XVII. Decas sexta novarum plantarum sueculentarum

Mr. A. H. Haworth

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purpose of showing the nature of the mutations which the theorem undergoes when we take the trapezium successively *salient* (fig. 8), *re-entrant* (fig. 9), and *intersectant* (fig. 10). The number of figures, however, which a complete exhibition of all the cases of the theorem would require, is not less than a hundred and twenty; perhaps even more, which have escaped my notice. These three figures are sufficient to show, also, that had we defined AC, FG, DE, the three diagonals of the trapezium in fig. 8, an elegant enunciation might be formed for the combination of them in pairs in reference to this theorem.

It is easy by a similar train of investigation to discover several analogous and equally beautiful properties of the trapezium: but as this paper has already exceeded the limits which I originally proposed to myself, I shall defer them to a future but not distant period. In conclusion, I shall just remark, that from the properties already given a series of interesting properties of the conic-sections are immediately deducible.

August 5, 1825.

XVII. Decas sexta novarum Plantarum Succulentarum;
Autore A. H. HAWORTH, Soc. Linn. Lond.—Soc. Horticult.
Lond.—necnon Soc. Cæs. Nat. Curios. Mosc. Socio, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the *Philosophical Magazine and Journal*.

Sir,

HAVING just finished my sixth Decade of new Succulent Plants, I lose no time in sending it for insertion in the next Number of your Magazine.

All the plants included in this decade, appear to me, after the most diligent research, to be entirely nondescript, and belong to the vast genus *Mesembryanthemum*; to which they form a conspicuous addition: for some of them are not only new as *species*, but constitute *new* and *unrecorded sections*. They are all flourishing and flowering in the royal and unrivalled gardens at Kew; and were sent thither by our most assiduous friend Bowie, whose adventurous and discriminating eye detected them growing spontaneously in the remote and arid regions of Southern Africa, whither this enterprising traveller is again about to repair. And he proposes to go not only with the intention of collecting plants, seeds and roots, but also, as heretofore, in almost all the branches of animated nature.

And now, sir, most heartily wishing this extensive discoverer of succulent plants every possible success in his laborious undertakings,—

undertakings,—a pleasant voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, a prosperous and excursive sojourn there,—a safe return to his native home, and a profitable termination to his interesting speculations; I remain, very respectfully,

your old correspondent and friend,

Chelsea, August 1826.

A. H. HAWORTH.

Classis et Ordo. ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Genus, MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *Auctorum.*

Sectio (nova) ALBINOTA, subacaulia: caespitosa: radice perenni, foliis decussatis integris oblique incurvis viridibus patulis crebre albo tuberculatim magnipunctatis, infernè basive semiteretibus, supernè acinaciformiter triquetris vel ferè æquilateralibus, plus minùs mucronulatis; floribus centralibus solitariis sessilibus luteis, staminibus erecto-patentibus ut in sectione cui nomen RINGENTIA, antequè eam locanda.

albinotum. M. (keeled, white-dotted) foliis acinaciformiter sursum triquetris mucrone recurvulo punctisque subelevatis albicantibus sparsis.

Habitat C. B. S.

Florebat in regio horto Kewense, Sept. 1825. G. H. N. Anno priore ortum ex seminibus africanis a Domine Bowie collectis. Sequentia omnia quoque ejus assiduitati debemus.

Obs. Facies ferè *M. aloëidis* Nob. (absque ejus collectis staminibus).

Folia sub-biuncialia, latitudine 5-lineari, albicantibus punctis crebris quasi macularibus, et (certo situ) subindè sæpè squamulas pallidas simulantibus, rariùs viridibus. *Flos* unus solum vidi mediocris luteus ferè ut in *M. felinum* s. *M. lupinum* Nob. at A. M. expansus, (nec vespere,) basi *bracteis* duabus magnis foliiformibus. *Calyx* 5-fidus, laciniis subæqualibus harum tribus obtusissimis aliquot brevioribus: duabus longè acutioribus parùmque longioribus. *Corolla* subsesquiuncialis, *petalis* latis apice crenulatis denticulatisve. *Stamina* brevissima lutea, *antheris* polliniferis saturatioribus cum luteo. Cætera non examinavi.

albipunctum. M. (small-keeled white-dotted) foliis semiteretibus albo tuberculatim punctatis, supernè triquetris, mucronulo rufescente.

Habitat C. B. S.

Florebat

Florebat in regio horto Kewense ad finem Sept. 1825. G. H. 4.

Obs. Priori simile, at foliis duplò triplòve minoribus numerosioribus, a basi ad apicem sæpiùs attenuatis nec auctim carinatis seu subacinaciformibus ut in priore, punctis magis albis, sed flore (unico qui solùm vidi et non dissecavi) ut in illo.

