

Thirty-eight plates with explanations; intended to illustrate Linnaeus's System of vegetables, and particularly adapted to the Letters on the elements of botany [J.J. Rousseau] / By Thomas Martyn.

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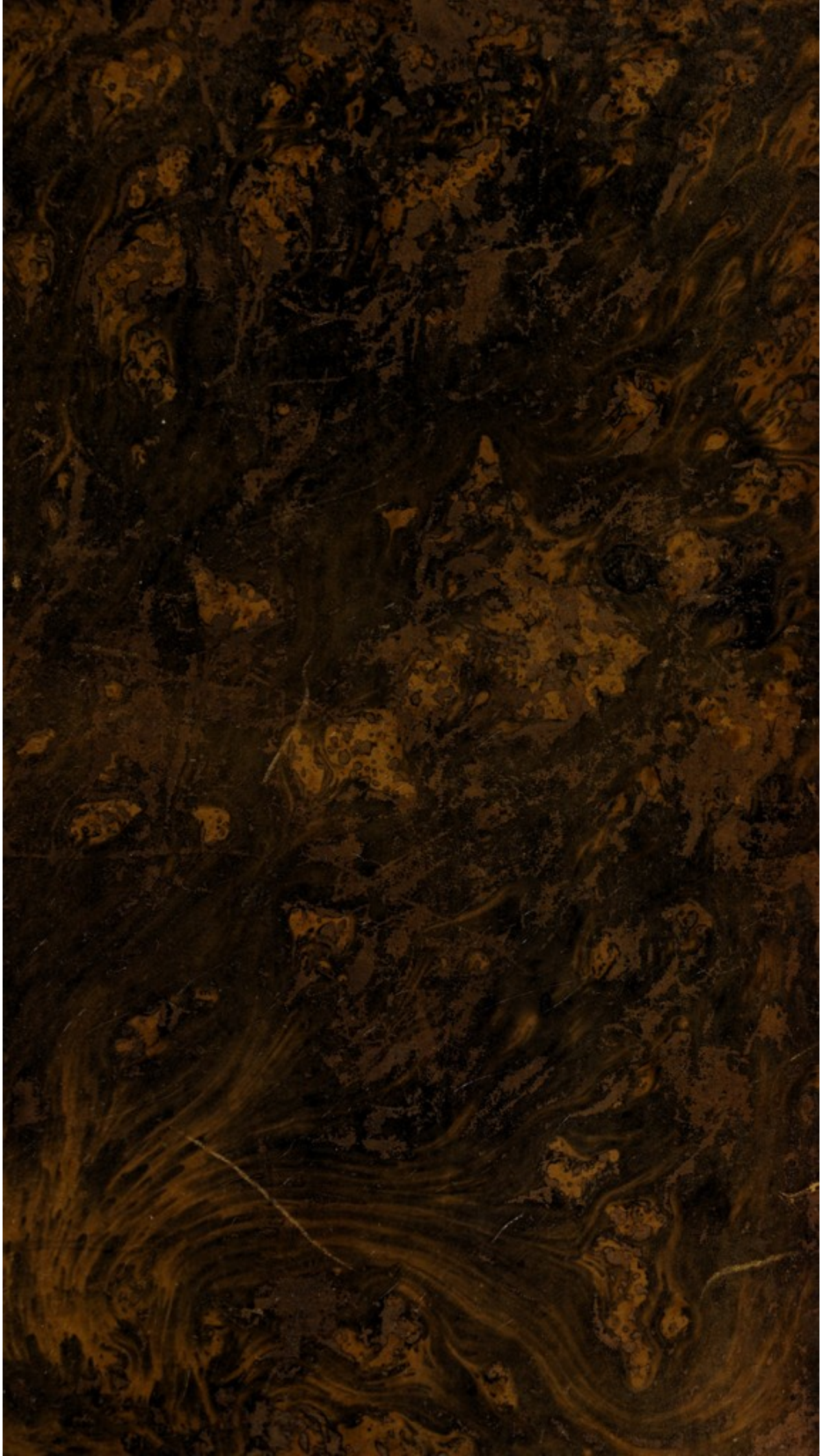
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Sir Lewis William Molesworth.

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Caroline Holesworth

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1806

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THIRTY-EIGHT PLATES,

WITH

EXPLANATIONS;

INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE

LINNÆUS'S SYSTEM OF VEGETABLES,

AND PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE

LETTERS ON THE ELEMENTS OF BOTANY.

By *THOMAS MARTYN*, B. D. F. R. & L. S. S.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF BOTANY

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. WHITE, AT HORACE'S HEAD,
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SOME persons, who have honoured the *Letters on the Elements of Botany* with their approbation, having signified a wish that the subject might be still farther illustrated by figures, Mr. NODDER, an ingenious artist, has been employed for this purpose, and has both drawn and engraved thirty-eight plates. By these, and the explanations which are given on the opposite page,

the Author hopes that he may have met the ideas of his friends.

These Plates, with their explanations, may be considered as an entire work: but it is presumed that they will be much more satisfactory when studied jointly with the Letters.

Six plates are given to illustrate Rousseau's six letters upon the most remarkable Natural Classes. The rest are intended to explain the Classes of Linnæus's System in their order, except the thirty-fourth, which exhibits figures of the most remarkable Nectaries. No general plate, explanatory of the classical characters, is given; both because it has already been elegantly done by Mr. Curtis, and also may easily be collected from the particular plates of this work.

Thus

Thus the character of the Clafs

MONANDRIA	is explained in	—	Plate VII.
DIANDRIA	—	—	VIII.
TRIANDRIA	DIGYNIA	—	IX.
—————	MONOGYNIA	—	X.
TETRANDRIA	—	—	XI.
PENTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA	—	XII.
—————	DIGYNIA	—	v. and XIII.
HEXANDRIA	—	—	I. and XIV.
HEPTANDRIA	}	—	XV.
OCTANDRIA			
ENNEANDRIA	}	—	XVI.
DECANDRIA			
DODECANDRIA	—	—	XVII.
ICOSANDRIA	—	—	XVIII.
POLYANDRIA	—	—	XIX.
DIDYNAMIA	—	—	IV. and XX.
TETRADYNAMIA	—	—	II. and XXI.
MONADELPHIA	—	—	XXII.
DIADELPHIA	—	—	III. and XXIII.
POLYADELPHIA	—	—	XXIV.
SYNGENESIA	—	—	VI.
—————	POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS	—	XXV.
—————	SUPERFLUA		XXVI.
			SYNGENESIA

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA &	PLATE
-----NECESSARIA	} XXVII.
-----SEGREGATA	XXVIII.
-----MONOGAMIA	XXIX.
GYNANDRIA	XXX.
MONOECIA	XXXI.
DIOECIA	XXXII.
POLYGAMIA	XXXIII.
CRYPTOGAMIA, FILICES	XXXV.
-----MUSCI	XXXVI.
-----ALGÆ	XXXVII.
-----FUNGI	XXXVIII.

B O O K S

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1. Letters on the Elements of BOTANY. Addressed to a Lady, by the celebrated J. J. ROUSSEAU. Translated into English, with Notes, and twenty-four additional Letters, fully explaining the System of Linnæus. By THOMAS MARTYN, B.D. F.R. and L.S.S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. The Fourth Edition. Price Seven Shillings, in Boards.

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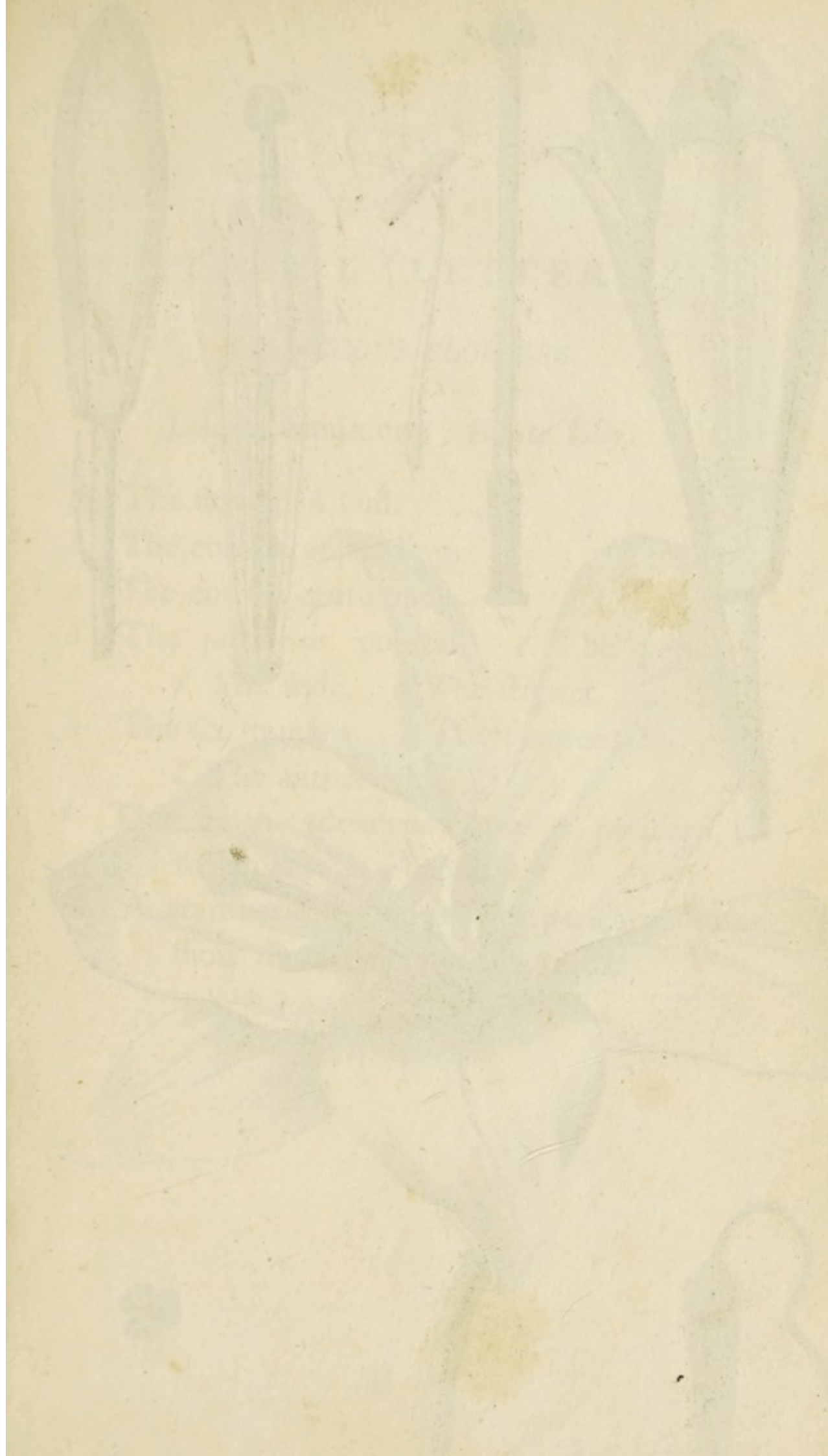
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PLATE I. LETTER I.

LILIACEOUS FLOWERS.

Lilium candidum. *White Lily.*

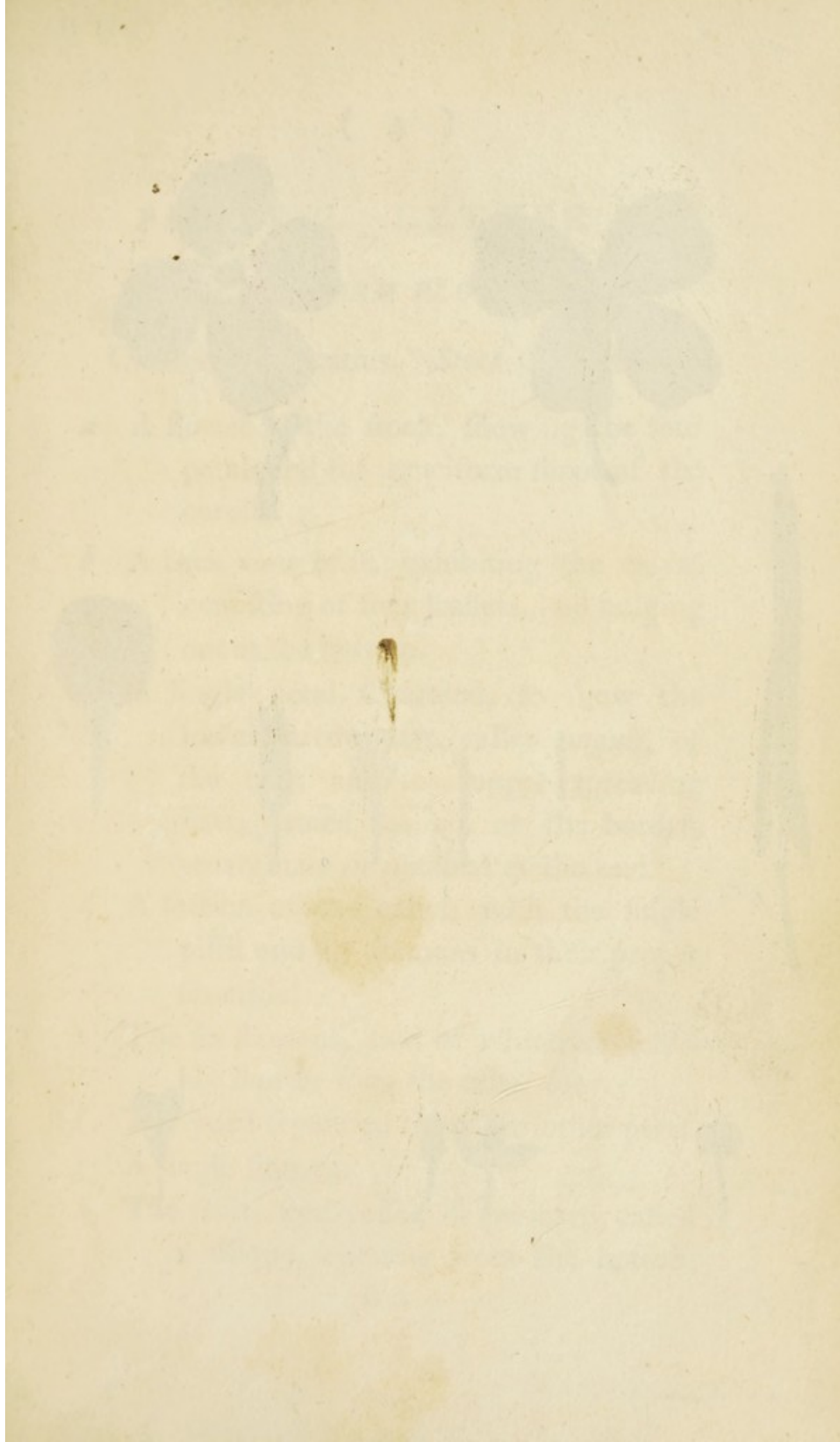
- a* The flower in bud.
- b* The corolla expanding.
- c* The corolla quite open.
- d* The pistil or pointal. *e* The germ.
- f* The style. *g* The stigma.
- h* The six stamens. *i* The filaments.
- k* The anthers.
- l* The germ advanced into a pericarp, which here is a capsule.
- m* A transverse section of the pericarp, to show the three cells and seeds.

PLANT CELL LETTERS

CELLULOSE FIBERS

Linear cellulose fibers

- a The flower in bud
- b The corolla expanding
- c The corolla open
- d The petals or pointed lobes
- e The style
- f The stigma
- g The six stamens
- h The anthers
- i The germ advanced into a pericarp
- j which bore in a capsule
- k A transverse section of the pericarp, to show the three cells and seeds.





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PLATE II. LETTER II.

CRUCIFORM FLOWERS.

Cheiranthus incanus. *Stock-Gilliflower.*

- a* A flower of the stock, showing the four petals and the cruciform shape of the corolla.
- b* A back view of it, exhibiting the calyx, consisting of four leaflets, and bulging out at the bottom.
- c* A single petal separated, to show the lower narrow part, called *unguis*, or the tail; and the upper spreading part, named *lamina*, or the border, emarginate or notched at the end.
- d* A section of the calyx, with the single pistil and six stamens in their proper situation.
- e* The six stamens, two of which are sensibly shorter than the other four.
- f* The pistil separated from the other parts.
- g* A single stamen.
- h* The fruit, seed-vessel, or pericarp, called a silique, opening from the bottom

upwards, and showing the two valves, with the seeds ranged along the dissepiment, or partition, of the two cells, and the permanent stigma at the top.

i k l Figures of filicles, or small short pods or pouches.

