D. Præfes folia hujus Plantæ tam perfpicue vidit, ut ex illis femina dignofceret. Idem ipfi contigit, dum femina Liriodendri Tulipiferæ aperiret.

> Linn. Amæn. Acad. Tom. v1. C. 8. Sec. 9. 380. Ed. fecond, Erlang. 8vo. 1789.

Jucundiffimum interea est spectaculum in Gemmis Hepaticæ et Pedicularis hirfutæ sub terra latitantibus, in Gemmis fruticis [97]

fruticis Daphnes Mezerei, nec non intra balin flipitis Ofmundæ Lunariæ, perfectum confpicere Plantam futuri Anni,* omnibus fuis partibus eruendam, annuo fpatio antequam prodeat. Immo, Radix omnis Plantæ perennis infra terram profert Gemmam futuri Anni. Nuper etiam obfervavit Nobiliff. D. Profeffor a Linne (Junior) in Radice Anemonis dichotomæ gemmas alternatim pofitas, quarum prima feu maxima continet plantam futuri Anni 1764. Secunda, tertia, quarta, et quousque demum numerari poffint, fuccedentium Annorum herbas, exemplum fane fingulare, quod hic folum attuliffe fufficiat.

> Linn. Amœn. Acad. Tom. v1. C. 8. Sec. 10. 383. Ed. fecond, Erlang. 1789.

128. Quisquis amas flores, cave, barbara dextra trucidet Hæc folia ante diem,—____

Flores omnes (observante Greuio) non secus quam Surculi perfecte formantur omnibus suis partibus absolutis tribus aut

H 3

quatuor

* Philof. Bot. 37.

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quatuor menfibus, et interdum dimidio anno, aut etiam amplius, antequam in Lucem et Conspectum prodeunt. Adeo ut perennium herbarum omniumque in genere Arborum et Fruticum, qui cenfentur anni cujufcunque flores, anni illius revera non funt, fed diu ante extiterunt, præcedente fcil. anno integram omnium partium formam et difpofitionem adepti: ut fingularum gemmas diffecando patebit. Sic Flos Mezerei, qui Januario mense interdum aperitur, circum medium Augustum anni præcedentis integre formabatur: quo tempore foliis gemmæ viribus caute detractis floris petala ejusdemque apices, feminis conceptaculum cingentes, perspicillo etiam mediocri clare et distincte visibilia redduntur. Alia exempla adducit laudatus Auctor, quæ apud ipfum vide. Tempus autem, quo Flos generatur feu formatur, a nemine ante fe observatum miratur. Invenio tamen in Lunaria minore tempus illud ab oculatiffimo F. Columna observatum. In hac specie (inquit) omnes Plantæ in imo petiolo fupra radicem folliculum quendam habent, veluti Ari florem exiguum, in quo plantulam exiguam, veluti Fœtum complicatum extare vidi, intra follicnlum, uteri vicem gerentem

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rentem integram, foliofum tantum quæ racemo vidua erat, poft annum proferendam proferendam et quæ racemofa cum ipfo exiguo fed integro racemo convolutam. Et hoc mirum Naturæ inftitutum. Alias plantas fimili modo infra terram uterum gerere agnovimus, et fuo tempore proferre, fed non anno integro, et forfan non medio, verum a nova radicis ipfius extumefcentia, ut in Bulbofis quibufdam, in quibus intra Bulbum ipfum fpicatum cauliculum obfervavimus, fuo tempore proferendum.

J. Ray. Hift. Plant. Lib. 1. C. 8.

 142. Ac veluti, quoties spirarum amplexibus arctis Porrigitur, summaque imam Cor parte refugit, Sanguineum elidens amnem vomit, ille repente, Qua fuga, dives opum ruit :-----

Plantis nec eft Cor, nec idem opus eft; eodem enim modo vivunt, quo Polypus in Regno Animali; Humor namque Aeri immixtus, per fua vafa propellitur, retro vero non circulatur.

Linn. Amœn. Acad. Sponfal Plantarum. Tom. 1. 377. Ed. tert. 8vo. Erlang. 1787.

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152. Haud aliter fuccos ut hiansque premensque vicissim Vere novo bibulis hausit radicibus arbor, Fit via vi, tortis per viscera callibus humor Tollitur in sublime, sluentes undique Rivi Truncum animant,———

De Succi Nutritii afcenfu funt variæ Hypothefes, quas plerumque retulit J. Ray-----

Quomodo Succus nutritius per Fibrarum Poros Arborum etiam altiffimarum fumma faftigia confcendat, mihi non penitus perfpectum fateor. Aquam in tenues Tubulos utrinque apertos, perpendiculariter etiam erectos aliquousque afcendere experientia conftat, eoque altius quo anguftiores funt Tubi. Quis vero iftius Afcenfus Terminus fit, certufne an incertus, et pro anguftia Tuborum in antum altior, ut in anguftiffimis ad excelfarum etiam arborum fummos apiccs evadat, me latet. Contrarium tamen videtur cum, annotante nobiliffimo Boylio, fatis difficulter ad tres quatuorve uncias afcendat. Quo impulfore hoc fiat, difficile eft inveftigare. Aquam equidem in anguftiores meatus, quam Aerem, vel fponte fe infinuare, vel vi compelli poffe, adeoque

adeoque Tubulorum angustias Aeri inpervias fubire, experimenta evincunt, quin scilicet Aqua minoribus particulis componitur quam Aer. Cum ergo fibrarum cava ab angustias suas Aerem excludant, Aquam admittant, externi autem Aeris Gravitas effectum fuum fortiatur, quidni Humorem in Fibras furfum compellet, ad eam fcilicet altitudinem, donec ad æquilibrium cum Aere externo veniat, hoc est ad triginta duorum plus minus pedum? Hæc quamvis ratiocinanti verifimilia videantur, fi tamen experientiam confulas, longe aliter rem se habere deprehendes; siquidem nobiliffimus Boylius Aquam in iftius modi Tubulis filtrifve non minus intra Recipiens feu Vas magnum Aere exhauftum sufpendi quam extra in Aere libero et aperto, experiundo didicit et nos docuit.----Verum (ut id concedatur) Arbores altiffimæ duplo triplove hanc menfuram excedunt. Alia ergo adhuc Afcenfus caufa, faltem adjuvans, quærenda eft. Experientia conftat Aquam in Vaporem refolutam, et in minima divifam Gravitatem suam amittere, et per Aerem medium ascendere, quæcunque tandem Gravitatis causa sit. Videtur ergo ut Gravitas suum sortiri possit effectum, requiri