β . *majus*, fere duplò.

Sectio, RINGENTIA *Nob.* in Philos. Mag. Aug. 1824.

Ermininum. M. (The Ermine Chop) subacaule: glaucum: foliis

3. rugoso-magnipunctatis: marginibus supernè brevidentatis, carinà integrâ.

Habitat C. B. S.

Florebat in regio horto Kewense, Maio 1825.

G. H. 4.

Descriptio. *Herba* densè cæspitosa. *Folia* subinde integra, at sæpiùs marginibus apicem versus 4—6-dentatis, dentibus validiusculis patentibus acutis, at sine setulâ finientibus. *Flores* solitarii terminales subsessiles absque bracteis. *Calyx* 5-fidus, infernè (cum germine) compresso-turbiniformis, supernè foliolis oblongis æqualibus apice obtusis et obtusè subcarinatis, sed obsoletè et plus minùs membranaceis, grossè tuberculato-punctatis foliorum more, at cum punctis oblongioribus. *Corolla* subuncialis ferè ut in *M. mustelino*, vespere aperta, usque ad decimam horam (Augusto mense) petalis numerosis variè laxèque expansis capillaribus luteis calycinis foliolis 2 lineas superantibus. *Filamenta* longitudine valdè variantia, *petalis* semper duplò breviora lutea *antheris* longis cum polline subaurantiaco, infernè cum *calyce* altè coalita. *Styli stigmata* 5 semilineam longi obtusi (lente intùs, ramentacei) basi coaliti in unum *stylum* brevissimum subconicum pulposum. *Germen* incipiens depressum. Unum florem mense Septembre, vespere suaveolentem (at minùs gratum quàm *M. mustelinum*) solùm vidi.

β . *majus* corollâ luteâ apice rubro.

Obs. Ante *M. murinum* cui simile, certè locandum, et distinguitur foliorum crassiorum rugosiorum carinis integris, marginalibus dentibus brevioribus, absentiâque setulæ terminalis.

agninum. M. (The Lamb's Chop) subacaule: canescens: punctato-rugosulum: foliis semiteretibus puncto-serrulatis,

4. subinde dentatis; basi intùs pustulatis.

Habitat

Habitat C. B. S.

Vigebat in regio horto Kewense, 1824, et florebat Maio 1826. G. H. 4.

Descriptio. Inter ejus affinia herba conspicua cæspitosa crassa et forsàn suæ sectionis. *M. albid*i habitus at 4-plò minùs, undique asperulum et ferè rugosulum punctis elevatis numerosissimis. *Folia* sub-biuncialia, semunciam circiter lata decussata erecto-expansa, apice angustiora, at obtusa (junioribus obsoleto mucronulo) marginibus paulò post medium sub obsoleto obtusèque repando-dentatis, basi internè pustulâ magnâ albâ, et foliorum modo punctatâ. *Florem* unum sessilem, centralem, ebracteatum luteum perientem, ferè ut in *M. mustelino*, at longè majorem, (sed non magnum) solùm vidi. Inde locum speciei hujus apparet, et prope *M. mustelinum* locarem.

β. Paulò minus, foliorum dentibus obscurioribus.

γ. foliis erectioribus integris.

Sectio, ADUNCA Nob. suffrutices vix semipedales, foliis subulatis teretiusculis sæpè incurvo-recurvulis, apicibus semper attenuatis aduncis; floribus rubicundis antemeridianis, sæpiùs autumnalibus.

inconspicuum. *M.* (small-flowered, rigid) prærigidum: foliis

5. trigono-semiteretibus parvis aduncis, floribus solitariis minutis terminalibus.

Habitat C. B. S.

Florebat in regio horto Kewense A.D. 1825, autumnno, rursùmque Junio, &c. 1826. G. H. 4.

Descriptio. Suffrutex semipedalis dumosus, ramis patulis adscendentibus incurvisve filiformibus duris, junioribus lentis ope furvo-puberulis, apice ad solem coruscantibus. *Folia* distincta semuncialia gracilia incurvata, et ad solem aère aperto subpapuloso-micantia viridia, vix glaucescentia, apicibus attenuatis aduncis rufis, sive morientibus fulvis. *Flores* inconspicui subtrilineares ebracteati, pedunculis brevissimis. *Calyx* 4-fidus ordinarius. *Corolla* antemeridiana saturatissimè rubicunda, *petalis* (ratione magnitudinis) latis obtusis, et ferè semper integris. *Filamenta* collecta, erecta, apice supernè saturatiora colore, *antheris* (ante anthesin) albis.

Florem unum solùm examinavi, sed alios varios vidi.