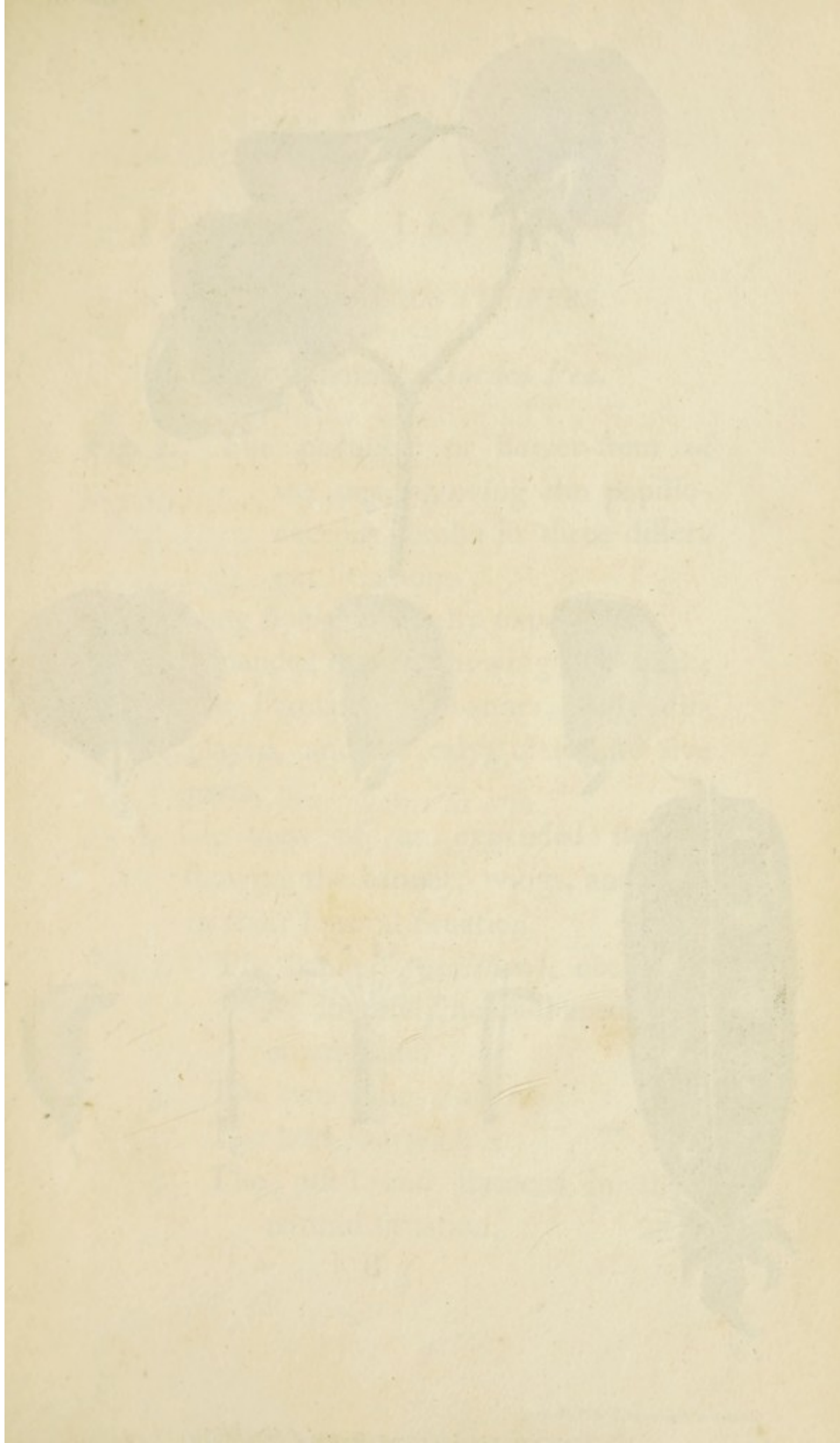
i The flat triangular, or heart-shaped filicle of the shepherd's purse.

k The oblong filicle of scurvy-grass, both shut and open.

l The almost spherical filicle of candy-tuft.
See Letter XXIII. and Plate XXI.

e Explains the classical character of the class *Tetradynamia*, and

h i k l Explain the characters of the two orders, *Siliquosa* and *Siliculosa*, into which it is divided.





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PLATE III. LETTER III.

PAPILIONACEOUS FLOWERS.

Pisum sativum. Garden Pea.

Fig. 1. The peduncle or flower-stem of the pea, showing the papilionaceous corolla in three different situations.

a A young flower not fully expanded.

b An expanded flower, showing the back; the standard, or banner, fully displayed, and the calyx cleft into five parts.

c A side view of an expanded flower, showing the banner, wings, and keel in their natural situation.

Fig. 2. The banner (*vexillum*), obcordate or inversely heart-shaped, and emarginate.

3. The two wings (*alæ*).

4. The keel (*carina*).

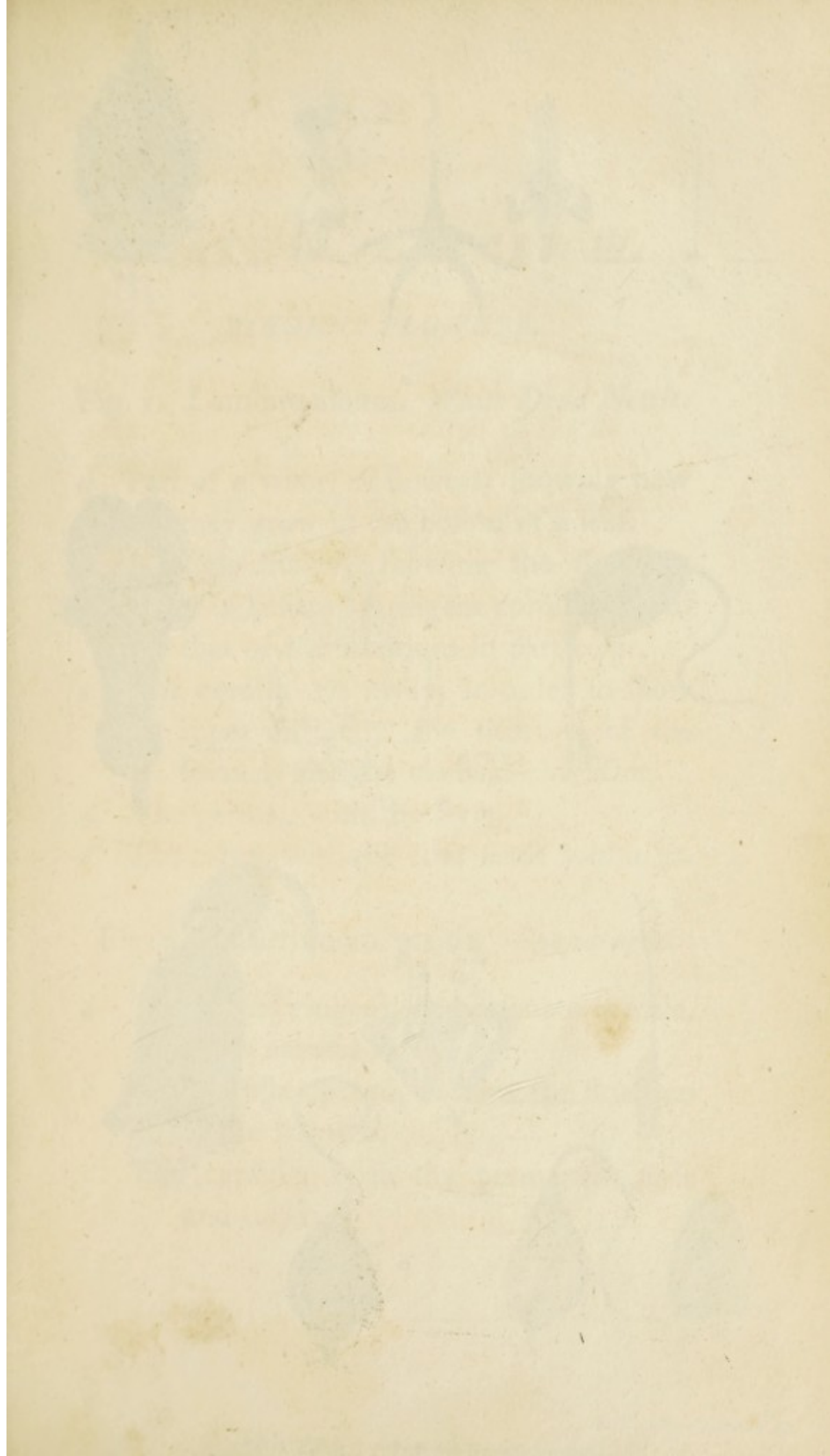
5. The pistil and stamens in their natural situation.

Fig. 6. The lower broad stamen, which involves the germ, terminating in nine filaments, with an anther on each.

7. The upper narrow filament, accompanied with the pistil.

8. The pericarp, which is a legume, or pod, open to show the two valves and the seeds fastened alternately to the futures of the valves at the back of the legume. The permanent calyx is also here exhibited.

Obs. The character of the class *Diadelphia*, and of the order *Decandria*, as also of the natural class of *Leguminous* plants, is here explained.



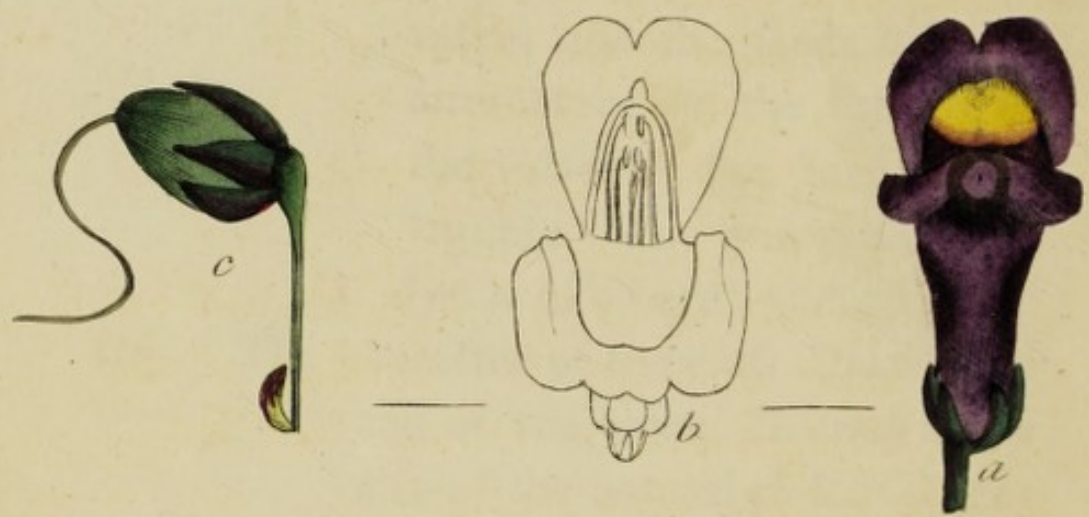


PLATE IV. LETTER IV.

RINGENT FLOWERS.

Fig. 1. *Lamium album*. *White Dead Nettle*.

- a* Part of a whorl of flowers, showing how they grow in the bosom of a leaf.
- b* A single flower, showing the structure of a labiate or ringent corolla, and of that of the *Lamium* in particular.
- c* The corolla cut away, in order to show more distinctly the situation of the stamens and the classical character.
- d* The germs, with the style.
- e* The calyx, with the four seeds within it.

Fig. 2. *Antirrhinum majus*. *Snapdragon*.

- a* The closed ringent, or personate corolla, in its natural form.
- b* The corolla opened, to show the situation of the stamens.
- c* The capsule, with the permanent style and calyx.

Fig. 3. *Digitalis purpurea*. *Purple Fox-glove*.

- a* A single flower, showing the open bell-shaped corolla.
- b* The inside, exhibiting the situation and structure of the stamens.
- c* The germ, with the style.
- d* The capsule, with the style permanent.
- e* A section of the capsule.
- f* A capsule, deprived in part of its outer skin, to show the interior texture of the coat.

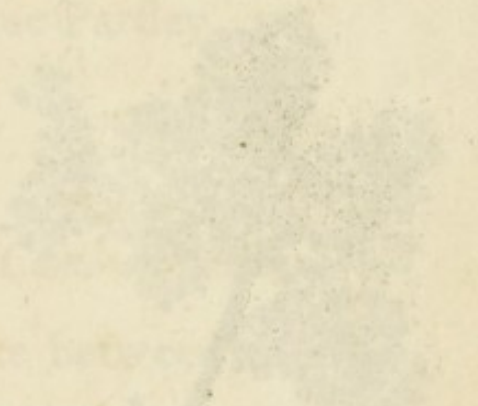
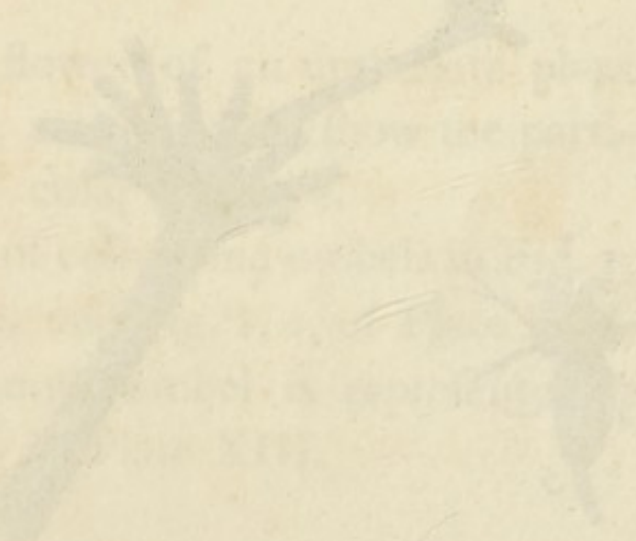
LETTERS
REBELLATE FLOWERS

By Mrs. P. B. [Name],

Author of 'The [Title]'

The [Title] is a [Description] of the [Subject] in [Location] and the [Title] [Author]

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PLATE V. LETTER V.

UMBELLATE FLOWERS.

Fig. 1. *Apium Petroselinum.* *Garden Parsley.*

Fig. 2. *Aethusa Cynapium.* *Fool's Parsley.*

a The three long leaflets of the partial involucre, showing a principal difference between this and the true Parsley.

Fig. 3. *Scandix Cerefolium.* *Garden Chervil.*

Fig. 4. *Sambucus nigra.* *Common Elder.*

To show the difference between that and an umbellate plant.

Fig. 5. The flower of an umbellate plant magnified, to show the particular structure.

Obs. Instances of compound umbels in Fig. 1, 2, 3, and Fig. 1, 2, of Plate XIII. A simple umbel is represented at Fig. 3, Plate XIII.

PLATE V. LETTER V.

UMBELLATE FLOWERS.

Fig. 1. *Aquilegia Petasitiformis*. Garden

Parsley.

Fig. 2. *Aethusa Cynapium*. Fool's Parsley.

a The three long leaflets of the partial involucre, showing a principal difference between this and the true Parsley.

Fig. 3. *Scandix Carotium*. Garden Chervil.

sw.

Fig. 4. *Sambucus nigra*. Common Elder.

To show the difference between this and an umbellate plant.

Fig. 5. The flower of an umbellate plant magnified, to show the partial involucre.

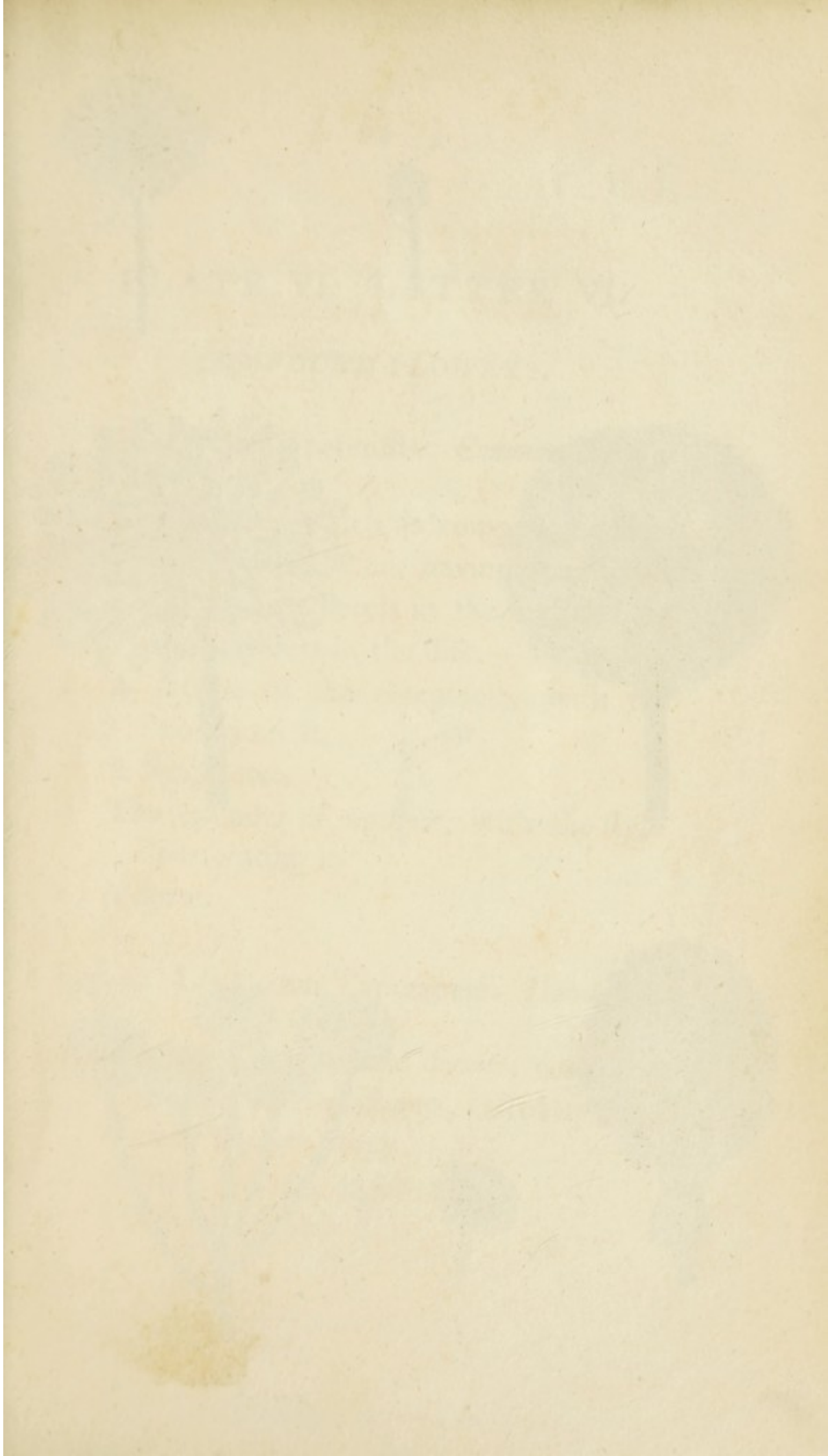
cular tubercles.

On instances of compound umbels in Fig. 1.