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quiri ut Corpus grave aliquam habeat molem et magnitudinem; alias enim (ut vidimus) fi in minima dividatur fieri poteft ut a fluido cui innatant ejus Particulæ vel fustentari poffit, ut Metalla etiam ponderofiffima in Menstruis eadem in minima folventibus, vel etiam furfum compelli, ut Aqua in Vaporem refoluta in Aere. Forte ergo Succi in anguftiffimis fibrarum Canaliculis in tenuiffima filamenta divisio ad Afcenfum ejus promovendum concurrere poteft.-D.Grew* afcenfum fucci in plantarum Vafis partim Vaforum angustiæ, partim Parenchymatis vafa ambientis, ex innumeris Veficulis compositi preffuræ attribuit. Hæ enim Vesiculæ ad ingreffum alicujus Liquoris naturali quadam propensione fe dilatant, ut in Spongiis apparet, quarum textura Plantarum Parenchymati non adeo diffimilis eft. Parenchyma ergo Succo repletum et intumescens continuum sefe dilatandi et extendendi conatum exferit, unde et vafa una comprimat, et coarctet necesse eft, adeoque et Succum furfum compellat. Verum cum compreffio utrinque tam deorfum quam furfum effectum

* N. Grew. Anatomy of Plants.

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effectum fuum fortiatur, non video, quin Afcenfum Succi initio impediat, nifi Valvulæ obstent, quas neque nos, neque D. Grew, ob rationes superius dictas admittimus. Adde quod unde oriatur hæc fefe dilatandi propenfio in Parenchymate Plantarum, explicatione ulteriori indiget .--- Nos equidem Succum eodem fere modo Plantarum Fibros fubire et confcendere, quæ Aqua Panis aut Spongiæ Poros, Pannique linei laneive lacinias, aut aliud filtrum folet, concedimus. Fibrarum etiam Structura et Conformatio (ut obfervat D. Malphigius) Liquoris Afcenfum adjuvat. Sunt enim fibræ tubulofa Corpora e Corpufculis plurimis concavis, quadratis, aut interdum orbicularibus, aliufve Figuræ, invicem hiantibus composita. Subintrans itaque Humor (D. Malphigii verba funt*) furfum afcendit et quafi fufpenditur. Singula namque Portio quæ Fibrarum fruftulo unit, cum parum interius emineat, Valvulæ vices fupplet, et ita minima quælibet Guttula veluti per Funem, feu per Gradus ad ingens deducitur fastigium. Quænam autem

* Anatome Plantarum. Pars 1. Pag. 5.

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tem Afcenfus hujufce caufa efficiens feu impulfiva fit, quæ fuccum furfum adigat et compellat, nos hactenus latet; nec enim in caufis affignatis nobifmetipfis fatisfecimus.

J. Ray, Hift. Plant. Tom. 1. C. 17. 31. If we take a fmall Glafs Bolt-head, heat the Bole of it at the Candle, and put the End of the Stem immediately into Water, that Fluid, on the cooling of the Machine will be made vifibly to rife up the Stem into the Head on the Condenfation of the Air before expanded by the Heat .- This Experiment will, in fome Part intimate to us the Progrefs and Rife of the vegetative Sap, with the Caufe of fuch Rife. The Head of the Machine reprefents the extreme and tender Parts of the Plant; the included denfe Air, the Fluids lodged in those Extremities, and in general those contained in the Cells of the whole Tree. The Heat fupplied denotes that of the Sun in the Day-time, which not only immediately acts upon and attenuates the Viscidities of the Plant, but also ferves to dilate and enlarge the Cavities of the Plant, which makes it enlarge and fhoot. The Liquor rifing in the Stem of the Glafs fignifies that of the Juices imbibed from the Earth

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Earth by the Fibres of the Root, whence they pafs by fmall Canals up the Body of the Tree forwarded probably alfo by the Attraction of Cohefion within, as well as by the Preffure of the Atmosphere without, especially when the Fluids come to shrink and be again condensed in the more tender Parts of the Plant by the succeeding Cold of the Night.

Clare, on Fluids, 223.

159. ——diversa redit par vascula præceps Radicemque petit succo miscenda recenti.

Humorem a radice in Truncum afcendentem iterum defcendere pluribus nec indoctis judicium fuit. Inter hujufce Syftematis Fautores præcipuum locum jure fibi vindicare poteft P. Blair, et

-----Si Pergama dextra

Defendi poffent etiam hac defenfa fuiffent,

Id tamen falaciffimum deprehenditur, et, ut clar. G. Hales fufius demonstravit, humorem a radice per Truncum ad Ramos delatum per transpirationem egredi recens experientia [106]

entia fat fuperque docuit.-Vide G. Hales. Vegetable Statics Chap. 1V. paffim.

Sol agit in Terram regelando, calefaciendo, et præparando uti focus in affaturam verfatilem, ad cujus maturitatem certa quantitas caloris requiritur. Sol enim calore fuo pellit fuccum radiculis hauftum per arborum canales, non redeuntem noctu, fed quotidie addendo auget effectum.

Iter. Scand. 24. Plantarum Ventriculus eft Terra, Vafa chylifera Radix, Offa Truncus, Pulmonis Folia, Cor calor.

Fund. Botan. S. 147.

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craffa, Vellere moliffimo intenfe flavo obvestita. Stipites pedales S. sefquipedales virides, læves obsolete angulari: Frons bipinnata: Foliolis oblongis: infimis oppositis; reliquis alternis, axillis patulis. Pinnæ lanceolatæ, acutæ, pinnatifidæ lobis acutis apice ferratis. Sunt hæ frondes glabræ, nec frutificationem obtinui, sed ex facie huc retuli.

> Linnæi Species Plantarum. Tom. 11. 1553. Ed. Holm. 1763.

