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*About the Institute*

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Number 6/  
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BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;  
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The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in  
the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove,  
are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

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according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of  
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Together with the most approved Methods of CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as  
wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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Continued by JOHN SIMS, M. D.

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near the Obelisk, St. George's-Fields.

Also, by all Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Carriers,  
in Town and Country.



J. Hancock del. et sculp.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March 1817

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## IRIS VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED IRIS.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla* 6-partita. *Petalis* alternis, reflexis. *Stigmata* petali-  
formia.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*IRIS *variegata* corollis barbatis, caule subfolioso longitudine  
foliorum multifloro. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p. 56.*IRIS *latifolia* pannonica, colore multiplici. *Baub. Pin. 31.*The yellow variable Fower-de-Luce. *Parkinson Parad. p. 182.*


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This species of Iris, inferior to few in point of beauty, is a native of the hilly pastures of Hungary, and flowers in our gardens in the month of May, and beginning of June. It is a hardy perennial, requires no particular treatment, and may be easily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

CACTUS FLAGELLIFORMIS. CREEPING  
CEREUS.

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*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 1-phyllus, superus, imbricatus. *Corolla* multiplex. *Bacca*  
1-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

CACTUS *flagelliformis* repens decemangularis. *Linn. Syst.*  
*Vegetab. ed. 14. p. 460.*

CEREUS *flagelliformis*. *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

Grows spontaneously in South-America, and the West-Indies, flowers in our dry stoves early in June, is tolerably hardy, and will thrive even in a common greenhouse, that has a flue to keep out the severe frosts.

It is superior to all its congeners in the brilliancy of its colour, nor are its blossoms so fugacious as many of the other species.

No plant is more easily propagated by cuttings; these MILLER recommends to be laid by in a dry place for a fortnight or three weeks, then to be planted in pots, filled with a mixture of loam and lime rubbish, having some stones laid in the bottom of the pot to drain off the moisture, and afterwards plunged into a gentle hot-bed of Tanners bark, to facilitate their rooting, giving them once a week a gentle watering: this business to be done the beginning of July.

It is seldom that this plant perfects its seeds in this country: MILLER relates, that it has borne fruit in Chelsea-Gardens.





Published by W. Curtis, Vicar's Garden, Lambeth, Marsh.

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*Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, March 787.*

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## GERANIUM REICHARDI. DWARF GERANIUM.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Monogynia. Stigmata 5. Fructus rostratus, 5-coccus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*GERANIUM *Reichardi* scapis unifloris, floribus pentandris, foliis subreniformibus inciso-crenatis.GERANIUM *Reichardi* scapis unifloris, foliis plerisque oblongis trilobis vel quinquelobis inciso-crenatis.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. 14. p. 618.*

This species of Geranium, so strikingly different from all others at present cultivated in our gardens, has been known for several years to the Nurserymen in the neighbourhood of London, by the name of *acaule*, a name we should gladly have retained, had not Professor MURRAY described it in the 14th edition of LINNÆUS's *Systema Vegetabilium*, under the name of *Reichardi*, a name he was disposed to give it in compliment to a French gentleman, who first discovered it in the Island of Minorca, and introduced it into the gardens of France.

LINNÆUS describes many of the Geraniums, as having only five antheræ, though several of those he thus describes have to our certain knowledge ten, the five lowermost of which shedding their pollen first, often drop off, and leave the filaments apparently barren: but in this species (with us at least) there never are more than five, but betwixt each stamen there is a broad pointed barren filament or squamula, scarcely to be distinguished by the naked eye.

The usual and best practice is to make a greenhouse plant of this species, though it has been known to remain in the open ground, during a mild winter, unhurt.

It continues to have a succession of blossoms during the greatest part of the summer, and may be propagated either by seed or parting its roots.



*Geranium Reichardi, Linnæus, 1759*