1, 2, and 3, of Plate XIII.

A single umbel is represented in

Fig. 2, Plate XIII.





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PLATE VI. LETTER VI.

COMPOUND FLOWERS.

Fig. 1. *Bellis perennis. Common Daisy.*

- a* The flower, which is compound and of the radiated kind, having semiflorets or ligulate florets in the ray, and tubular florets in the disk.
- b* A section of the receptacle, with the florets on it.
- c* A femi-floret.
- d* The cylinder of anthers, with the style perforating it.
- e* A floret.

Fig. 2. *Leontodon Taraxacum. Dandelion.*

- a* The whole compound flower, consisting entirely of femi-florets, called by Linnaeus ligulate florets.
- b* A single floscule, or floret.
- c* The head of seeds.

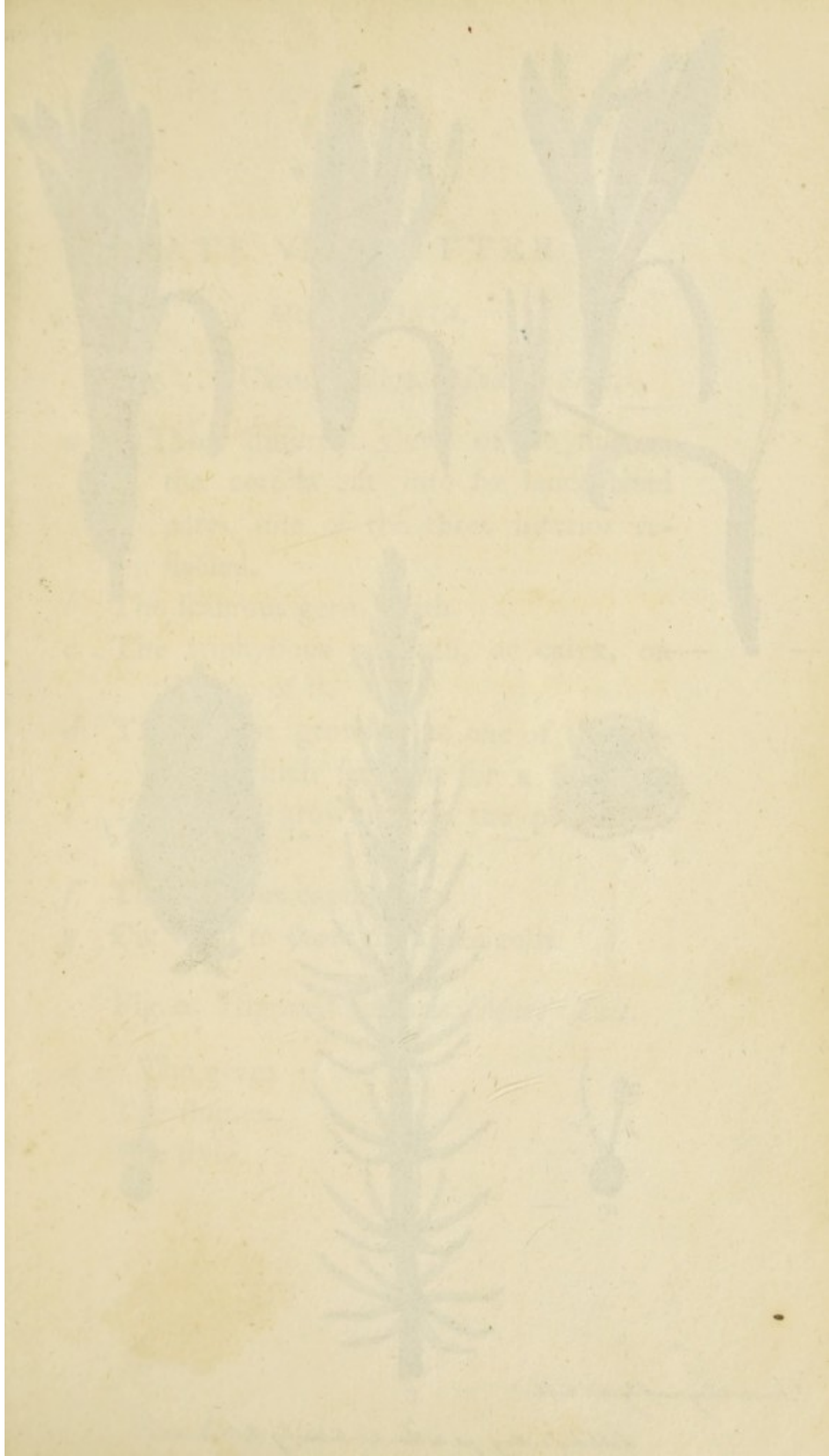
Fig. 3.

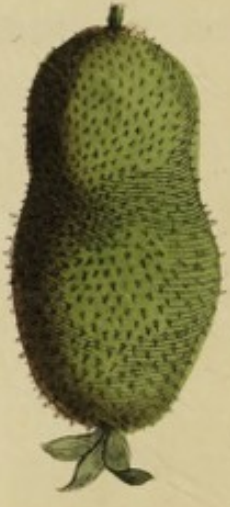
Showing a flosculous flower, or a flower composed of florets only, called by Linnæus tubular florets.

- a* The whole compound flowers.
- b* A single floscule.
- c* The back of a compound flower, showing the calyx.

Fig. 4. *Trifolium pratense.* *Red Clover.*

To show the difference between this, which is a head or aggregate of flowers, and a genuine compound flower, such as Fig. 1, 2, 3, exhibit.





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PLATE VII. LETTER XI.

MONANDRIA.

Fig. 1. *Canna indica*. *Indian Shot*.

- a a a* Three different views of the flower, the corolla cut into six lanceolated parts, one of the three interior reflected.
- b* The scabrous germ, with
- c* The triphyllous perianth, or calyx, on the top of it.
- d* The anther growing to one of the petals, which serves it for a filament.
- e* The style, growing to the petaliform filament.
- f* The scabrous capsule.
- g* Cut open to show the three cells.

Fig. 2. *Hippuris vulgaris*. *Mare's Tail*.

- a a* The germ.
- b* The stamen.
- c* The style.

PLATE VII. LETTER XI.

NOVEMBER

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The first figure shows the flower
the corolla cut into six pointed
parts, one of the three interior to
be fixed.

The second figure, with
The tubular part, or calyx, on
the top of it.

The third growing to one of the pe-
tals, which leaves for a filament.

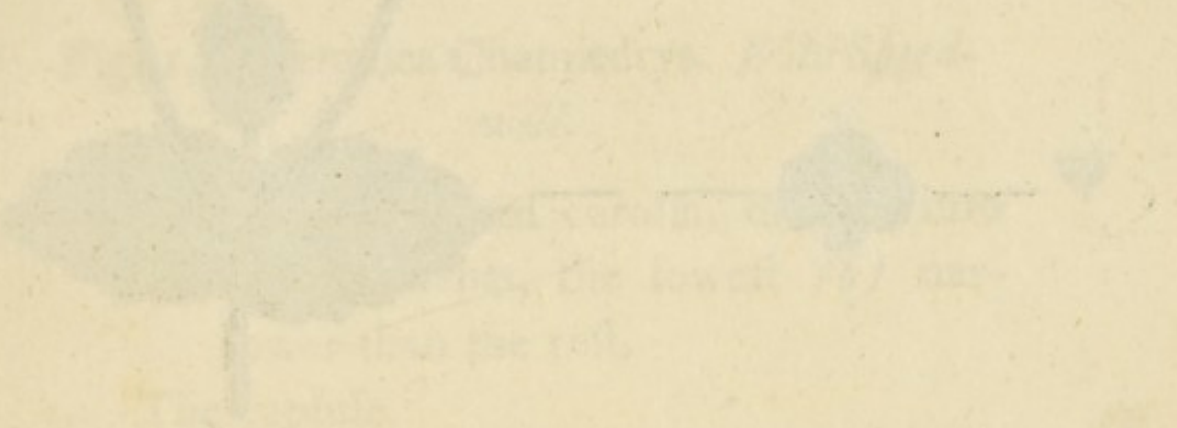
The fourth growing to the pedicel
of the ovary.

One seen to show the tube cells.
fig. 5. The same as fig. 4.

a. The part
b. The part
c. The part

PLATE VII. LETTER XII.

PLANT



The plant, wrinkled leaves, indicated above
 is the same as the one in the preceding plate.



The plant, indicated above, is the same as the one in the preceding plate.



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PLATE VIII. LETTER XII.

DIANDRIA.

Fig. 1. Veronica Chamædrys. *Wild Speedwell.*

- a The wheel-shaped corolla, divided into four segments, the lowest (*b*) narrower than the rest.
- c The capsule.
- d The oval, wrinkled leaves, indented about the edge.

Fig. 2. Jasminum officinale. *White Jasmine.*

- a A front view of the monopetalous salver-shaped corolla, divided into five segments.
- b A back view of the corolla.
- c The tube of the corolla, with the anthers lying within it.
- d The calyx, with the rudiment of the fruit.
- e A leaf pinnated, with all the lobes distinct.

Fig. 3. *Salvia officinalis*. *Garden Sage*.

- a* A flower.
b The two stamens, showing their singular structure.
c The pistil separate.

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PLATE IX. LETTER XIII.

TRILANDRIA, DIGYNIA GRASSES.

Fig. 1. *Lolium perenne.* *Ray Grass.*

As an instance of a spiked grass.

Fig. 2. *Dactylis glomerata.* *Hard Grass.*

a The chaff or glume.

b b b The three stamens.

c The two reflected styles, with the feathered stigmas.

PLATE IX. LETTER XIII.

TRINIDADIA-DICYNIA GRASSES.

Fig. 1. Lolium perenne. Ray Grass.

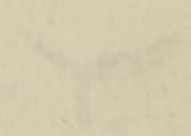
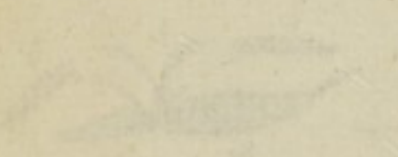
As an instance of a spiked grass.

Fig. 2. Dactylis glomerata. Hard Grass.

a The chaff or glume.

b & c The three stamens.

c The two reflexed styles; with the three stigmas.



PLATE

XIV

Trifolium

a. The flower, or corolla.

b. The corolla, consisting of six parts,
assembled at the base.

c. The outer part of the petals.

d. The inner part of the petals.

e. The pedicel, or stalk, of the flower, consisting of
the ovary and the style.

f. A single petal.

g. The ovary, or base of the corolla.

h. The style, or tube, of the ovary, showing the
ovules.



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PLATE X. LETTER XIV.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Iris pumila.

- a* The sheath, or spathe.
- b* The corolla, consisting of six parts,
united at the base.
- c c* The outer petals, called *falls*.
- d d* The inner petals, called *standards*.
- e e* The petal-form stigma, each part con-
cealing one stamen under it.
- f* A single stamen.
- g* The germ, inferior or below the corolla.
- h h* The nectary, in a villous line along the
reflected petals.

PLATE X. LETTER XIV.

TRIADRIA MONGOLICA

Iris punctata.

- a The sheath, or spathe.
- b The corolla, consisting of six parts, united at the base.
- c The outer petals, called *falla*.
- d The inner petals, called *Andros*.
- e The petal-form stamens, each part containing one stamen under it.
- f A single stamen.
- g The germ, inferior or below the corolla.
- h The nectary, in a villous line along the reflected petals.

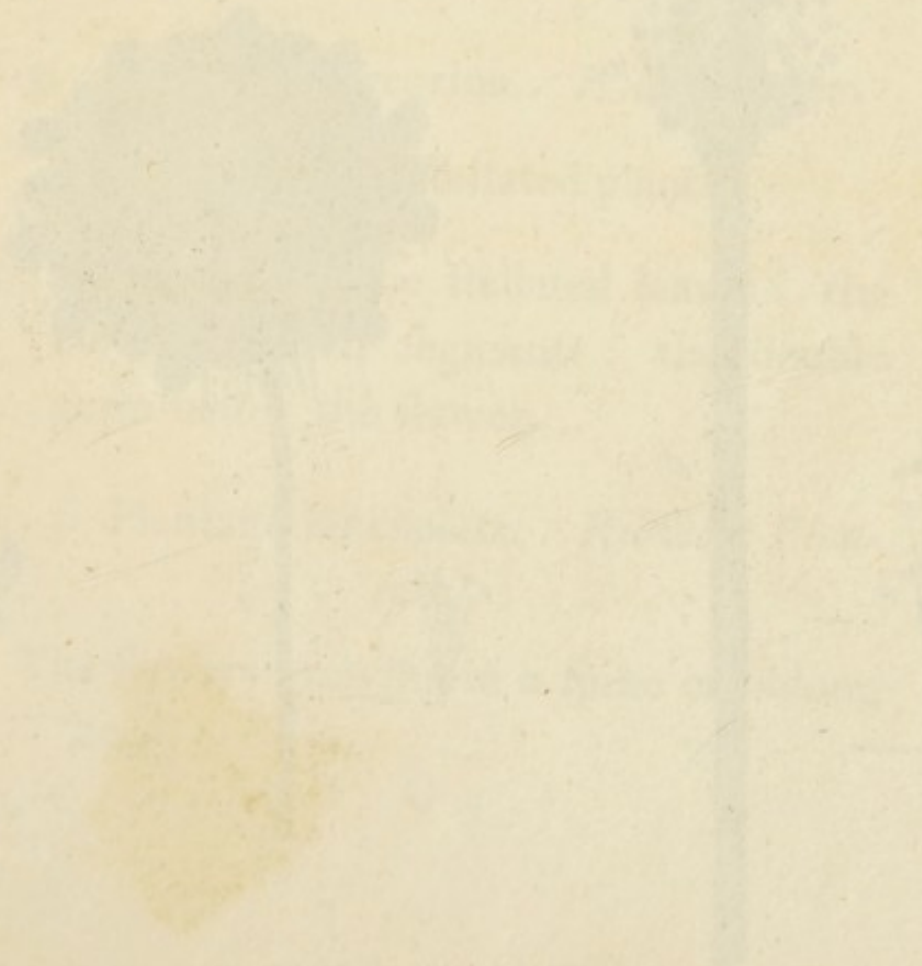




PLATE XI. LETTER XV.

TETRANDRIA.

Fig. 1. *Scabiosa columbaria*. *Small Scabious*.

An aggregate flower, consisting of many floscules.

b A single floscule; the corolla cut into five irregular segments, and the germ crowned with hairs.

c The calyx, with the four stamens and the pistil.

Fig. 2. *Rubia peregrina*. *Wild Madder*.

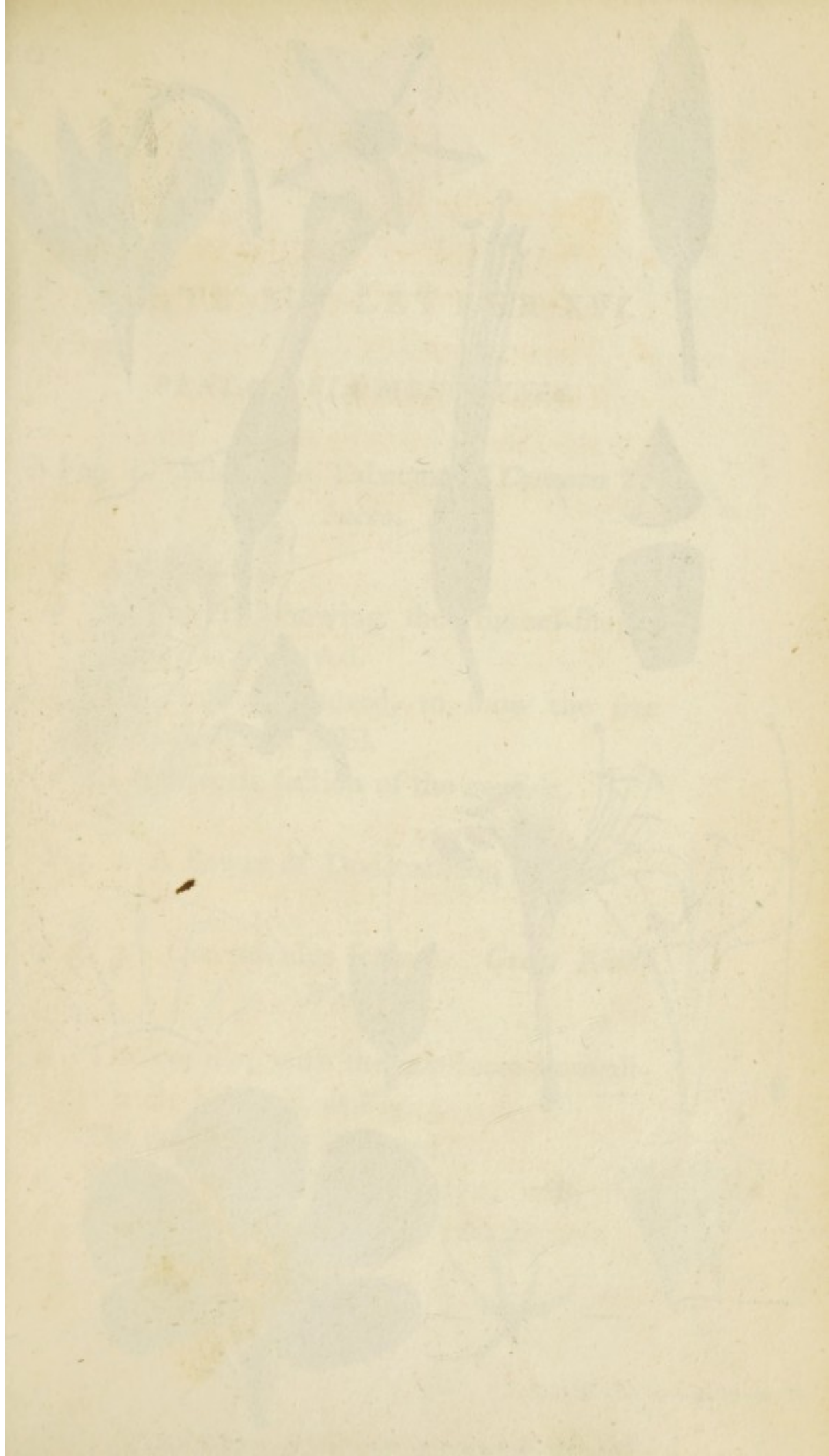
An instance of stellated plants.