Ab Er. Darwin M. D. vivis coloribus feliciffime depingitur.
E'en round the Pole the Flames of Love afpire
And icy Bofoms feel the fecret Fire :
Cradled in Snow and fann'd by Arctic Air,
Shines, gentle Barometz ! thy golden Hair :
Rooted in Earth each cloven foot defcends,
And round and round her flexile Neck fhe bends;
Crops the grey coral Mofs and hoary Thyme,
Or laps with rofy Tongue the melting Rime;
Eyes with mute Tendernefs her diftant Dam,
Or feems to bleet a vegetable Lamb.

Loves of the Plants. 30. Multæ [108]

Multæ enimvero de hac Planta Fabulæ narrantur. Tres adjecimus ejufdem Figuras, quarum prima extat in Act. Ph. Reg. Lond, fecunda in Editione Silvæ et Terræ Js. Evelyn, quam cl. A. Hunter nuper dedit, et tertia ex delineatione D. de la Croix.

The Figure reprefents what is commonly, but falfely called. the Tartarian Lamb, fent down from thence by Mr. Buckley. This was more than a Foot long, as big as one's Wrift, having feveral Protuberances, and towards the End fome Foot Stalks, about three or four Inches long, exactly like Foot Stalks of Ferns both without and within. Most part of this was covered with a Down of a Dark yellowifh Snuff Colour, fhining like Silk, fome of it a quarter of an Inch long .- This Down is commonly used for fpitting of Blood, about fix Grains going to a Dofe, and three Dofes pretended to cure fuch a Hæmorrhage. In Jamaica are many fcandent and tree Ferns, which grow on to the bignefs of Trees, and have fuch a Kind of Lanugo on them, and fome of the Capillaries have fomething like it.-It feemed to be thaped by Art to imitate a Lamb, the Roots or climb-

ing

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ing Parts being made to refemble the Body, and the extant Foot Stalks the Legs. This Down is taken notice of by Dr. Merret, at the latter End of Dr. Grew's Muf. Soc. Reg. by the Name of Poco Sempie, a Golden Mofs, and is there faid to be a Cordial. I have been affured by Mr. Brown, who has made very good Obfervations in the Eaft Indies, that he has been told by thofe who lived in China, that this Down or Hair is ufed by them for the flopping of Blood in fresh Wounds as Cobwebs are with us, and that they have it in fo great Effeem, that few houfes are without it, but on Trials I have made of it, though I may believe it innocent, yet I am fure it is not infallible.

Philof. Tranf. Abridg. by Lowthorp, Vol. 11. 646. This Vegetable is called the Tartarian Lamb from its Refemblance in Shape to that Animal. It has fomething like four Feet, and its Body is covered with a Kind of Down. Travellers report that it will fuffer no Vegetable to grow within a certain Diffance of its Seat.

> Hunter's Evelyn's Terra added to the Silva, Vol. 11. 248.

De

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De hujufce Plantæ tamen Figura naturali adhuc dubitandum eft. Eam usquequaque quæritavit J. Bell, et re bene explorata arti plus quam Naturæ Formam fabulofam debere videtur.

Before I leave Aftracan it may be proper to rectify a miftaken Opinion, which I have observed frequently to occur in grave German Authors, who, in treating of the remarkable Things of this Country, relate that there grows in this Defart, or Stepp adjoining to Aftracan, in fome Plenty, a certain Shrub or Plant, called in the Ruffian Language, Tartafky Borafhka, i. e. Tartarian Lamb. With the Skin of which the Caps of the Armenians, Perfians, Tartars, &c. &c. are faced. They also write, that this Tartafky Borashka partakes of animal as well as vegetative Life, that it eats up and devours all the Grafs and Weeds within its reach. Though it may be thought that an Opinion fo very abfurd could find no Credit with People of the meaneft Underftanding, yet I have converfed with fome who were much inclined to believe it, fo very prevalent is the prodigious and abfurd with fome Part of Mankind .- In fearch of this wonderful

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derful Plant I walked many a Mile accompanied by Tartars who inhabit thefe Defarts; but all I could find out were fome dry Bufhes fcattered here and there, which grow on a fingle Stalk, with a bufhy Top of a brownifh Colour; the Stalk is about eighteen Inches high, the Top confifting of fharp prickly Leaves.—It is true that no Grafs or Weeds grow within the Circle of its Shade; a Property natural to many other Plants here and elfewhere. After a further Enquiry of the more fenfible and experienced among the Tartars, I found they laughed at it as a ridiculous Fable.

Bell's Journey to Ifpahan. 8vo. Ed. Vol. 1. 49. Idem refert Abbas Chappe d'Auteroche in fuo Itin. Tatarico, qui pari Industria nec feliciori forte Agnum Scythicum requifivit.

188. Afpicis ut nulla Stratiotes fede moretur. Στρατίωτης δ έπι των θδατων φυδμενος, δι δε ποτάμιου. spaτίωτην καλέσιν ώνομαςαι δε δία τό επίνηχεσθαι τοις θδασι και χωρίς ρίζης ζήν.

I 2

Stratiotes

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Stratiotes in Aquis nafcens, quem alii Stratiotem fluviatilem appellant, ex eo cognomentum traxit quod aquis fupernatat, & fine Radice vivit.

Diafcorides. Lib. 1 v. C. 102. Ed. Saracen. P. 283. Planta tota feffili Bafi Nilo incubat, aquis innatans citra Radicem, quamvis radicum vicem demiffa terram verfus tenuiffima fibrarum veluti Filamenta fuftineant.

> Vefling, Obferv. in Alpin. Ægypt. Plant. C. 35. Vide etiam Alpinum de Plant. Ægypt. C. 35.

200. It Virgo in furias,-

Ridenda eft mehercule talis Fabula, fed æque abfurdum eft id, quod de Atropha Mandragora dicitur.