The square stalk: the stellated leaves: the corolla of four segments: the double germ below the flower.

Fig. 3. *Plantago lanceolata*. *Ribwort Plantain*.

a The flowers growing in a spike or oblong head.

- f* The angular scape.
- o* A single flower, exhibiting the quadrifid corolla and the very long filaments.
- d* The germ and style.
- e* The calyx, inclosing the capsule.





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PLATE XII. LETTER XVI.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Fig. 1. *Nicotiana Tabacum.* *Common Tobacco.*

- a* A flower-bud.
- b* A flower, showing the funnel-shaped corolla displayed.
- c* The corolla removed, to show the five stamens and pistil.
- d* A transverse section of the capsule.

Fig. 2. A flower of *Dodecatheon Meadia.*

Fig. 3. *Convolvulus sepium.* *Great Bind-Weed.*

- a* The corolla, with the involucre immediately below it, at Fig. 3.
- b* The five stamens displayed.
- c* The germ within the calyx, with the style, terminated by the two stigmas.

Fig. 4. *Lonicera Caprifolium.* *Garden
Honeysuckle.*

- a* A flower, exhibiting the irregular mono-
petalous corolla.
- b* The tube opened, to show the manner in
which the filaments are fixed,
- c* The pistil.

Fig. 5. *Vinco major.* *Great Periwinkle.*

- a* The corolla, showing the bending of its
five divisions, and the pentagon form
of the *faux*, or opening of the tube.
- b* The calyx divided to the bottom into five
segments; and the pistil with two
stigmas, one over the other.
- c* The tube of the corolla opened, to show
the situation of the five stamens and
form of the anthers.
- d* A single stamen separate.

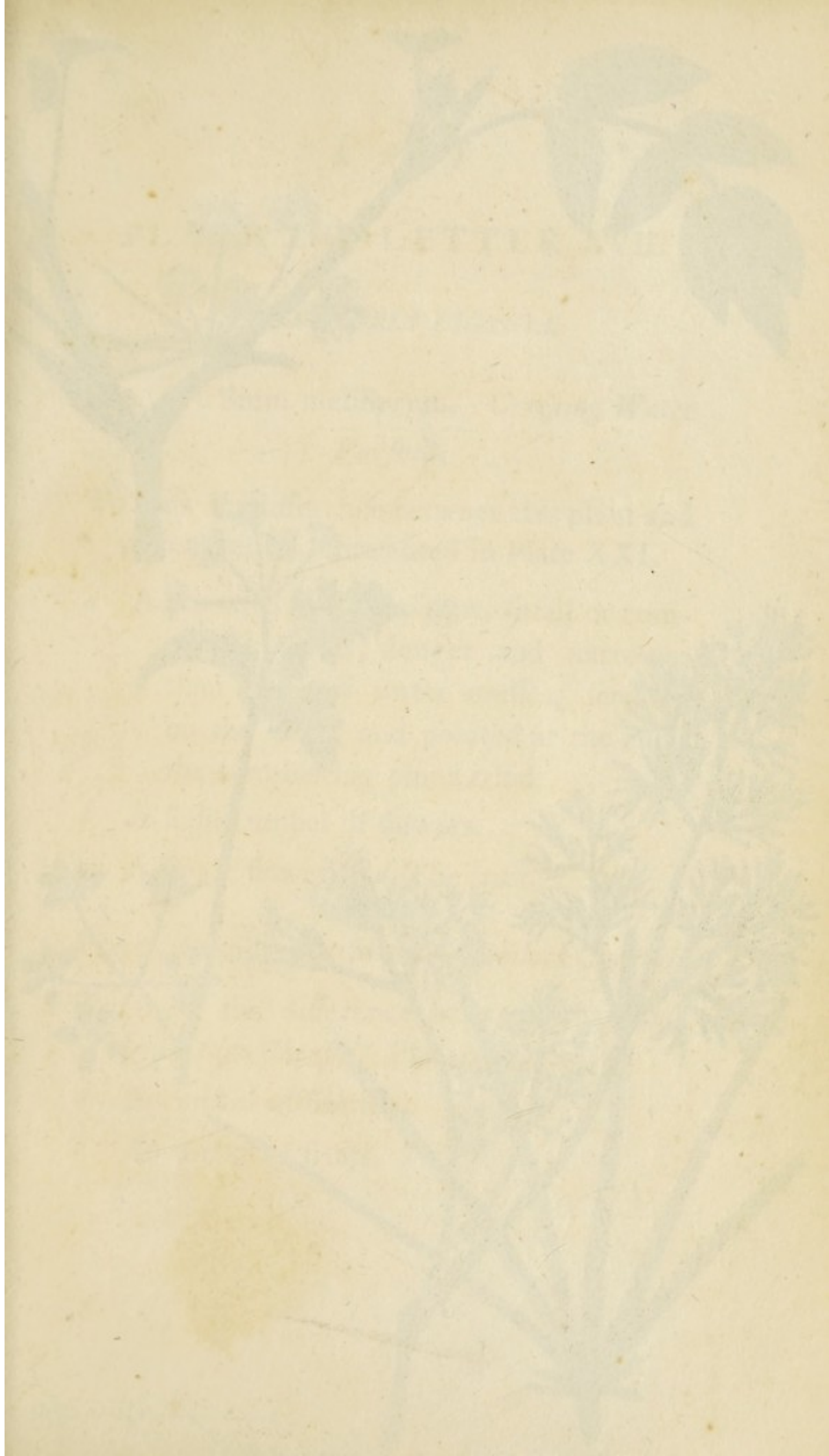


PLATE XIII. LETTER XVII.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Fig. 1. *Sium nodiflorum.* *Creeping Water Parsnep.*

To show the difference between this plant and water cresses, represented in Plate XXI.

- a* A pinnated leaf, the pinnæ, small or component leaves, longer and narrower than those of water cresses, serrated on the edges and pointed at the end: the terminating pinna trifid,
- b* A sessile umbel of flowers.
- c* A single flower.—*d* The fruit.

Fig. 2. *Scandix Anthriscus.* *Hemlock Chervil.*

To show the difference between that and *Garden Chervil.* Plate 5, Fig. 3.

- a* An umbel of flowers.
- b* An umbel of fruits.

Fig. 3. Scandix Pecten. *Shepherd's Needle,*
or *Venus's Comb.*

- a The umbels, being instances of a simple umbel.
- b The feeds, terminated by the long processes or beaks, which gave occasion to the names.

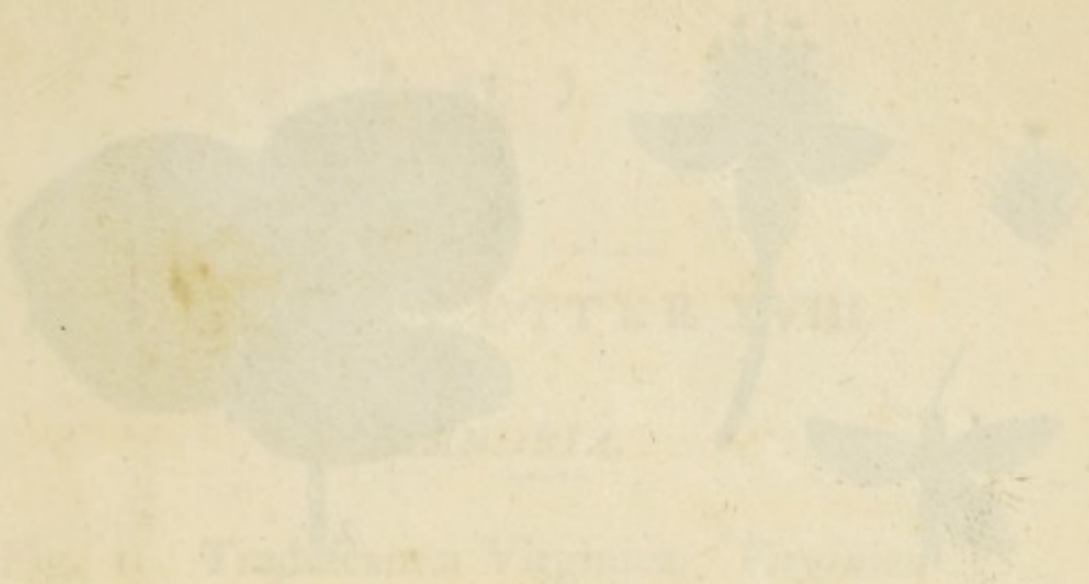
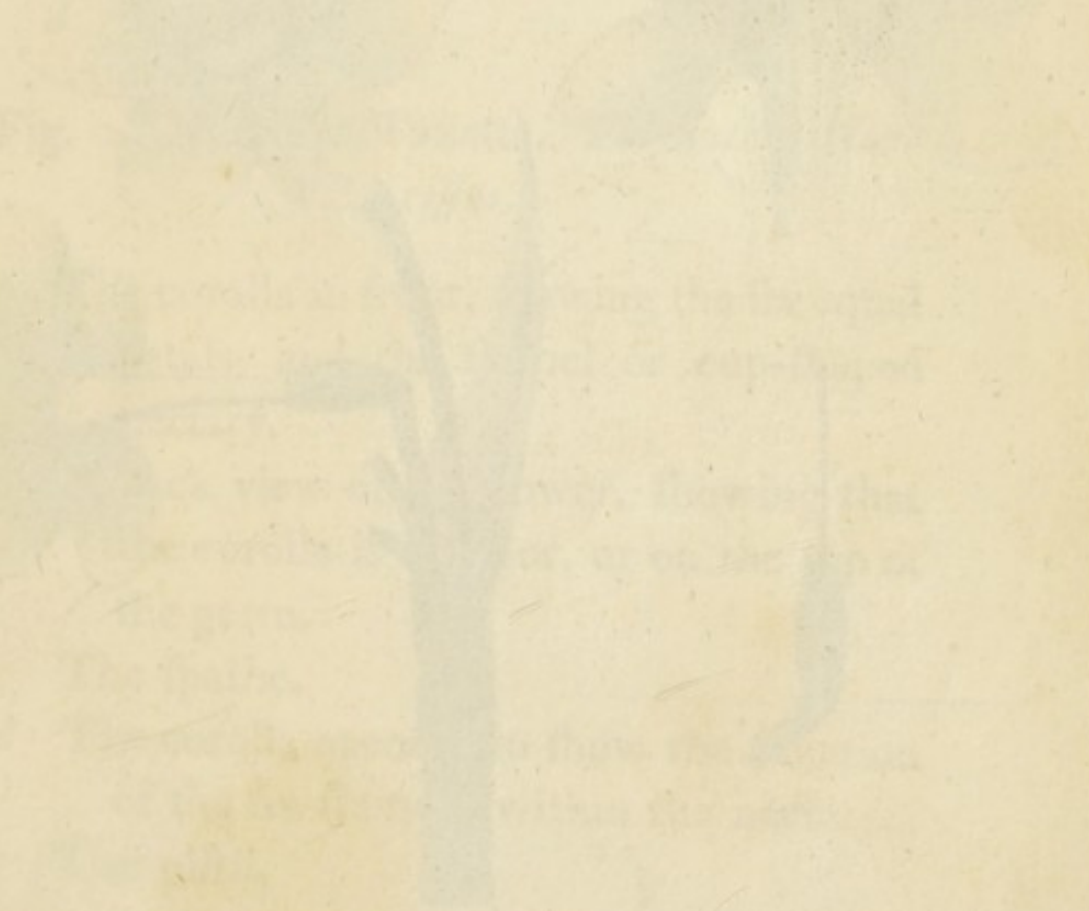


PLATE II
1. *Trichostema virginicum*
2. The corolla of *Trichostema*
3. The calyx of *Trichostema*
4. The fruit of *Trichostema*





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PLATE XIV. LETTER XVIII.

HEXANDRIA.

Fig. 1. *Tradescantia Virginica*. *Virginian Spiderwort*.

- a* The corolla of three petals.
- b b* The three-leaved calyx.
- c* One of the fringed filaments.
- d* The pistil.

Fig. 2. *Narcissus Tazetta*. *Polyanthus Narcissus*.

- a* The corolla in front, showing the six equal petals, and the funnel or cup-shaped nectary.
- b* A back view of the flower, showing that the corolla is superior, or on the top of the germ.
- c* The spathe.
- d* The corolla opened, to show the situation of the six stamens within the nectary.
- e* The pistil.

PLATE XV. LETTER XVIII.

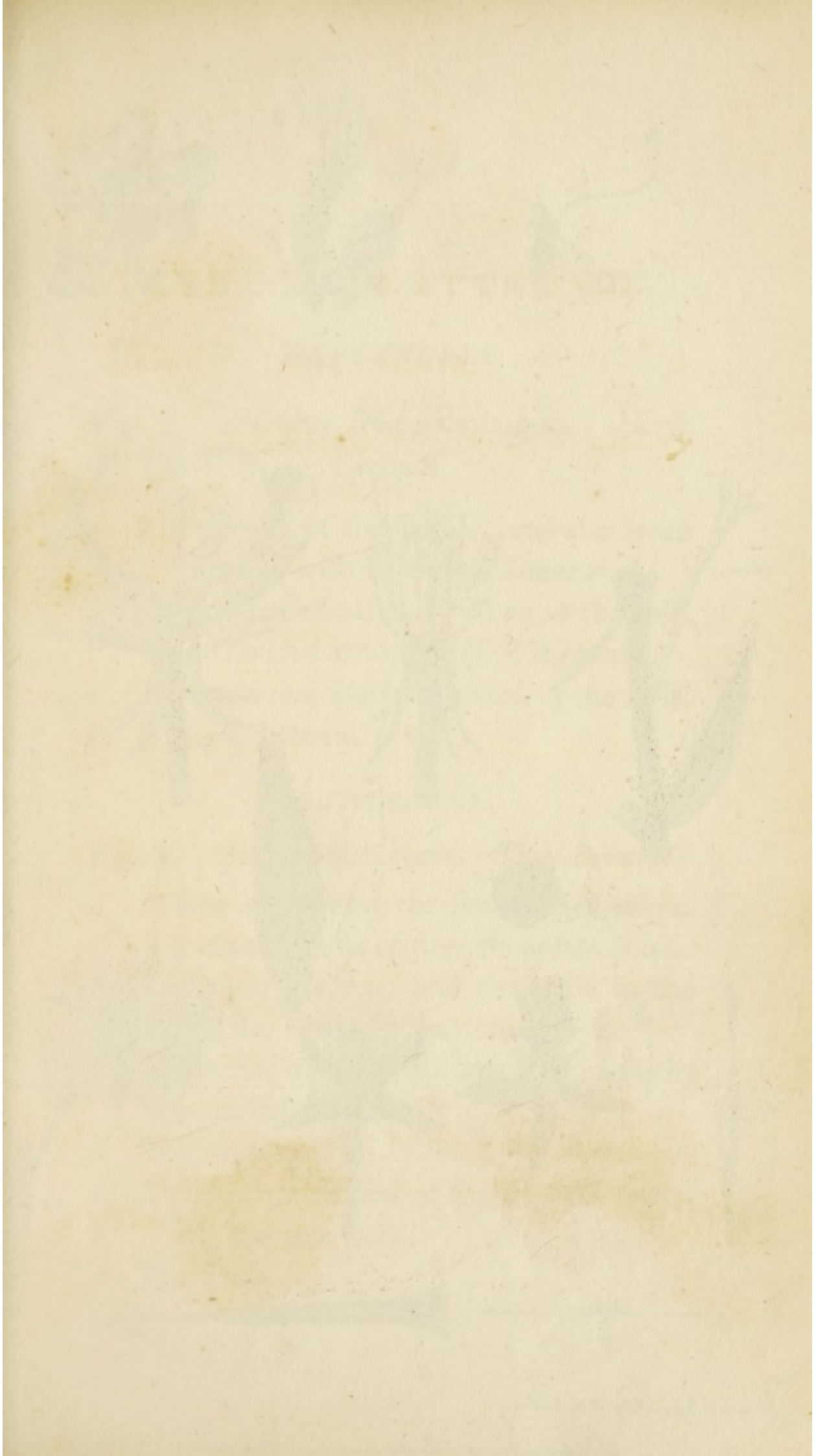
THE ANDRIA

Fig. 1. *Andria Virginica*, Virginia. Spiders.

- a The corolla of three petals.
- b The three leaved calyx.
- c One of the fringed filaments.
- d The pistil.

Fig. 2. *Andria Texana*, Pennsylvania. Nectar.

- a The corolla in front, showing the six equal petals, and the funnel or cup-shaped nectary.
- b A back view of the flower, showing that the corolla is longer, or on the top of the germ.
- c The spathe.
- d The corolla opened, to show the situation of the six filaments within the nectary.
- e The pistil.





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PLATE XV. LETTER XIX.

HEPTANDRIA.

Fig. 1. *Æsculus Hippocastanum.* *Horse*
Chestnut.

- a* The corolla of five petals, and the seven stamens, with bending filaments.
- b* The one-leaved calyx, swelling at the base, and divided at top into five segments.
- c* The young capsule terminated by the style.
- d* A single stamen.

OCTANDRIA.

Fig. 2. *Oenothera biennis.* *Tree Primrose.*

- a* A flower, showing the four-parted calyx, and the corolla of four obcordate petals.
- b* The eight stamens, and the pistil in the middle, with the deflected calyx.
- c* The pistil, with the filiform style, and the quadrifid stigma.
- d* The capsule.
- e* A transverse section of the capsule, showing the four cells.
- f* The seeds.

Fig. 3. *Epilobium angustifolium*. *French Willow*.

- a* The flower.
- b* The four-leaved calyx.
- c* The stamens, four longer and four shorter.
- d* A single stamen.
- e* The pistil.
- f* The capsule.
- g* A seed crowned with down.

PLATE XVI. LETTER XII.

PLATE XVII. LETTER XIII.

PLATE XVIII. LETTER XIV.

PLATE XIX. LETTER XV.

PLATE XX. LETTER XVI.

PLATE XXI. LETTER XVII.

PLATE XXII. LETTER XVIII.



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PLATE XVI. LETTER XIX.

ENNEANDRIA HEXAGYNIA.

Fig. 1. *Butomus umbellatus.* *Flowering*
Rush.

- a* The flower of six petals.
- b* The nine stamens.
- c* The six capsules.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Fig. 2. *Dictamnus albus.* *Fraxinella.*

- a* The flower, with a corolla of five spreading petals.
- b* The five-leaved calyx, with the capsules.
- c* A single filament, with its glandules.

PLATE XVI. LETTER XIX.

ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Fig. 1. *Butorina umbellata*. Flowering.

RAY.

a. The flower of six petals.

b. The nine stamens.

c. The six capsules.

DECAPODA MONOCYMA.

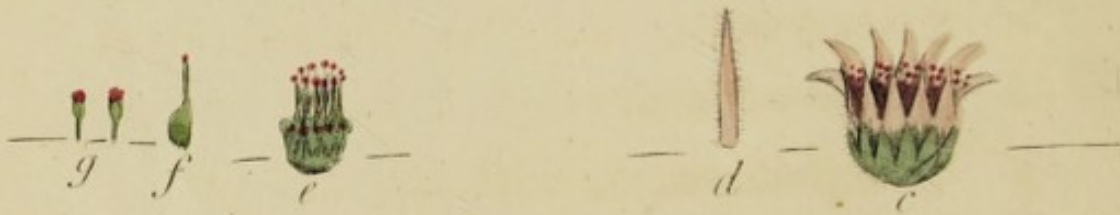
Fig. 2. *Digamnus albus*. Fossil.

a. The flower, with a corolla of five spread-

ing petals.

b. The five-leaved calyx, with the capsules.

c. A single filament, with its glandules.



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PLATE XVII. LETTER XX.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Sempervivum tectorum. *Common Houseleek.*

- a* The flower-stem, with a reflexed range of flowers.
- b* A flower in front, showing the corolla of twelve petals.
- c* The calyx, with the capsules, after the flower is past.
- d* A single capsule.
- e* The twelve stamens and twelve styles, separated from the flower.
- f* A single pistil, exhibiting the germ, style, and anther.
- g* Two stamens.

PLATE XVII. LETTER XX.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Scorpiovium tomentosum. Common Hemp-nettle.

a The flower-stem, with a reflexed range of flowers.

b A flower, showing the corolla of twelve petals.

c The calyx, with the capsules, after the flower is past.

d A single capsule.

e The twelve stamens and twelve styles, separated from the flower.

f A single pistil, exhibiting the germ, style, and ovary.

g Two stamens.



Fig. 2. *Dyso Cylonia*. The young.



Fig. 3. *Dyso Cylonia*. The fruit.



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PLATE XVIII. LETTER XXI.

ICOSANDRIA.

Fig. 1. *Myrtus communis*. *Common Myrtle*.

a The corolla.

b The fruit or berry.

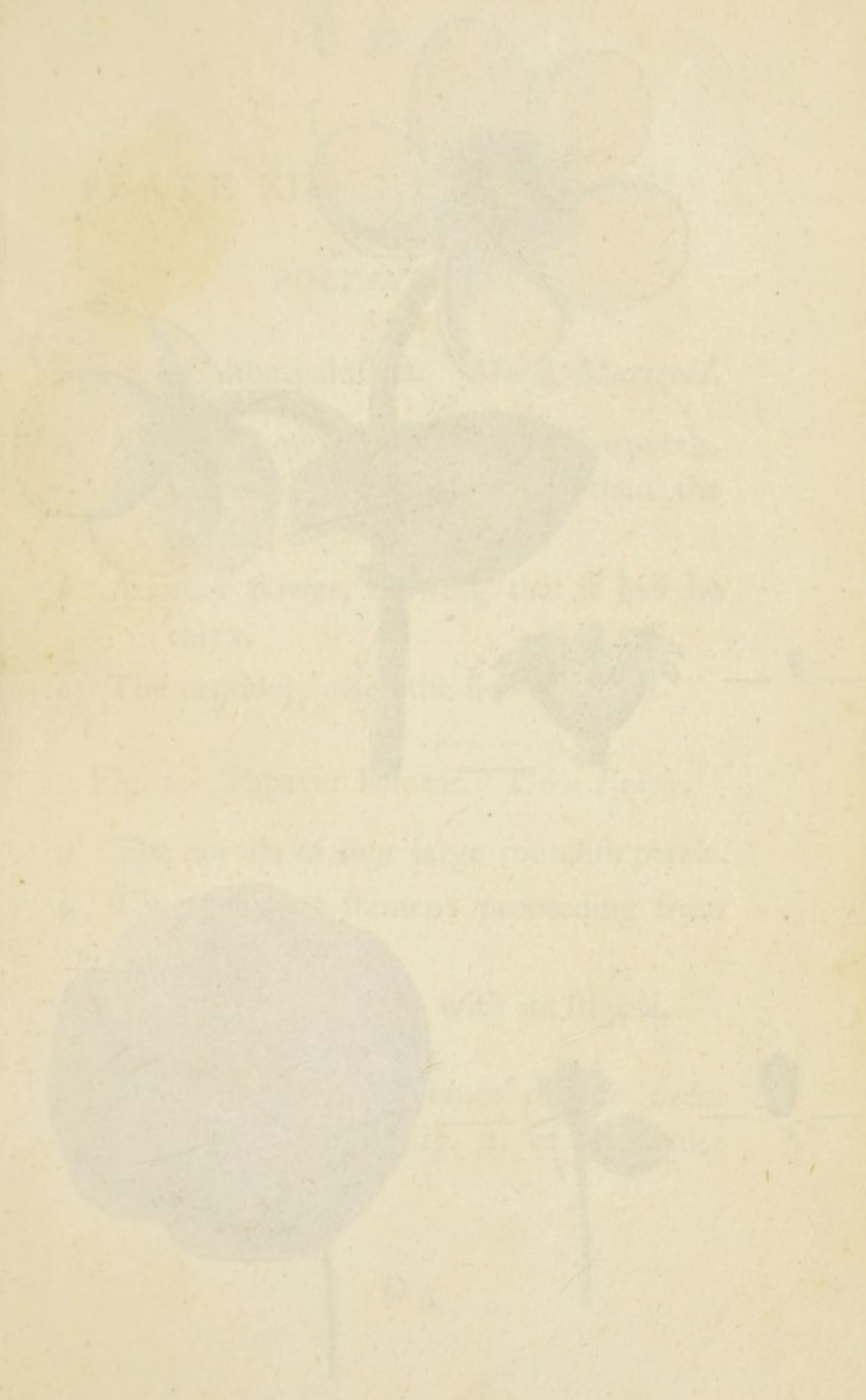
c A single flower without the corolla, showing the stamens proceeding from the calyx.

Fig. 2. *Pyrus Cydonia*. *The Quince*.

PLATE XXII

The following figures illustrate the structure of the flower of *Pyris Cydonia*.
 a. A single flower without the corolla, showing the stamens proceeding from the calyx.
 b. The fruit.

Fig. 2. *Pyris Cydonia*. The Quince.





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PLATE XIX. LETTER XXI.

POLYANDRIA.

Fig. 1. *Caltha palustris.* *Marsh Marigold.*

a A flower, showing the corolla of five petals, the many stamens shorter than the corolla, &c.

b Another flower, showing that it has no calyx.

c The capsules, after the flower is past.

Fig. 2. *Papaver Rhoeas.* *Corn Poppy.*

a The corolla of four large roundish petals.

b The numerous stamens proceeding from the receptacle.

c The capsule crowned with its stigma.

Obs. Fig. 1. is an instance of the order Polygynia. Fig. 2. of the order Monogynia.

PLATE XIX. DETERMINATION

POLYMERIS

Fig. 1. *Calpha palustris*. Stage Marigold.

A flower, showing the calyx, the many stamens, the corolla, &c.

Another flower, showing that it has no calyx.

The capsule, after the flower is gone.

Fig. 2. *Papaver Rhoeas*. Cow Poppy.

The corolla of four large rounded petals.

The numerous stamens proceeding from the corolla.

The capsule covered with its hairs.

Fig. 3. *Papaver Rhoeas*. Cow Poppy. The capsule, showing the four lobes.



1



2



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PLATE XX. LETTER XXII.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Fig. 1. *Glechoma hederacea.* *Ground Ivy.*

- a* The kidney-shaped leaves.
- b* The ringent flowers.
- c* A flower opened, to show the situation of the stamens.
- d* A flower exhibiting the cruciform appearance of the anthers.
- e* The calyxes.
- f* A single filament.
- g* The pistil.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Fig. 2. *Bignonia radicans.* *Trumpet Flower.*

- a* The calyx.
- b* The corolla.
- c* The corolla displayed, to show the situation of the stamens.
- d* The pistil.

Obs. The classical character is clearly shown at Fig. 2. *c.*

This class was farther illustrated in Plate IV.

PLATE XX. THE XXII

PLATE XX. THE XXII

The kidney-shaped flower

The elegant flower

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

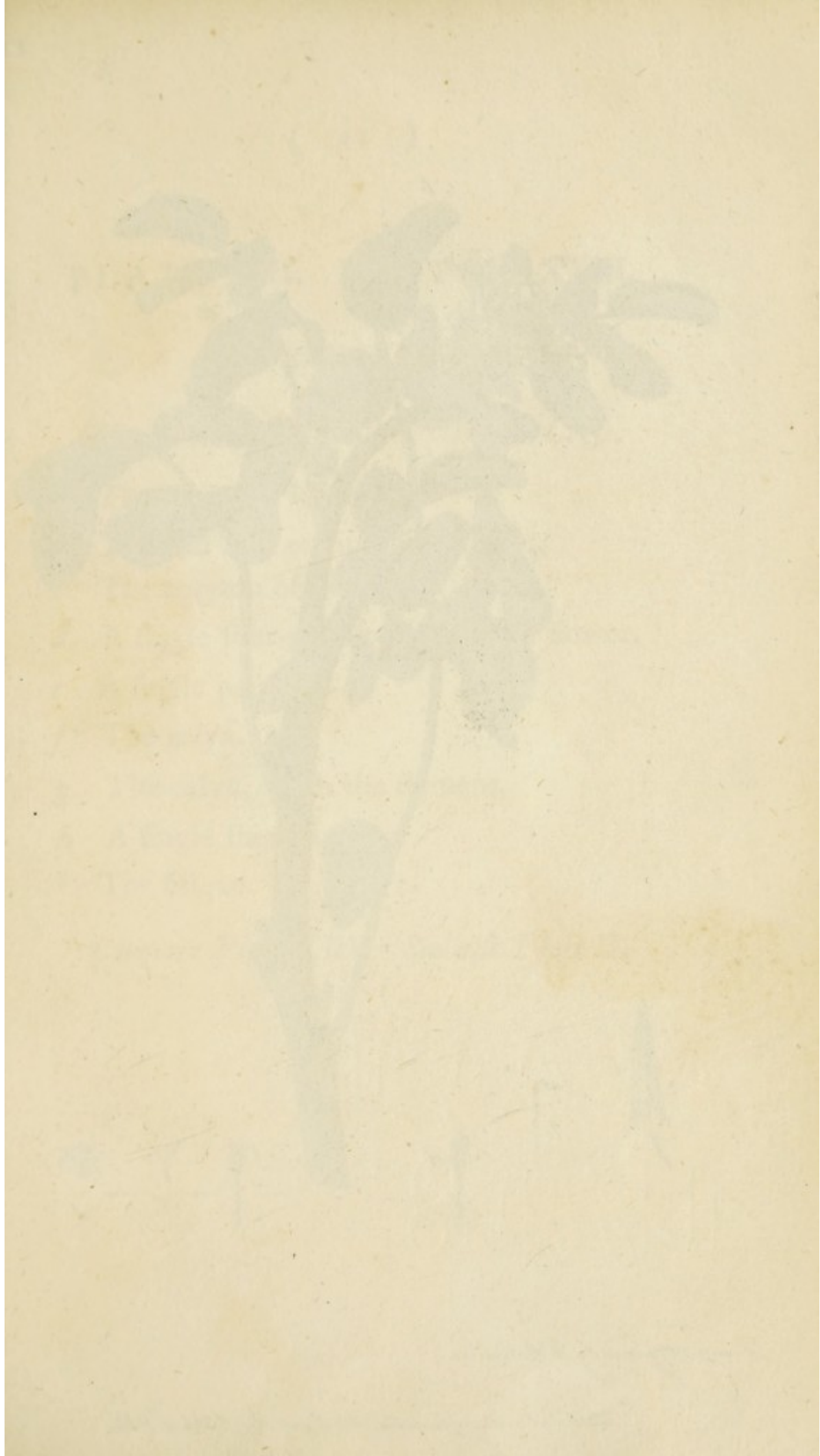
A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind

A flower of the same kind





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PLATE XXI. LETTER XXIII.

TETRADYNAMIA.

Sisymbrium Nasturtium. Water Cress.

- a a* The pinnated leaves.
- b* The odd lobe ending blunt.
- c* The corymb of flowers.
- d* A single four-petalled cruciform flower.
- e* A single petal.
- f* The calyx.
- g* The calyx, with the stamens.
- h* A single stamen.
- i* The filique.

Compare Plate XIII. See also Plate II.

PLATE XII

WESTERN

2. *Western*

- a. The rounded leaf
- b. The mid lobe ending blunt
- c. The corolla of flower
- d. A single four-lobed corolla flower
- e. A single petal
- f. The calyx
- g. The calyx with the filaments
- h. A single filament
- i. The stigma

Compare Plate XIII. See also Plate XI.

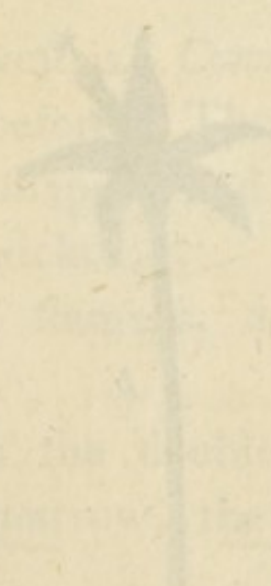
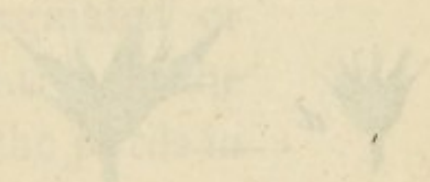
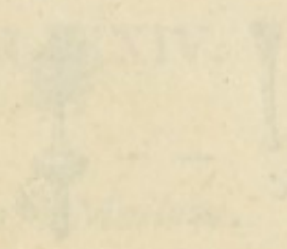
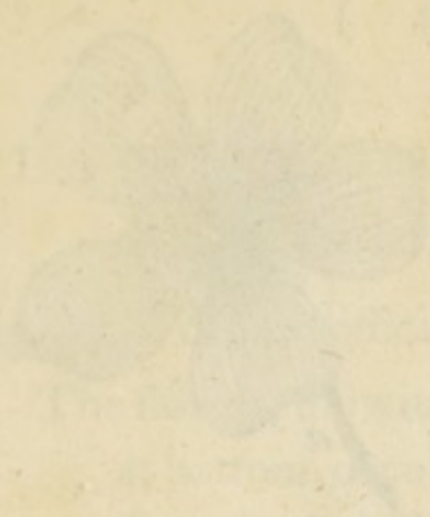




PLATE XXII. LETTER XXIV.

MONADELPHIA.

Fig. 1. *Althæa officinalis.* *Marsh Mallow.*

- a* The flower, showing the five petals united at bottom, obcordate or inversely heart-shaped, and slightly emarginated or end-nicked. In the centre is the column of stamens, with the pistils in the middle of them.
- b* The column of stamens and pistils removed from the corolla, and showing the rudiment of the fruit underneath.
- c* The pistil separate.
- d* The calyx, exhibiting the nine divisions of the outer calyx, which is one of the principal generic characters.