You have heard of the Mandrake's Groan, and of "Shrieks, like Mandrakes torn out of the Earth :" Superflition having endued this Plant with a Sort of animal Life, fatal to whofoever prefumed to deftroy it, by diging up the Root. It was famous, as Opium now, for procuring Sleep; whence Cleopatra calls for Mandragora, "that fhe might fleep the great Gap of Time her Antony is away." And the vile Iago [113]

Iago boafts that " not Poppy, nor Mandragora, nor all the drowfy Syrups of the World, shall ever med'cine Othello to the fweet Sleep which he had Yefterday." Since the Mandrake groans and shrieks when injured, it must needs have a human Form; and accordingly fuch have been carried about for Sale, notwithstanding the Danger that attends the procuring it; but this is cunningly avoided by tying a Dog to the Root, and thus making the blind Fury of the poor Mandrake fall on the innocent Dog, inftead of the Aggreffor. These pretended Mandrakes, are faid to be Roots of Angelica or Bryony, either cut into Form, or compelled to grow through earthen Moulds put into the Ground for this Purpole; they were used in magical Incantations; and though thefe are now pretty much out of Fafhion, yet I have had them very gravely offered me for fale.

Martyn's Elements of Botany. 197. fecond Ed. Vide tamen Arboris Gementis fingularem Hiftoriam apud Guliel. Gilpin. Foreft Scenery, Vol. 1. 162.

I 3

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212. — fonipes ferrato si pede sacris Audeat insultare jugis, hostem herba petulcum Impetit,——

----- Credat Judæus Appella Non ego.-----fed de noftri Auctoris Credulitate vide 328. Vorticuli totis connixi.----

226. Adde Potestates varias Cælique Solique Et Lymphæ nutricis opes,----

> Nec vero Terræ ferre omnes omnia poffunt. Fluminibus Salices, craffisque paludibus Alni Nafcuntur, fteriles faxofis montibus Orni: Litora Myrtetis lætiffima: denique apertos Bacchus amat colles, Aquilonem & frigora Taxi. Afpice & extremis domitum cultoribus orbem, Eoasque domos Arabum, pictosque Gelonos. Divifæ arboribus patriæ. Sola India nigrum Fert Ebenum: folis eft Thurea Virga Sabæis. P. Virgilii Georg. Lib. 11. 109. Namque

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Namque non omnia in omnibus locis nafci docuimus, nec translata vivere. Hoc alias fastidio, alias contumacia, sæpius imbellicitate eorum quæ tranferantur evenit : alias Cœlo invidente, alias Solo repugnante, Fastidit Balfamum alibi nafci : nata Affyria malus alibi ferre ; nec non et Palma nafci ubique aut nata parere : vel cum promifit etiam oftenditque ea educare, quæ tanquam invita peperit. Non habet vires Frutex Cinnami in Syriæ vicina perveniendi. Non ferunt Amomi nardi deliciæ, ne in Arabia quidem ex India, et nave peregrinari. Tentavit enim Seleucus Rex. Illud maxime mirum ipfas Arbores plerumque exorari ut vivant, atque transmigrant : aliquando et a folo impetrari, ut alienas alat, advenasque nutriat : Cœlum nullo modo flecti. Vivit in Italia piperis arbor : Cafiæ vero etiam in Septentrionali plaga: vixit in Lydia Thuris: fed unde forbentes Succum omnem ex iis Soles coquentesque Lachrymam ?---Illud proxime mirum, mutari naturam in iifdem, atque pro indivifo valere. Cedrum æftuofis Partibus dederat et in Lyciis Phrygiisque Montibus nafcitur. Frigus inimicum Lauro fecerat, fed in Olympo copiofior nulla eft. Circa Bofphorum

I 4

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Bofphorum Cimmerium in Panticapæo Urbe, omni modo laboravit Mithridates Rex, et ceteri Incolæ, facrorum certe caufa, Laurum Myrtumque habere: non contigit cum Teporis Arbores abundent ibi, Punicæ, Ficique jam Mali et Piri laudatiffimæ.

> Plin. Hift. Nat. Lib. xv1. Sec. 58. Ed. Harduin. 4to. Tom. 111. 271.

Μεγάλη δε διαφορα ωρός καρπόν και ακαρπίαν και ή των τόωων φύσις. ὦσωερ ἐωί τε τῆς Περσίας εχει και τών φοινίκων. ή μεν ἐν Αἰγύπἰψ καρποφορεί, και ειων τών ωλησίων τόωων. ἐν Ῥόδψ δε μέχρι τν ἀνθείν μόνον ἀφικνείται. δ δε φοίνιξ περί μεν Βαβυλώνα θαυμαςῶς· ἐν τῆ Ἑλλάδι δε, ἐδε πεπαίνει. παρ ἐνίοις δε ὅλως ἐδε ωροφαίνει καρωόν ὅμοίως δε και ἕτερα ωλέιω τοιαῦτά ἐςιν.

Diferimen autem ad fæcunditatem fterilitatemque fummum vel locorum natura facere poteft : ut in Perfica, Palmisque patet. Perfica enim in Ægypto & locis proximis frutificat, quanquam in Rhodo usque florem duntaxat devenit. Palma apud Babylonem fructum mirum in modum largitur. In Græcia vero ne fructum quidem maturat : apudque nonnullos [117]

nullos nec fructum ullum oftendit. Simili modo etiam alia pleraque hujufmodi percipiuntur.

Theoph. Hift. Plant. Lib. 111. C. 5. Vide etiam Ælian. de Nat. Animal. Lib. VIII. C. 21. Plinii Hift. Nat. Lib. 11. Sec. 106. Ed. Harduin. 4to. 252. Senec. Quæft. Nat. C. 21. 872. Arift. Lib. 111. Hift. Animal. C. 10.—et præ omnibus clariffimum Guliel. Falconer, M. D. " Effay on Climate," qui mira Eruditione et Induftria Rem totam exantlavit.

240. Momoniæ in pratis Limerici mænia propter Impete præcipiti latrantum fubter aquarum, Sive falo venere, ruant fub montibus altis, Eruta deferuit dominum, pontoque tetendit Infula.

Idem in agro Cumbrienfe accidiffe videtur, quod Gulielmus Gilpin in Itin. fuo pulcherrime defcripfit.