Fig. 2. *Malva sylvestris.* *Common Mallow.*

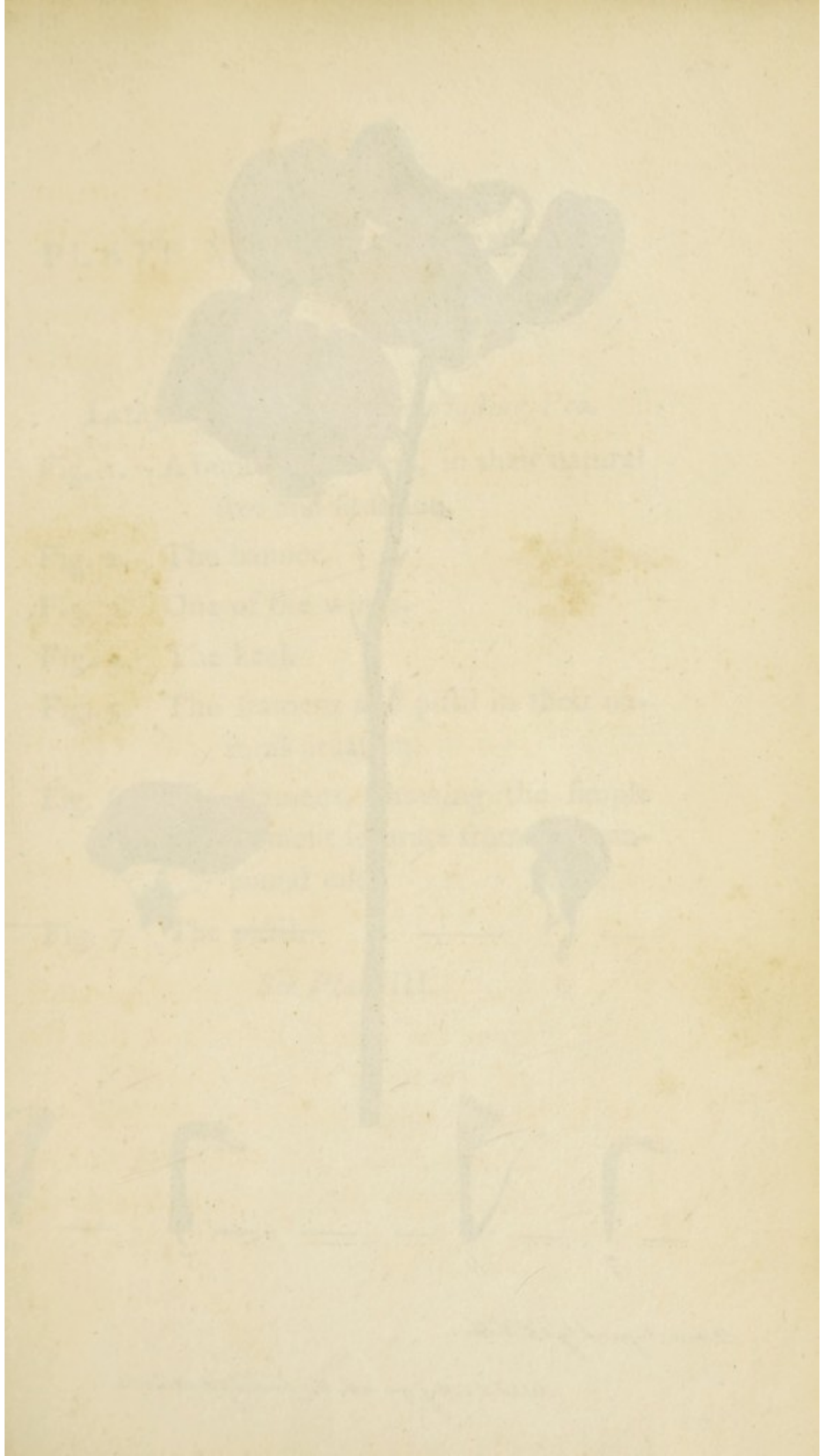
- a* The flower as before. The petals narrow, heart-shaped, and much more deeply end-nicked.
- b c* The column of stamens, and pistil separated.
- d* The fruit, with the double calyx; the outer very narrow, the clefts of the

inner broad and large: there are five of these, and three distinct leaves in the other; but all of them could not be represented. The fruit flat, with many seeds in a ring, each covered with its aril, or loose coat.

Fig. 3. *Geranium zonale.* *Horse-shoe
Cranesbill.*

- a* The flower, showing the corolla of five unequal petals, with the column of stamens, very slightly connected at bottom, and of unequal lengths.
- b* The calyx, with the column of stamens. Both these figures show the style standing up above the stamens, and terminated by five stigmas.
- c* The fruit, with the permanent style and stigmas; showing the beaked form of it, and the five seeds in their arils, each terminated by a tail, and separating from the beak. *a b c* show that the calyx is single and five-leaved.

N. B. These figures serve to explain the class *Monadelphia*: and two of the orders, *Decandria*, Fig. 3, and *Polyandria*, Fig. 1, 2.





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PLATE XXIII. LETTER XXV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Lathyrus latifolius. Everlasting Pea.

- Fig. 1. A bunch of flowers, in their natural
size and situation.
- Fig. 2. The banner.
- Fig. 3. One of the wings.
- Fig. 4. The keel.
- Fig. 5. The stamens and pistil in their na-
tural situation.
- Fig. 6. The stamens, showing the simple
filament separate from the com-
pound one.
- Fig. 7. The pistil.

See Plate III.

PLATE XXXI
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Illustrations of the Dartmouth Pea

Fig. 1. A bunch of flowers in their natural
size and position.

Fig. 2. The banner.

Fig. 3. One of the wings.

Fig. 4. The keel.

Fig. 5. The stamens and pistil in their na-
tural position.

Fig. 6. The stamens, showing the simple
attachment separate from the com-
pound one.

Fig. 7. The pistil.

See Plate III.



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PLATE XXIV. LETTER XXV.

POLYADELPHIA.

Hypericum Ascyron. Garden Tutsan.

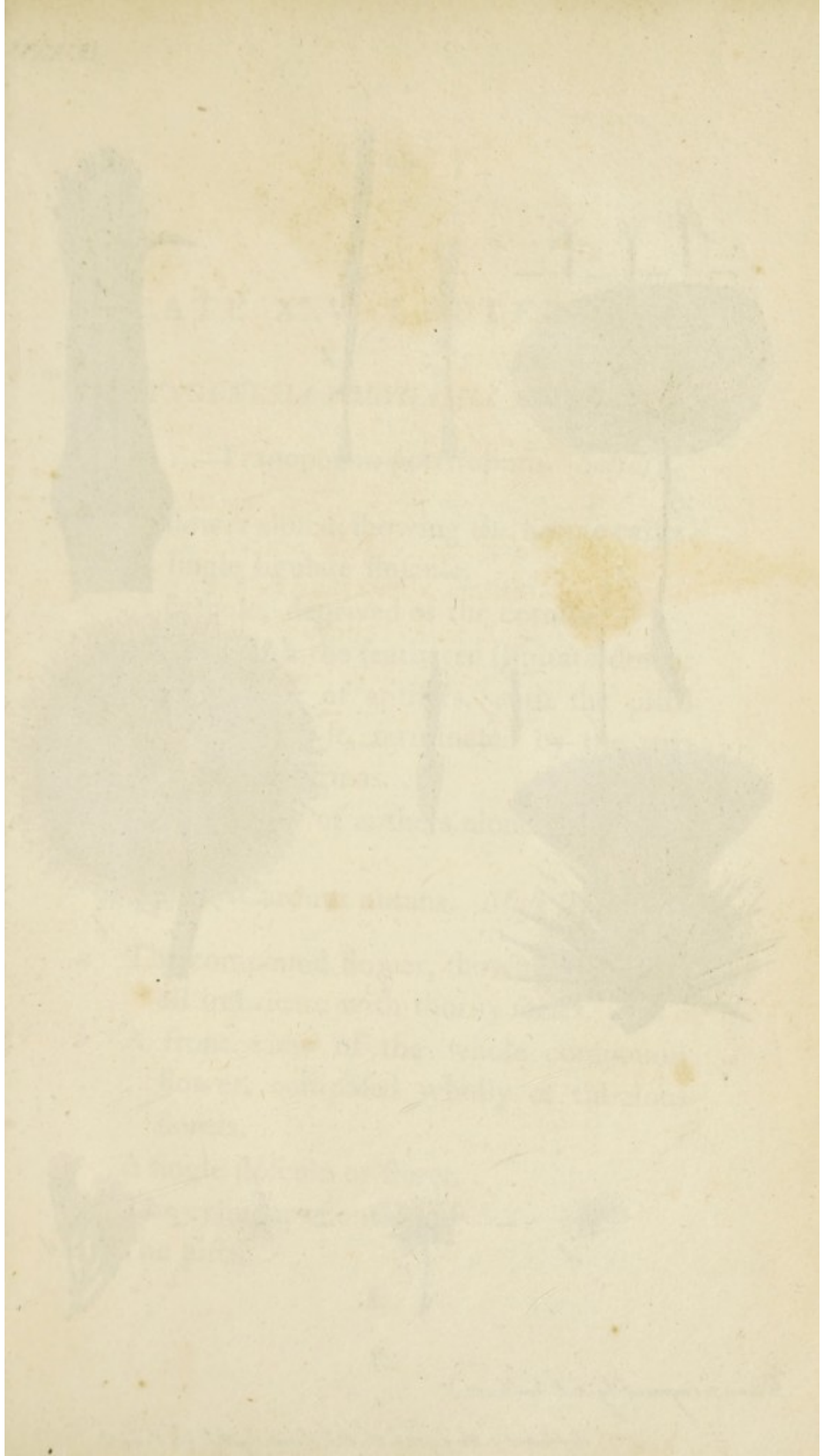
- a* The flower, with a corolla of five petals and the numerous stamens in the middle.
- b* A single pencil or parcel of stamens.
- c* The permanent five-parted calyx, including the germ terminated by five pistils.
- b* Explains the characters of the class and order—Polyadelphia Polyandria.

PLANTAE ESTERAE 177

The flower, with a corolla of five petals
and the numerous stamens in the
middle.

A single pencil or parcel of stamens.
c. The permanent five-parted calyx, in-
cluding the germ terminated by five
pistils.

Explain the characters of the class and
order of the *Indolphia Polyandra*.





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PLATE XXV. LETTER XXVI.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Fig. 1. *Tragopogon porrifolium. Salsafy.*

- a* A flower closed, showing the simple calyx.
- b* A single ligulate floscule.
- c* A floscule, deprived of the corolla.
- d* A seed, with the feathered stipitate down.
- e* The cylinder of anthers, with the pistil perforating it, terminated by the two revolute stigmas.
- f* The cylinder of anthers alone.

Fig. 2. *Carduus nutans. Musk Thistle.*

- a* The compound flower, showing the calyx all imbricate with thorny scales.
- b* A front view of the whole compound flower, composed wholly of tubulous florets.
- c* A single floscule or floret.
- d* The cylinder of anthers.
- e* The pistil.

Fig. 3. *Eupatorium cannabinum*. *Common
Hemp Agrimony.*

- a* A bunch of flowers.
- b* A single flower.
- c* A single bunch of flowers.
- d* The down.

Obs. These three figures explain the three sections of this order. 1. Containing compound flowers with ligulate florets only. 2. The capitate or headed flowers, with tubulous florets only. 3. The discoid, or naked discous flowers, with tubulous florets, but not in a head.



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PLATE XXVI. LETTER XXVI.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Doronicum pardalianches. Common Leopard's
Bane.*

- a* The compound radiated flower, consisting of regular tubulous floscules in the disk, and irregular ligulate floscules in the ray.
- b* The under part of the flower, showing the double row of scales to the calyx.
- c* One of the femi-florets, or ligulate floscules, taken from the ray, to show that the seed is naked, or destitute of down.
- d* A floret from the disk, the seed of which is crowned with a simple down.
- e* A section of the disk, in order to exhibit the naked receptacle.

PLATE XXVI. LETTER XXVI.

ZYGOPHYLLA POLYTRICHA

Doronicum polycarpon. Common Asphodel.

Flower.

a The compound radiated flower, consisting of regular tubular florets in the disk, and irregular ligulate florets in the ray.

b The under part of the flower, showing the double row of scales to the calyx.

c One of the tubular or ligulate florets, taken from the ray, to show that the base is naked, or destitute of down.

d A floret from the disk, the base of which is crowned with a fringe of down.

e A section of the disk, in order to exhibit the naked receptacle.



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PLATE XXVII. LETTER XXVI.

SYNGEN. POLYG. FRUSTRANEA

and NECESSARIA.

Fig. 1. *Centaurea montana*. *Mountain Blue*
Bottle.

a The compound flower, showing the neutral or barren florets on the outside, longer than the fertile ones in the middle, and the ciliated scales of the calyx.

b A barren floret.

c A fertile floret, with some of the bristles at the base.

d The same, divested of the corolla.

e The pistil.

N. B. This serves to explain the order Polygamia Frustranea in the class Syngenesia.

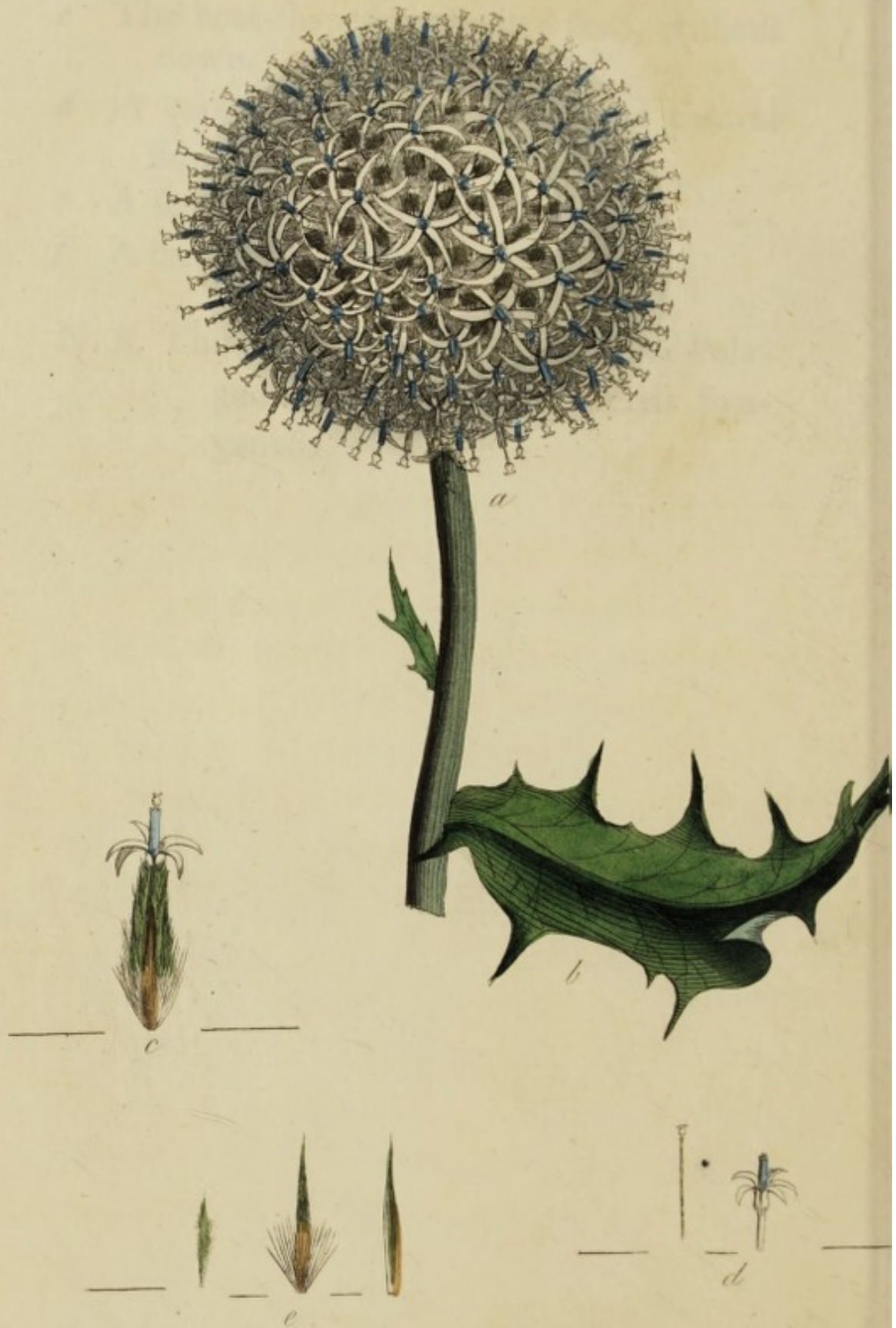
Fig. 2. *Calendula officinalis*. *Garden*
Marigold.

a The compound radiated flower.

b The calyx, with the seeds in the ray only, bending inwards after the florets are decayed.

- c* The boat-shaped muricated seed, without down.
- d* A barren seed, from one of the central flowers.
- e* A fertile floscule from the ray.
- f* A barren floscule from the disk.

N. B. This serves to explain the order Polygamia Necessaria in the class Syngenesia.



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PLATE XXVIII. LETTER XXVI.

SYNGEN. POLYG. SEGREGATA.

Echinops sphærocephalus. Globe Thistle.

- a* The entire compound flower, consisting of tubular florets, separated by their proper perianths; which determines this plant to be of the segregate order in the class Syngenesia.
- b* A sinuated leaf, the jags ending in spines.
- c* A single floscule in its calyx.
- d* A floscule taken out of the calyx, with the style separate.
- e* A single subulate leaflet of the calyx, in three different views.

PLATE XXVIII. PART I. R. XXVI.

STROPHANTHES

Strophanthus

The entire compound flower consisting of tubular flowers, separated by their proper perianths; which determines this plant to be of the tetragynae order in the class Syngenesia.

A flattened leaf, the base ending in spinous.

A single floret in its calyx.

A floret taken out of the calyx, with the style separate.

A single tubular floret of the calyx, in three different views.



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PLATE XXIX. LETTER XXVI.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Viola odorata. Sweet Violet.

- a* The calyx of five leaves.
- b* The corolla of five irregular petals.
- c* The horn-shaped nectary.
- d* A flower opened, to show the stamens with the five connected anthers.
- e* The stamens within the calyx.
- f* A single stamen.
- g* The pistil.
- h h h* The heart-shaped leaves.
- i i* The young leaves, involuted, rolled inwards, or rather upwards.
- k k k* The scape, with the double bracte on the middle of it.
- l* One of the stolones, or runners, putting forth roots.

PLATE I
THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

View of the Great Wall of China, showing the wall and the surrounding landscape.

The wall is seen from a distance, showing its length and the surrounding landscape.

The wall is seen from a closer perspective, showing the crenellations and the surrounding landscape.

The wall is seen from a very close perspective, showing the details of the crenellations and the surrounding landscape.

The wall is seen from a very close perspective, showing the details of the crenellations and the surrounding landscape.

The wall is seen from a very close perspective, showing the details of the crenellations and the surrounding landscape.

The wall is seen from a very close perspective, showing the details of the crenellations and the surrounding landscape.