On the 16th of November, 1771, in a dark and tempeftuous Night, the Inhabitants of the Plain were alarmed with a dreadful Crafh, which they could in no way account for. Many of them were then abroad in the Fields, watching their [118]

their Cattle; left the Efk, which was rifing violently in the Storm, fhould carry them off. None of the miferable People could conceive the Noife they heard to proceed from any but the Overflowing of the River in fome Shape. though to them unaccountable. Such indeed as lived near the Source of the Eruption, were fenfible that the Noife came in a different Direction; but were equally at a Lofs for the Caufe. In the mean Time, the enormous Mafs of fluid Subflance, which had burft from the Mofs, (Solway) moved flowly on, fpreading itfelf more and more as it got poffeffion of the Plain. Some of the Inhabitants, through the Terror of the Night could plainly difcover it advancing, like a moving Hill. This was in fact the Cafe, for the gufh of Mud carried before it, through the first two or three hundred Yards of its Courfe, a Part of the Breaft-work, which though low, was yet feveral Feet in perpendicular Height.-But it foon deposited this folid Mass and became a heavy Fluid. One Houfe after another is fpread round -filled-and crushed into Ruin; just giving Time to the terrified Inhabitants to efcape. Scarce any thing was faved except

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except their Lives: nothing of their Furniture: few of their Cattle. Some People were even furprifed in their Beds, and had the additional diftrefs of flying naked from the Ruin. This dreadful Inundation, though the firft Shock of it was the most tremendous, continued still spreading for many Weeks till it covered the whole Plain.—An Area of five hundred Acres, and, like molten Lead, poured into a Mould, filled up the Hollows of it, lying in some Parts thirty or forty Feet deep, reducing the whole to one level Surface.

> Obfervations on Picturesque Beauty made in 1772. Vol. 11. 136. fecond Ed.

247. Andomarum contra fic nant Delphinia Contis Haud magni funt hæ duæ Infulæ quas vidi fæpiffime.—In variis regionibus occurrunt hæ Πλοαδες, ut teftantur Hift. Nat. et Geograph. Auctores.

Lacus est in similitudinem jacentis Rotæ circumscriptus, et undique æqualis; nullus finus, obliquitas nulla, omnia dimensa, paria et quass Artificis manu cavata et excisa. Color Cœruleo [120 -]

Cœruleo albidior ; viridior et preffior Sulphuris : Odor Saporque medicatus : vis, qua fracta folidantur ; Spatium modicum, quod tamen fentiat ventos, et fluctibus intumefcat. Nulla in hoc navis (facer enim eft) fed innatant Infulæ herbidæ omnes arundine et junco tectæ, quæque alia fæcundior palus; ipfaque illa extremitas lacus effert. Sua cuique figura ut modus: cunctis Margo derafus quia frequenter vel litori vel fibi illifæ terunt terunturque. Par omnibus altitudo, par levitas: quippe in speciem carinæ humili radice descendunt. Hæc ab omni latere perspicitur. Eadem aqua pariter fufpenfa et merfa. Interdum junctæ copulatæque et continenti fimiles funt; interdum difcordantibus Ventis digeruntur: nonnunquam deftitutæ tranquillitate, fingulæ fluitant. Sæpe minores majoribus, velut Cymbulæ onerariis, adhærefcunt; fæpe inter fe majores, minoresque quafi curfum certamenque defumunt ; rurfus omnes in eundem locum appulfæ, qua steterunt, promovent terram, et modo hac, modo illac, lacum reddunt auferuntque : ac demum, quum medium tenuere non contrahunt. Constat, pecora herbas feguuta, fic in Infulas, ut in extremam ripam,

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pam, procedere folere, nec prius intelligere mobile folum, quam litore abrepta, quafi illata et impofita circum fufum undique lacum pavent; mox quo tulerit ventus egreffa, non magis fe defcendiffe fentire, quam fenferint afcendiffe.

C. Plinii Secundi Epift. Lib. VIII. 21. Τῶν δὲ νησων τῶν ϖλοάδων τῶν ἐν Ο'ξχομενῷ, τὰ μὲν μεγέθη πανδοδαϖὰ τυγχάνει· τὸ δὲ μέγιςον ἀυτῶν ἐςιν δσον τξιῶν ςαδίων τὴν πεξίμετζον. ἐν Αἰγύπθῳ δὲ μεγάλας σφόδξα συνίςασθαι, ὥςτε καὶ ῦς ἐν ἀυτοῖς ἐγγίνεσθαι πολλές. ἕς καὶ κυψηγετἕσι διαδαίνονθες.

Infulis autem fluitantibus, quæ in Orchomeno funt, magnitudo utique multifaria, fed quæ ampliffima ad ternorum ambitum fladiorum fpectatur. At in Ægypto magnæ admodum coagmentantur, ut & fues permulti in eis nafcantur, quos incolæ tranfeuntes venari confuevere.

Theophraft. Hift. Plant. Lib. 1V. C. 13. Ipfe ad Cutilias natantem infulam vidi. Alia in Vadimonis lacu vehitur, alia in lacu Statonienfi. Cutiliarum Infula et arbores habet, et Herbas nutrit, tamen Aqua fuftinetur : et in hanc atque illam partem non tantum vento impellitur fed fed et aura. Nec unquam illi per diem et nochem in uno loco flatio eft: adeo movetur levi flatu. Huic duplex caufa eft. Aquæ gravitas medicatæ, et ab hoc ponderofæ, et ipfius infulæ materia vectabilis, quæ non eft corporis folidi quamvis arbores alat. Fortaffe enim leves truncos, frondefque in lacu fparfas, pinguis humor apprehendit et vinxit.

Senec. Nat. Quæft. Lib. 111. C. 25.

Vide etiam Plinii Hift. Nat. Lib. 11. C. 94.—Varenii Geograph. C. 18. Propositio 14. P. 215.—Cantab. 1712. 8vo. et Walther de Infulis natantibus Upfal. 1770.

250. Minofæ labor est Naturam aperire latentem.

Weak with nice Senfe the chafte Minofa flands, From each rude Touch withdraws her timid Hands; Oft as light Clouds o'erpafs the fummer Glade Alarm'd fhe trembles at the moving Shade, And feels alive through all her tender Form The whifper'd Murmurs of the gathering Storm; Shuts her fweet Eye-lids to approaching Night, And hails with frefhen'd Charms the rifing Light.