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PLATE XXX. LETTER XXVII.

GYNANDRIA.

Passiflora cærulea. *Blue Passion Flower.*

- a* The palmated leaf.
- b* The corolla and calyx, each of five leaves,
and having the same appearance in
front.
- c* The radiate crown, which is the nectary.
- d* The pistil and five stamens.
- e* The anthers terminating the filaments,
which spring from the bottom of the
germ, where it meets the pedicle,
upon which it stands.
- fff* The three stigmas arising from the
germ.

PLATE XXX. LETTER XXVII.

CYNABRIA

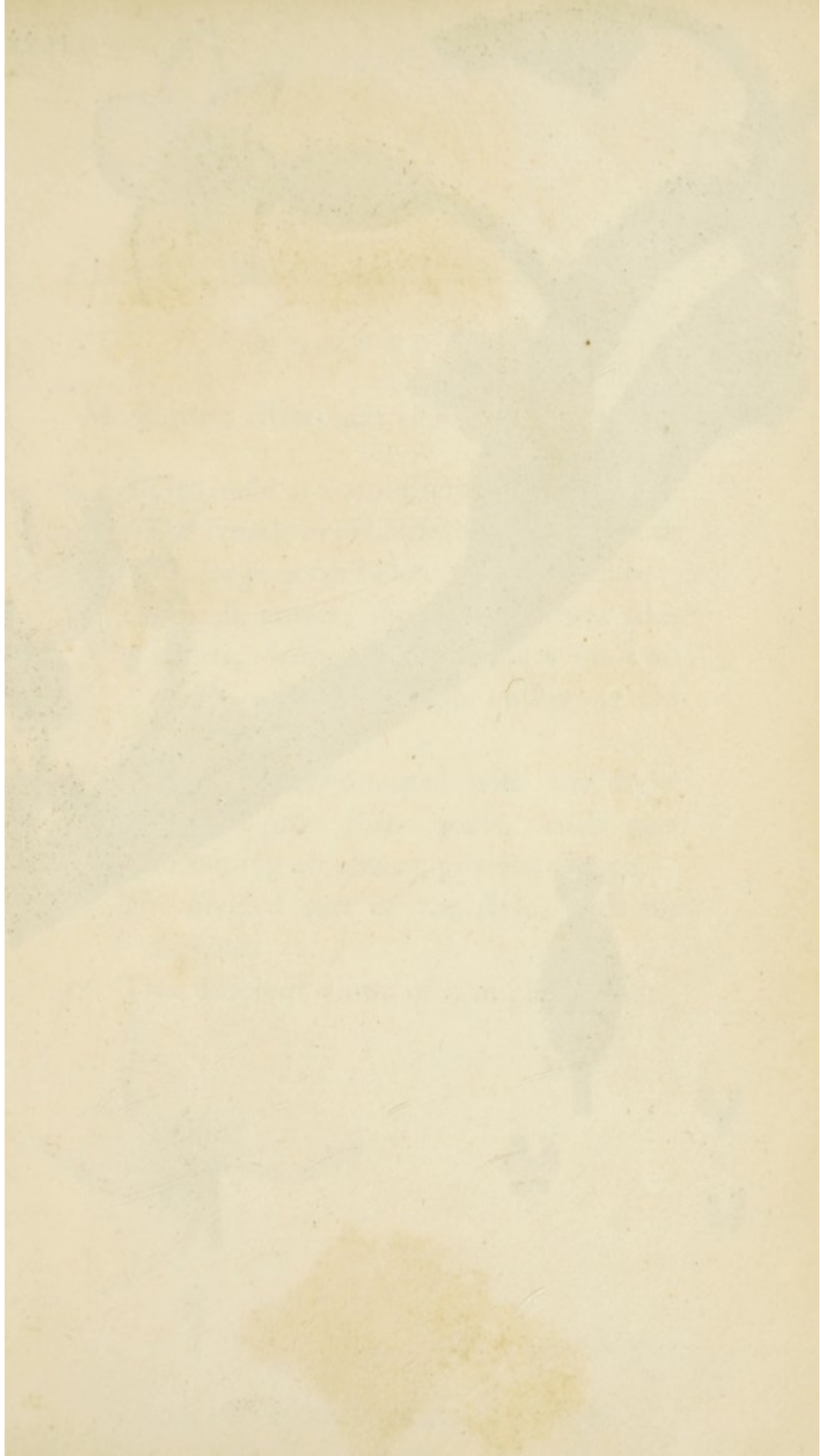
Platycodon grandiflorus

c The pedicel leaf.
d The corolla and calyx, external five leaves,
and showing the same appearance in
front.

e The radiant crown, which is the receptacle.
f The pistil and five stamens.

g The calyx, terminated by five filaments,
and arising from the bottom of the
cup, where it meets the pedicel,
upon which it stands.

h The three ligules arising from the
cup.





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PLATE XXXI. LETTER XXVIII.

M O N O E C I A.

Momordica Elaterium. *Spirting Cucumber.*

- a a* The male or staminiferous flowers.
- b b* The female or pistilliferous flowers, with the large germ below the receptacle.
- c* The male flower, showing the three filaments, with double anthers on two of them, and a simple anther on the third.
- d* The germ, surmounted with the style, divided into three parts, each part sustaining an oblong gibbous stigma.
- e* The divided part of the style, with the stigmas.
- f* Two different views of a single stigma.

PLATE XXXI. LETTER XXII.

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Monardella fistulosa, Swartz.

a. The male or staminate flower.

b. The female or pistillate flower.

c. A large grain below the ovary.

d. The male flower, showing the three

anthers, with the filaments on two

of them, and a single anther on the

third. The style is surrounded with the

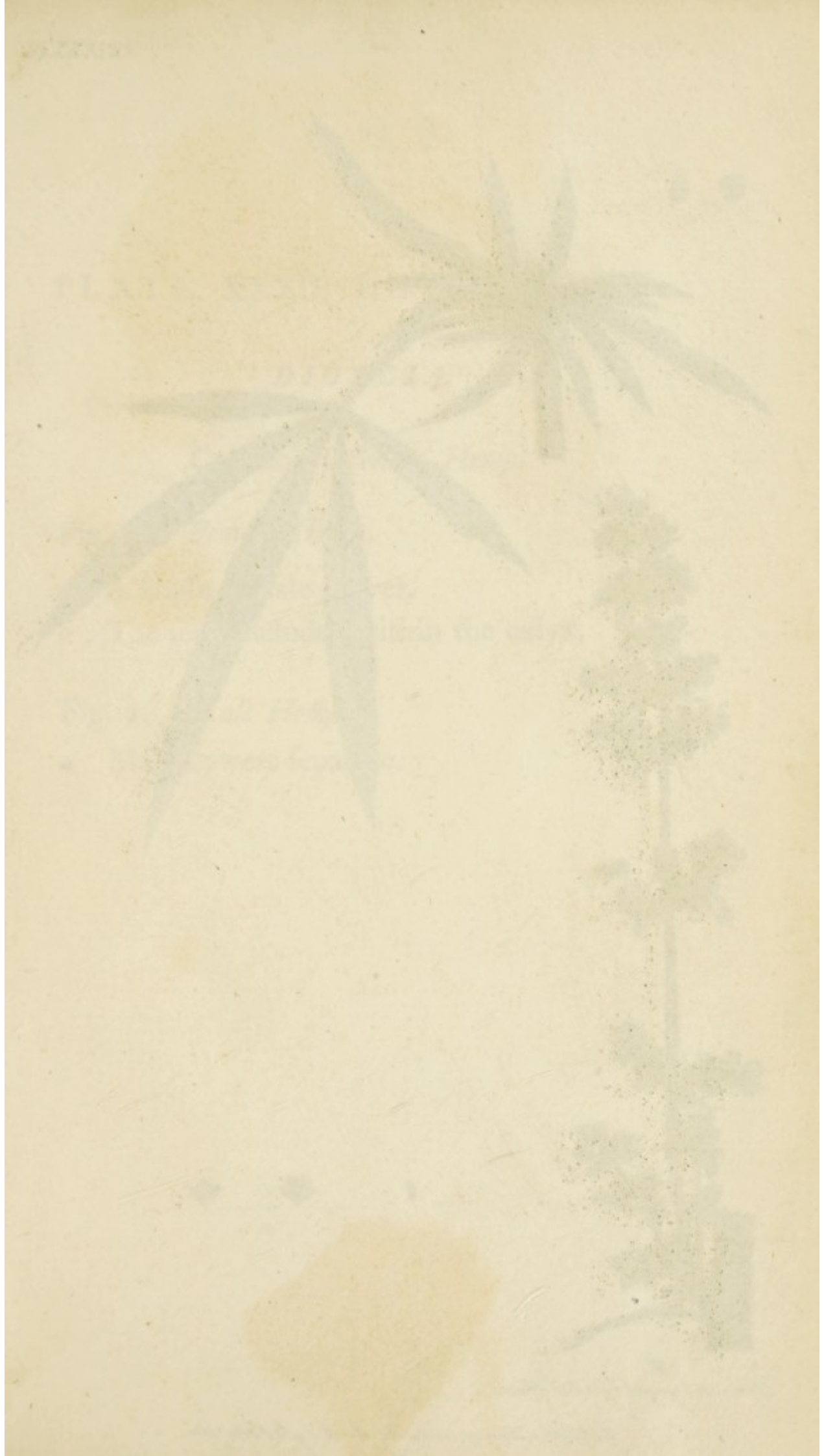
perianth into three parts, each part

with a single anther without stigma.

The enlarged part of the style, with the

figures.

Two different views of a single flower.





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PLATE XXXII. LETTER XXIX.

DIOECIA.

Cannabis fativa. Hemp.

Fig. 1. *Female Hemp.*

a A single female flower.

b The seed included within the calyx.

Fig. 2. *Male Hemp.*

a Male flowers separate.

PLATE XXVII. LETTER XXIX.

DIOECIA.

Cannabis sativa, Hemp.

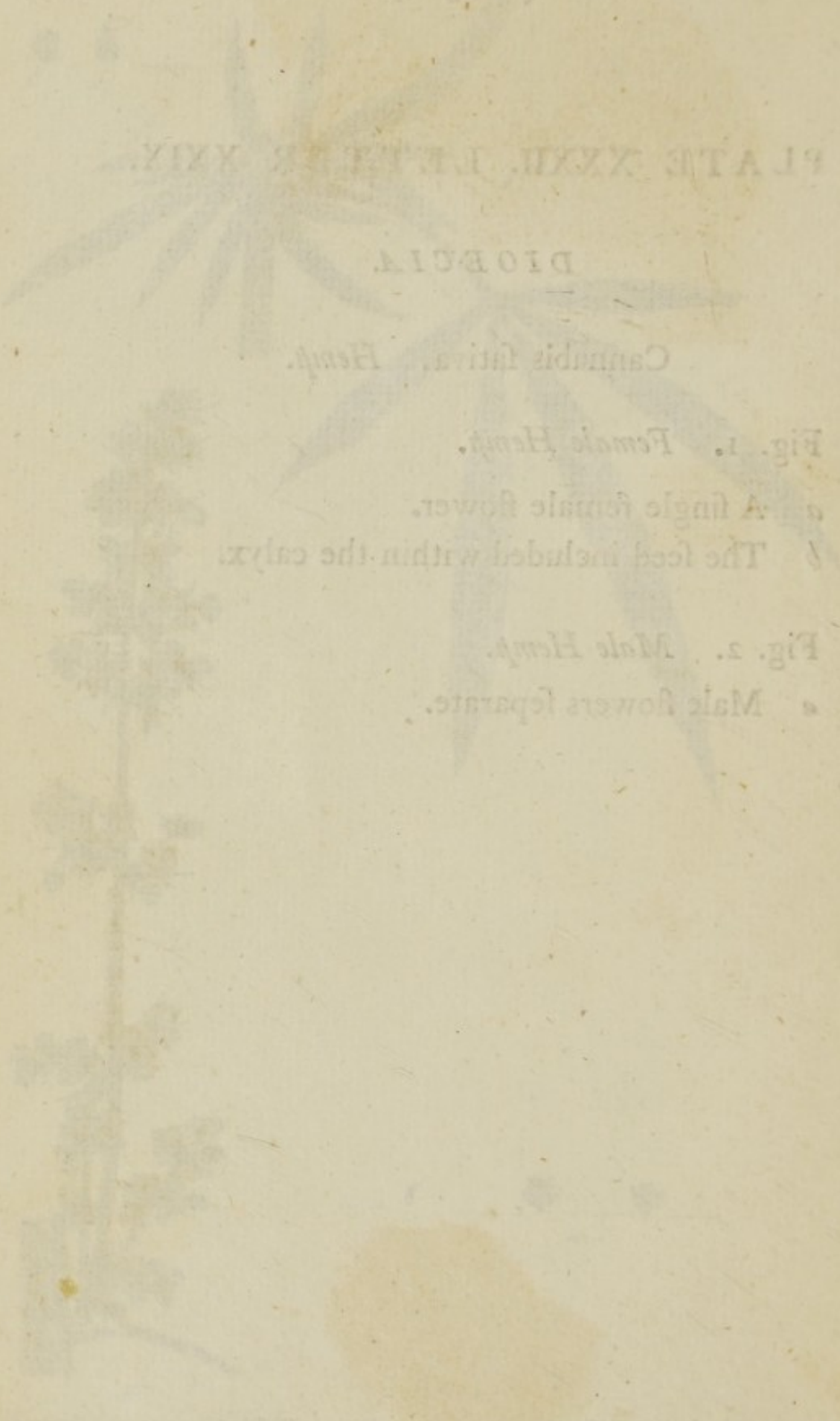
Fig. 1. Female Hemp.

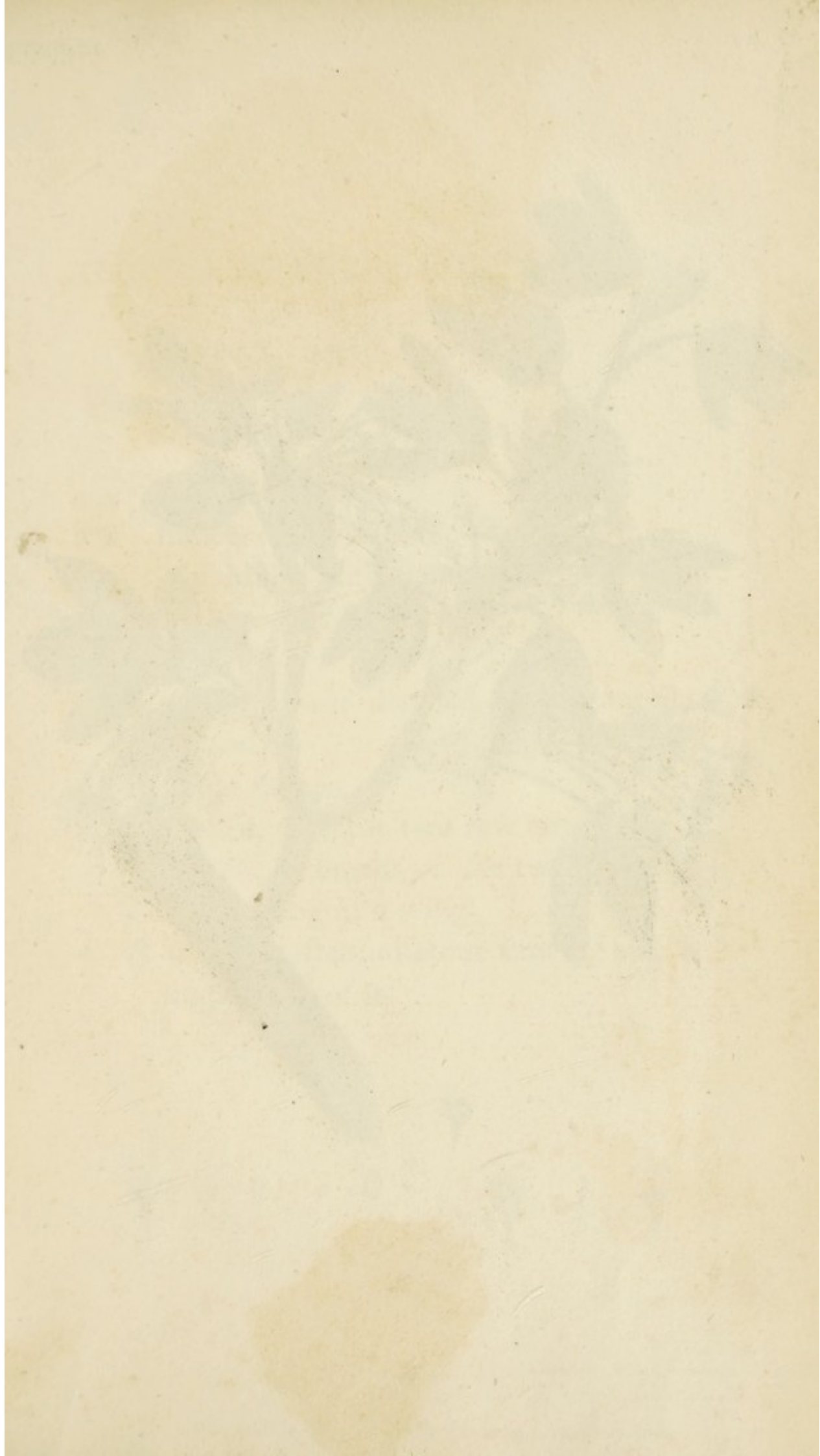
a. A single female flower.

b. The seed included within the calyx.

Fig. 2. Male Hemp.

a. Male flowers separate.







Engraved by F. C. Nodder.