Datur

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Datur contractio ex Frigore, quod corporum fluidorum præfertim in vaporem refolutorum, motum illico fiftit eaque in anguftiis fpatium coarctat : atque ex hoc genere videtur effe contractio illa in Foliis plantarum Mimofarum de qua agitur. Frigus enim feu Digiti, feu ambientis, fucci in nervis motum expanfivum cohibet, ejus influxam magna ex parte fiftit, unde fponte fe contrahunt fibræ et foliorum lobos una adducunt ; non fecus ac idem frigus corporis noftri autem condenfare et corrugare, uti e contrario calor eandem extendere folet. Lobi autem Foliorum introrfum ad fe mutuo trahuntur, quoniam fortaffe Fibrillæ in nervis fuperiores ficciores funt adeoque promptius et citius contrahuntur, inferiores autem molliores, adeoque facilius cedant et extenduntur.

J. Ray. Hift. Plant. Lib. 1. C. 2.

Plus habent ingenii forfan quam veritatis hæ duæ noftri auctoris et J. Ray de Mimofa Hypothefes, et clar. Erafmo Darwin potius affentior, nihil adhuc de ejus Collapfione certum effe arbitranti. Ita fane loquitur.

Naturalists

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Naturalists have not yet explained the immediate Caufe of the Collapsing of the Sensitive Plant. The Leaves meet and clofe in the Night, during the Sleep of the Plant, or when exposed to much Cold in the Day-time, in the fame Manner as when they are affected by external Violence, folding their upper Surfaces together, and in part over each other like Scales or Tiles, fo as to expose as little of the upper Surface as may be to the Air, but do not indeed collapfe quite fo far fince I have found, when touched in the Night during their Sleep, they fall ftill farther, efpecially when touched in the Foot-stalks, between the Stems and Leaflets, which feems to be their most fensible or irritable Part. Now as their Situation after being exposed to external Violence refembles their Sleep, but with a greater Degree of Collapfe, may it not be owing to a numbrefs on a Paralyfis confequent to too violent* Irritation like the Faintings of Animals from Pain or Fatigue.

Loves of the Plants. 32.

271. inde

* Vide Gmelin-de Irritatione Vegetabilium in Christiani F. Ludwig Delectu opusculorum ad Scientiam Naturalem spectantium. 8vo. Lipf. 1790. et illustrem Comitem dal Covolo-Discorso della Irritabi[125]

271. ____inde, fatifcunt

Stamina fibrarum, & traxere foluta ruinam. Si verum effet quod narratur, ingeniofiffima certe eft hæc Hypothefis, fed de Flore ipfo adhuc etiam dubito.

306. Affines fibi quisque fecere per Axem, Et rectis fugerent æternum callibus ambo, Ni densæ obstarent Nebulæ, ____

Aliena prorfus et inutilis ad Philofophandum Propenfio. In eadem autem nonnulla eft inter Miltonum* Poetamque noftrum fimilitudo et id quod illuft. T. Newton in fuo celeb. Commentario ad Paradifum amiffum obfervavit, utroque certe convenit,**

K

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litate d' alcuni Fiori nuovamente scoperta in Firenzi. 1764. Clariff. Boerhaave folia Mimosæ Systole & Diastole gaudere dixit. Ind. alter. Plantarum Hort. Academ. Ludg. Batav.—P. 11. L. B. 1727. P. 55.

* Vide Paradifum Amiffum. Lib. x. Lin. 651. usque ad 706.

** In this Account of the Winds, is a needlefs Offentation of Learning. Thefe are the Foibles and weak Parts of our Author, and of thefe it may be truly faid,

Such labour'd Nothings in fo ftrange a Stile Amaze the Unlearn'd and make the Learn'd to fmile. Newton's Notes on Paradife Loft. B. x. 699.

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328. Vorticuli totis connixi viribus omnes Irruere in Chalybem,-----

Egregiæ credulitatis exemplum! ex Ferri prava et imperfecta Qualitate, Terræque Argillaceæ Humiditate id fæpius accidiffe arbitrarer. Sunt tamen qui fingularia nonnunquam aucupantur. Inter cos fortaffe Poetæ noftro et hic Locus eft. Si fas fit

----Parvis componere magna. " on peut dire de lui qu'il a bati Chalcedoine ayant le Rivage de Byfance devant les Yeux."*

344. Sed Petala & Calyces florum non dignor honore, Multum fane de definitione Floris altercati funt Botanici. Effentiam Floris in fuperbiente Corolla collocarunt haud Pauci, quam fententiam amplexus Knautius flores apetalos unquam dari negavit. Experientia vero et Autopfia ducibus, Plantas haud infrequenter occurrere patet, quarum aliæ Calyce deflituuntur, ut Tulipæ, Fritillariæ, &c. et aliæ Corolla, ut Gramina, Typha, Sparganium, Pinus. Aliæ Filamentis flaminum, ut Ariftolochia, aliæ demum ftylo, ut Tulipa Parnaffia. Omnes vero Flores, et tot quot unquam

* Montesquieu. De l'Esprit des Loix Livre x1. Chap. 6.

unquam exiftunt aut antheris inftruuntur, aut fligmatibus, aut ambobus fimul ornantur, ita ut in unaque fpecie vegetabilium antheras adeffe vel fligmata, et in hifce ergo Partibus conftituendam effe Effentiam Floris, nemo non videat.

Linn. Amæn. Acad. Tom. 1. 352. Ed. Erlang. 1787. Omnis Flos Antheris et Stigmatibus componitur.

Linn. Fund. Bot. 140.

354. ——vel fola ovaria cernas Enatis fupposta tubis, imposta placentis, Aut ambo juncta invenies: filamina gestat Cannabis hæc florens, ovaria Cannabis illa,

In flore adeffe debent organa genitalia utriusque Sexus. Obferves tamen quod non femper in uno eodemque Flore fint organa genitalia utriusque Sexus. Sufficiat quod in uno Flore adfint Organa genitalia mafculina, in altero fæminina.

Linn. Amæn. Acad. Tom. 1. 353. Ed. Erlang. 1787.

359. Nunquam ego stamineos vidi sobolescere flores, Post Venerem exhalant Animas,—

S' il arrive que sur un meme picd de Plante, il se recontre

K 2

des

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des Fleurs, qui n' entourent que des Organes Feminines et d' autres où fe trouvent les deux fexes: la Tenfion où le Gonflement des Organes Mafculines de celle-ci fe fait fi fubitement que les Lobes du Bouton cedant a leur Impetuofitè f' ecartent ça et la, avec une Celeritè furprenante. Dans cet Inftant, ces fougeux qui femblent ne chercher qu' à fatisfaire leurs violents tranfports, ne fentent pas plustot libres, qui faifant brusquement une decharge generale, un Tourbillon de Pouffiere, qui, fe repande, porte partout la Fecunditè, et par un etrange cataftrophe ils fe trouvent tellement epuizès, que dans le meme inftant qu' ils donnent la vie, ils fe procurent une morte fubite.

Vaillant Discourse fur la Structure desFleurs. 26.

ad

* Adon. di Marino. C. 1. St. 13.

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ad Littus Maris Mediterranei prima mane et Hora vefpertina fæpe egomet fenfi, necnon clar. Albert^{*} Haller in Phyfiologia fua idem notavit.

Porro per aerem odori plantarum Spiritus penitus oberrant, paffim adeo conferti, ut qui Ceyloniam Infulam præternavigant, ad aliquot Milliarium Ambrofiacos beatæ Regionis odores percipiant.

> Haller. Phyfiolog. Lib. VIII. Sec. 3 4to. Ed. 1761. Vol. III. 221.

Et Miltonus Nofter,

As when to them who fail
Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are paft
Mozambic, off at Sea North-eaft Winds blow
Sabæan Odors from the fpicy Shore
Of Araby the bleft; with fuch Delay
Well pleas'd they flack their Courfe, and many a League
Chear'd with the grateful Smell old Ocean fmiles.

Paradife Loft. Book 1V. 159.

K 3

Quem

Quemneque Fæmineis Maribusque, nec Hermaphroditis Annumerare queas Florem, de gente Spadonum est, Vel Monstrum infelix, ——

Luxuriantes flores nulli naturales fed omnes monstra funt: Pleni enim Eunuchi evaferunt, adeoque femper abortiunt. Multiplicati, non æque; Proliferi Monstroforum augent deformationem.

Linn. Fund. Botan. 150. Omnes Flores luxuriantes merito intra monfira collocamus, cum tranfmutentur partes effentiales, diverfamque induant figuram et Naturam, quod haud parum admirantur ignari, quibus flores pleni et multiplicati in deliciis funt.——— Quum Flores hi flaminibus deflituantur, privantur etiam organis genitalibus mafculinis, fligmata fecundantibus; nulla vero femina ante fecundationem, progerminare poffunt, ergo hi Flores feminibus careant neceffe eff; Dianthus, Hepatica, Cheiranthus, Tropæolum, Punica, Rofa, Ranunculus, Caltha, Lychnis, Viola, Leucoium, Pæonia, Narciffus flores ferunt plenos, quarum femina nunquam reportare licet, fed e ftolonibus multiplicandæ funt Plantæ.— Papaver,

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Papaver, Nigillam aliosque flores luxuriantes interdum femina proferre novimus, quia manent stamina eorum nonnulla pistillum fecundantia.

Linn. Amœn. Acad. Tom. 1. 379, 380. Ces Fleurs doubles qu'on admire dans les Parterres font des Monftres depourvus de la Facultè de produire leur femblable, dont la nature a douè tous les Etres organifès. Les Arbres Fruitiers font à-peu près dans le même cas par le Greffe; vous aurez beau planter des pepins de Poires et de Pommes des meilleurs especes, il n'en naitra jamais que des Sauvageons.

> Rouffeau, Lett. Element. fur la Botanique. Tom. XIV. 503. Ed. 8vo. Genev. 1782.

> > finie

409. His adjunt Calyces, ollis Natura negavit:

Si l' on demande pourquoi toutes les fleurs n' ont point de Calice, on repondra que celles qui font d'une confiftence epaiffe, ou chanuë, ainfi que les teguments de leurs ovaires, comme en la plupart des Plantes Liliaceès, à la Pulfatilla, &c. &c. &c. n'en avoient que faire, etant de leur Nature à l'epreuve de tout evenement. Et que le Createur dont l'in[132]

finie Sageffe eclate et se fait admirer jusque dans fes plus petits ouvrages n'en a donnè de bien marques qu'a trois fortes de fleurs. 1. a celles qui pour etre trop minces et trop delicates comme au Pavot, au Cifte, &c. &c. n'auroient peu fans cette espece de Surtout, refister aux moindres injures de Temps. 2. a celles qui pour avoir des Petales trop courtes et trop etroits, auroient expose à nud des Organes analogues a ceux que la Pudeur veut abfolument, que l'on cache, les quels fe feroient fletris et ufès avant que de pouvoir fervir. Telles font les Fleurs dè l' Elleborus niger, de l'Aconitum, de la Nigella, &c. &c. 3. Enfin il en a pourvù tout de celles dont la Chute auroit indubitablement etè fuivie, de la Perte des ovaires, qui pour se trouver composes et tres foiblement attachès autour d'une espece d'Axe comme dans les plantes Aviferes ou Labrieès dans les Borragineès, dans une partie des Malvacèes, &c. &c. fe feroient detachès au moindre Ebranlement s'ils n'euffent ete appuiès ou adossès d'un Calice; ou qui pour être d'une Etoffe fort legere, comme au Geranium a l'a Mauve, &c. &c. auroient bientot pouri par trop de Chaud où trop de Froid fans l' Abri de

[133]

de ce Rempart, qui le plus fouvent est double dans les Plantes Malveès.

Vaillant, Discours sur la Structure des Fleurs. 30.

419. _____fed omnes

Eminet una super mæstissima Granadilla.

Inter Plantas americanas, profecto non reticendum est Paffifloræ genus, quod e fingulari Structura fructificationis præfertim fuperflitiofos Romano-Catholicos in fui admirationem rapuit, cum in hisce fibi persuadebant Clavos, Coronam, Flagellam, Lanceam, et cetera cruciatuum ac torturæ Inftrumenta Salvatoris videre. Mox fama hujus floris totam fere Europam peragravit, tamque altas in animis creduli vulgi opinio hæc radices agere cæpit, ut hoc etiam tempore non folum Ruftici fed quoque Hortulanorum plerique ad ejus adspectum quadam admiratione afficiantur .- Plunkenetius novum nomen genericum flori huic impofuit, et eum, uno vocabulo Paffifloram nominavit, quodque tamen adhuc inter Systematicos ut convenientisfimum receptum est. -Itali fuere qui huic generi primum Granadillæ nomen impofuere.