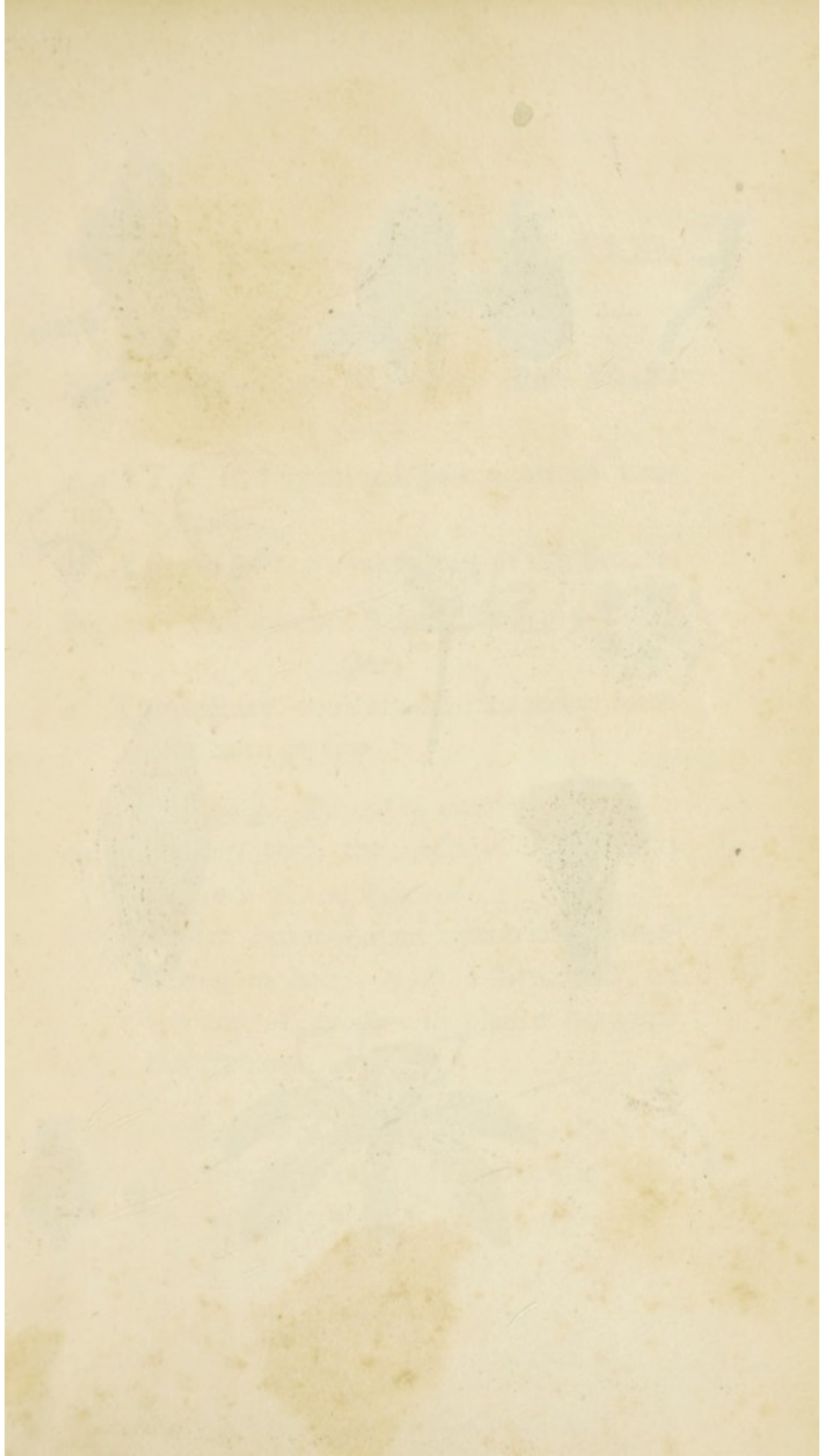
Published in May 1788, at the Octavo, by B. White & Son.

PLATE XXXIII. LETTER XXX.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

Acer campestre. Common Maple.

- a a* The lobed leaves.
b b Bunches of flowers. — *c* Perfect. —
d Male, with stamens only.
e A single perfect flower.
f A petal.
g A perfect flower divested of the corolla
and calyx.
h A single stamen.
i The pistil, with the two revolute stigmas,
and the rudiment of the two capsules,
terminating in a wing.
k A male, or staminiferous flower, and a
single petal of it.





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PLATE XXXIV. LETTER XXXI.

NECTARIES.

Fig. 1. *Aconitum Napellus*. *Blue Monk's Hood*.

a a The two recurved pedunculated nectaries.

b A single nectary, taken out of the flower.

Fig. 2. *Delphinium Ajacis*. *Garden Larkspur*.

a The nectary, continued backward in form of a horn or spur.

Fig. 3. *Parnassia palustris*.

a A flower, with the nectareous scales at the base of the stamens.

b The five heart-shaped nectaries, terminating in hairs, with a little ball on the top of each, and placed between the stamens.

Fig. 4. A petal of the *Ranunculus*, showing the honied gland just above the base, on the inside at *a a*.

Fig. 5. Iris or Flag. The nectary, in form of a villous line, along the middle of one of the reflex petals.

Fig. 6. Fritillaria Imperialis. *Crown Imperial.*

a An excavation at the base of the petal, which is the nectary.

Fig. 7. Asphodelus luteus. *Yellow Asphodel.*

a The flower, showing the six stamens, each fitting on its valve, and the six valves forming an arch over the germ.

b A single filament on its scale, which is inserted into the base of the petal.

Fig. 8. Helleborus foetidus. *Stinking Black-Hellebore.*

a The tubular nectaries placed in a ring at the base of the stamens.

b A single nectary.





designed by F. L. Vaulter.

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PLATE XXXV. LETTER XXXII.

CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES. Ferns.

Osmunda Spicant. Rough Spleenwort.

- Fig. 1. The barren frond.
Fig. 2. The fertile frond.
Fig. 3. A single pinna magnified, with the scales at *aa*; and covers of the capules at *bb*.
Fig. 4. A part of the pinna more magnified, with the anthers on the rib at *a*, and the membrane rolled back at *bb*, to exhibit the rudiments of the seed vessels at *cc*.

PLATE XXXVI. LETTER XXXII.

CRYPTOGAMIA MUSCI. Mosses.

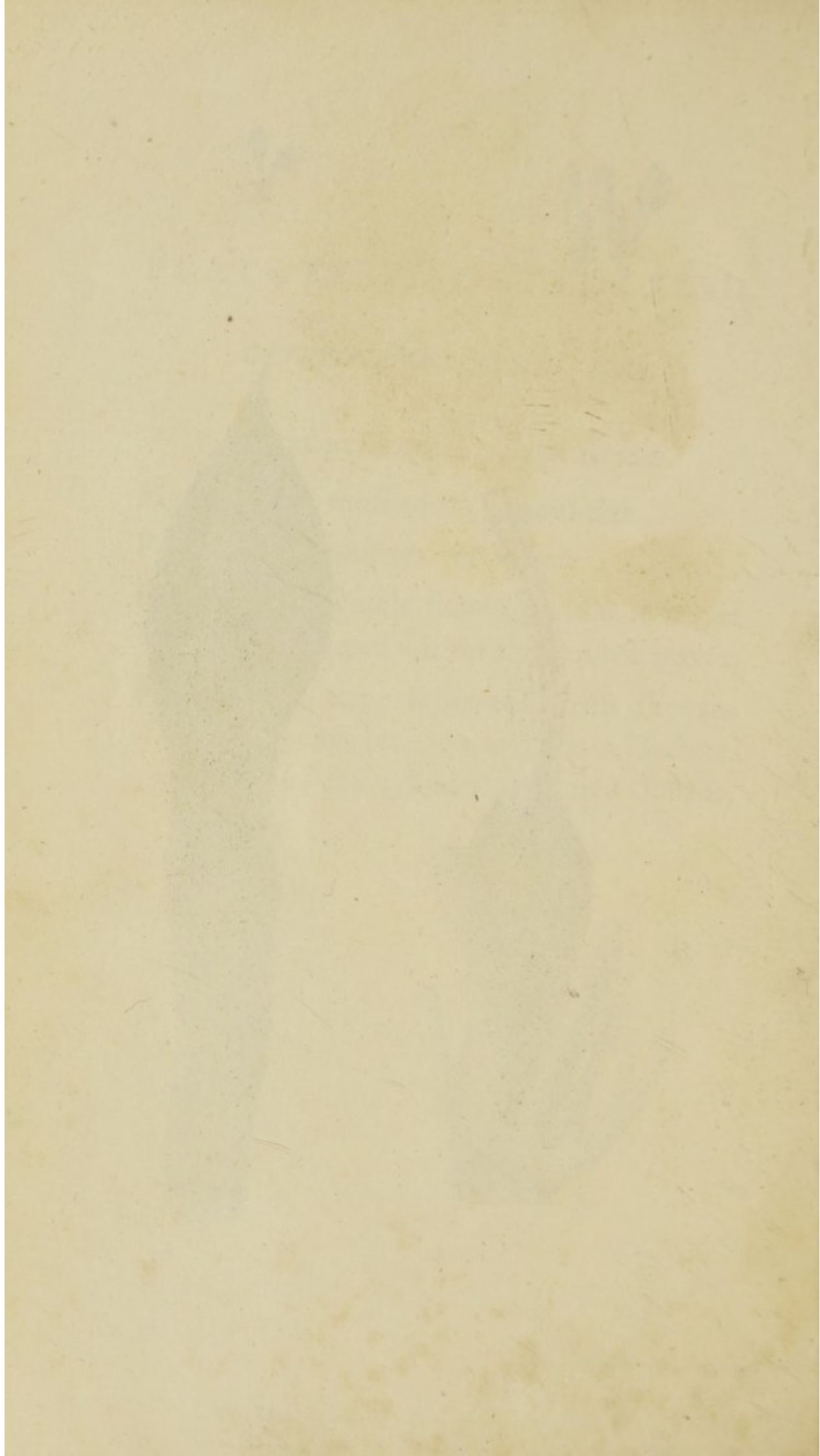
Bryum pyriforme. Pear Bryum.

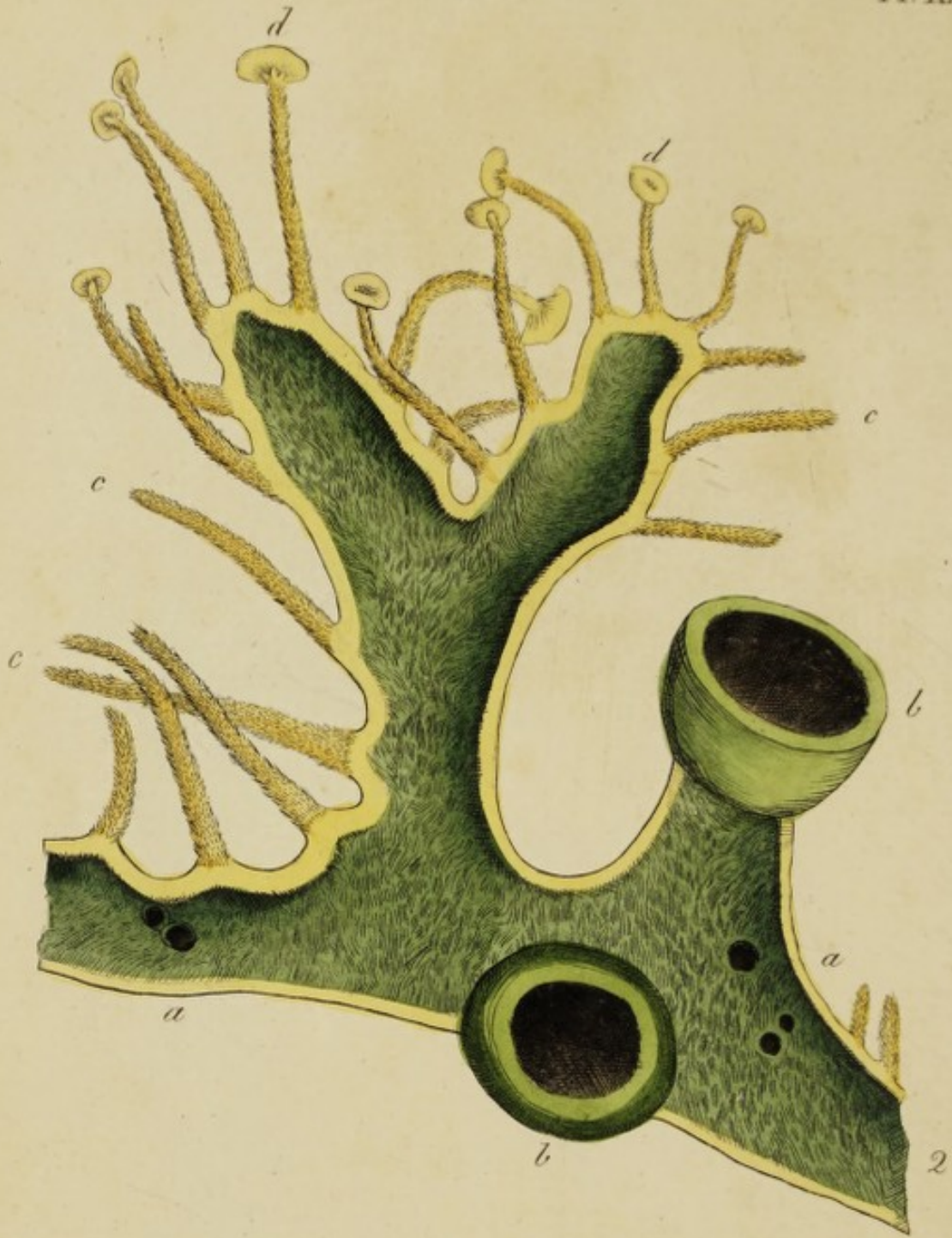
- Fig. 1. The moss of its natural size.
- Fig. 2. The anthers yet entire.
- Fig. 3. The female flower, while it is yet inclosed within the inmost leaves.
- Fig. 4. The same separated, with the appendages, viz. *a a* the adductors. *b b* the cylindrical jointed threads.



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PLATE XXXVII. LETTER XXXII.

CRYPTOGAMIA ALGÆ.

Lichen ciliaris. *Ciliated Liverwort.*

Fig. 1. The plant of its natural size.

Fig. 2. The same magnified.

a a The male or barren flowers.

b b The females in a state of ripeness.

c c The rooting hairs.

d d The hairs, or ciliæ, growing on the extremities.

Fig. 3. The feeds magnified.

PLATE XXXVIII. LETTER XXXII.

CRYPTOGAMIA FUNGI. *Funguses.*

Agaricus Dillen. giff. p. 185.

Fig. 1. Plants of different ages, and of their natural size.

a Is the Fungus in its perfect or adult state.

b The same in its middle state.

c Small plants just rising.

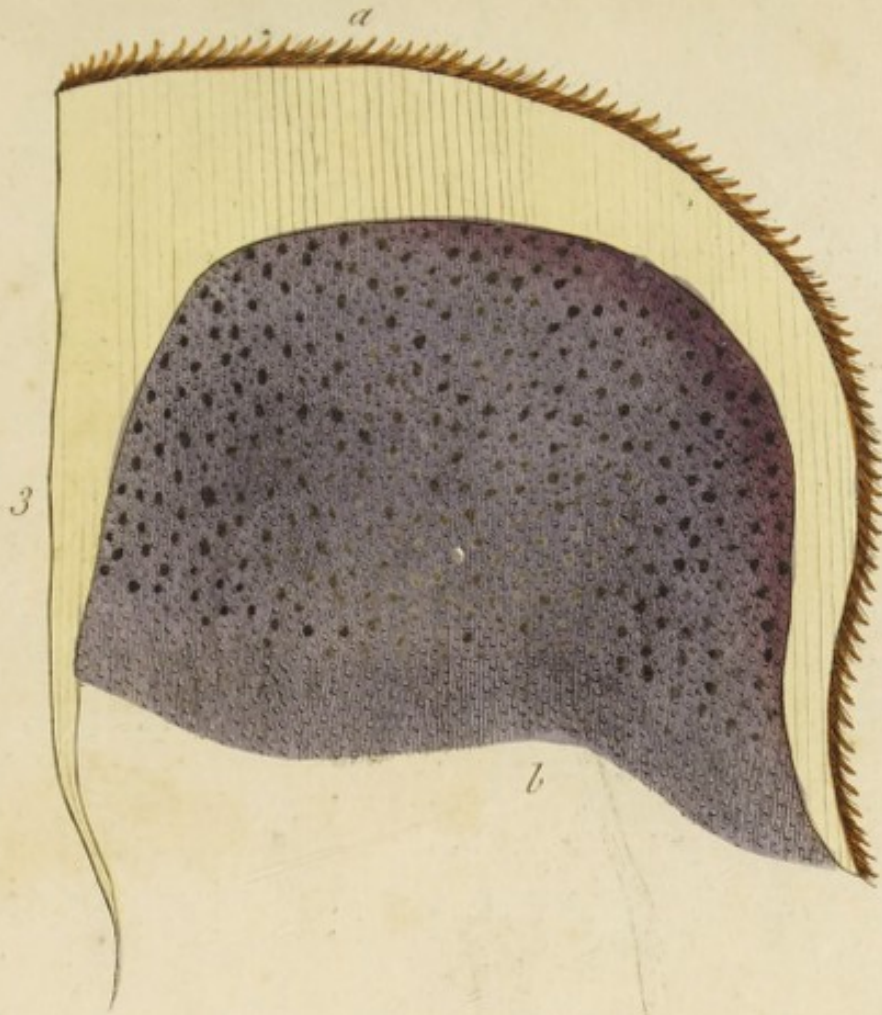
Fig. 2. A parcel of knotted threads from the fungus marked *b*, supposed to be the stamens.

Fig. 3. A section of the cap (*a*) and lamella (*b*) of the same small fungus magnified.

Fig. 4. The ripe seeds of this fungus much magnified.

Obs. These four plates are copied from Hedwig's Theoria, as it would have answered little purpose to figure such minute plants of their natural size only.

T H E E N D.



Drawn & engraved by J. L. Vredler.

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