[134]

impoluere, cum structura, figura et Color fructus in quibus. speciebus maximam præ se ferebat similitudinem cum fructu parvo Punicæ, in officinis Granatum dicto .- Flos Paffionis cur dictum fit hoc plantarum genus, docebit Joh. Baptift. Ferrarius, quando contendit paffionem Domini nostri, manu Amoris Divini, vivis infcriptum effe flori coloribus, dum partes ejufdem Coronam fpineam, Clavos, Flagellum reliquaque quibus cæfus, tortus, vulneratus et cruci affixus eft Salvator mundi, egregie exprimant inftrumenta .- Ut vero instrumenta Passionis Christi in hoc flore demonstrent. speciem Passifloræ incarnatæ foliis trilobis ferratis primitus detectam affumunt, in qua Folia trifida dicunt Lanceam qua Salvatoris pectus perforabatur, Cirrhos contortos flagella quibus cœfus, nectaria Sanguinis punctis coronam fpineam, piftilla inferne angustiora Clavos tres, quibus pedes et manus perforati.

> Linnæi, Amæn. Acad. Tom. 1. 212. 214. 241. Ed. 3d. Erlang. 1787.

Pulcher in America mofco redolentior eft Flos, Qui gerit occifi nobile stemma Dei.

Confcia

[135]

Confcia flagrorum croceo ftat in orbe columna,

Circumftant granis vulnera quinque rubris. Cum Clavis refidet fpinofum in Vertice fertum

Refperfus violam pingit ubique cruor. Vifitur in Planta foliis penetrabile Ferrum,

Sacrum quo fodit Lancea dira latus. Sed quæ vulnifici flores dant poma cadentes,

Ambrofius miscet nectareusque fapor. Portenti novitas, et consona Rebus imago

Adftruit antiquam clarificatque fidem. Miffaque Pontifici Romano circuit orbem

Fertque falutiferæ nuntia læta crucis.

Nierenberg. Hift. Nat. 229.

Ferventes etiam tum Granadilla per Æftus Prodit, Amazonii quam litore fluminis ortam, Ad nos extremo Peruvia misit ab orbe. Caule in fublimi Vallo prætendit acuto Spinarum in morem, patiens O Chrifte, tuorum Infcriptis foliis fumma inftrumenta dolorum.

Nam

[136]

Nam furgens flore e medio capita alta tricufpis Surfum tollit apex clavos imitatus aduncos.

Rapin. Lib. 1.

Sæpiffime et fumma diligentia Paffifloram obfervavi fed nihil unquam reperi, quod crucis vel clavorum fimilitudinem habuerit.

Ut paucis expediamus, confer Aldinum in Horto Farn. —In hac tota Planta Crux non apparet, nec Lanceam video. Corona ex 7² fpinis, quæ in hoc Flore debet confpici, merum figmentum eft. Alia ergo attuli, per vim contorfi, et idem in infinitis plantis facere poffim, et fic per confequens infinitæ forent plantæ Paffionis.

Ald. Hort. Farn. 49. 56.

431. Indicat & varias Petalorum Copia gentes.
Se gens hac uno vestit,—
Ut Convolvulus, Primula, &c. &c.

432. — Je pluribus illa. Duobus, ut Circæa, Commelina.—Tribus, ut Alifma, Sagittaria.—Quatuor, ut omnes Tetradynamiæ.—Quinque,

ut

[137]

ut Plantæ Umbelliferæ.-Sex, ut Tulipa, Lilium, Podophyllum.-Novem, ut Thea, Magnolia Liriodendrum :--Pluribus, ut Nymphæa, &c. &c. &c.

447. Nunc tibi compositos perstringam ex ordine flores, La partie la plus effentielle d'une fleur composee est le receptacle fur lequel font plantès, d'abord les fleurons et demifleurons, et enfuite les graines qui leur fuccedent. Ce rèceptacle qui forme un disque d'une certaine etendue fait le centre du calice, comme vous pouvez voir dans le Piffenlit que nous prendrons ici pour exemple. Le calice dans toute cette famille est ordinairement decoupé jusqu'à la base en plusieurs pieces afin qu'il puisse se fermer, se rouvrir et fe renverser, comme il arrive dans le progrès de la fructification, fans y caufer de dechirure. Le calice du Piffenlit eft formè de deux rangs de folioles inferès l'un dans l'autre, et les folioles du rang exterieur qui foutient l'autre fe recourbent et replient en bas vers le pedicule, tandis que les folioles du rang interieur restent droites pour entourer et contenir les demi-fleurons qui composent la fleur .-- Une forme encore [138]

encore des plus communes aux calices de cette classe, est d'être imbriquès, c'est-â-dire, formès de plusieurs rangs de folioles en recouvrement, les unes sur les joints des autres, comme les tuiles d'un toit, L'Artichaut, Le Bluet, La Jaceè, la Scorsonere vous offrent des exemples de calices imbriquès.

491. ----- Sherardi,

Gulielmus Sherard, "Botanices Scientia," ut de Fratre obfervatum fuit, "pene fingularis."* Natus eft A. D. 1659, obiit 1728.

521. ——te, Granadilla, tenebat

Deficiente manu,-----Te fpectem, fuprema mihi quum venerit hora Te teneam moriens deficiente manu.

Tibullus, Lib. 1. Eleg. 1. 59.

* Vide. Pultney. Hift. & Biograph. Sketches of Botany. Vol. 11. 141, &c. &c. &c. 8vo. Lond. 1790.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Pag. 39. Lin. 1. pro Frontibus lege Frondibus.

47. Lin. 370. pro grvaidantem lege gravidantem.

79. Lin. 11. pro traches lege tracheès.

99. Lin. 3. proferendam proferendam dele proferendam.

122. Lin. 11. pro Minofa lege Mimofa.