Sectio (nova) CROCEA. Suffrutices ramulis secundis, foliis crassis glauco-cærulescentibus basi semiteretibus

teretibus, supernè obsoletè triquetris, floribus terminalibus solitariis minoribus vel mediocribus inodoris, primò sæpè luteis, denique sæpiùs croceis; pedunculis, calyceque inæquali, succulentis. Sectio, a sectione SEBACEA separanda, quæ ultima gaudet ramulis decussatis, foliis teretiussculis crassioribus cærulescenti-glaucis, floribus umbellatis parvis suaveolentibus flavis mellinis.

Obs. Sectioni CROCEA referenda sunt *M. croceum* Jacq.—*M. purpureo-croceum* Nob. et ejus var. *flavo-croceum* (quæ var. nunc veram speciem propono)—atque etiam duæ sequentes, viz.

- luteum*. *M.* (upright yellow) foliis obtusis, floribus minoribus;
6. caule ramuloso erecto rigido, nodis tumentibus radiculigeris.

Habitat C. B. S.

Florebat in regio horto Kewense, Junio 1823, et per æstatem. G. H. h.

Descriptio. *M. flavo-croceo* supradicto certè proximum, at elatius, ramosius, sed longè gracilius, ramis duris, foliis floribusque 3-plò minoribus.

In tertio anno erectum pedale ultràque est, ramorum nodis tumentibus terram versus (ope lèntis) pullulantibus radiculis farctis. *Folia* erecta inter nodiis longiora lævia cærulescenti-glauca. *Flores* pauci solitarii, in summis ramorum altiorum terminales diurni lutei, *pedunculis* ebracteatis clavatis succulentis. *Calyx* 4-phyllus, foliolis præinæqualibus ut in *M. purpureo-croceo*, duobus parvis membranatis: et 2, 4-plò majoribus emembranatis. *Corolla* lætè lutea, *moriens* saturatior. *Filamenta* erecta breviora *antheræque* luteæ. *Styli* 8? minuti erecti, filamentis multoties breviores, pallidiores ovato-acuminati, per lentem ramentacei. *Germen* parvum pulposum 8-loculare.

- luteolum*. *M.* (acute-leaved, small yellow) foliis confertioribus
7. apice acuto recurvulo; ramis gracilibus densioribus, floribus parvis diurnis. *M. læve* Th. Prod.?—Certissimè non Aitoni.

Habitat. C. B. S. G. H. h.

Cum priore florebat in regio horto Kewense at quadruplò humilior, ramis densioribus, longèque gracilioribus, nodis minus tumentibus absque radiculis pullulantibus, et subindè flexuosè decumbentibus. *Folia* paulò minor, confertiora, glauco-cærulea, at colore viridi pallidior.

diore. *Flores* numerosiores. In cæteris priore quadrat omninò.

Obs. ab ultimo optimè distinguitur, foliorum apice acuto recurvulo, staturâque quadruplò minore.

Sectio PLATYPHYLLA, foliis ramulisve ferè semper plùs minùs ad solem papuloso-micantibus: radice subindè bienni annuâve.

clandestinum. *M.* (minute flowering Myrtle-leaved) humifusum subpapulosum: foliis acutè ovatis petiolatis, petalis minutissimis.

Habitat C. B. S. G. H. h.

Florebat per æstatem in regio horto Kewense A.D. 1824.

Obs. Vix *M. ovatum* Thunb. Prod. p. 88, propter minutissimos flores, sed in cæteris fortè concordat. Non *M. apetalum*, ejusdem auctoris in loco, propter folia non lineari-lanceolata. Neque *M. humifusum* Aitoni, quod folia spatulata produxit.

Planta nostra est herba valdè foliosa parva sive suffrutex, ramis numerosis herbaceis confertis procumbentibus 4-5 uncialibus teretibus, junioribus ad lucem papulosis, papulis (præcipuè foliorum) ad lentem elevatis numerosissimis distinctis convexis atque ad solem sublimpidis. Internodii foliis breviores. *Flores* sæpiùs terminales 1-3 nati pedunculo clavato tereti, folio brevior. *Calyx* 5-phyllus turbiniiformis, foliolis subinæqualibus obtusis viridibus, apice (in aère aperto) rubentibus, duobus minoribus basi submembranaceis ut in plurimis. *Corolla* omninò clandestina petalis numerosis linearibus obtusis albis, calyce humilioribus, et ferè invisibilibus; sed lentis ope corolla ad solem antemeridianum incurvo-erectula et aliquantillùm apertula est, ubi inclusæ *Antheræ* visæ sunt. *Stamina* brevissima alba, petalorum altitudine; *antheris* stramineis. *Styli* 5, minutissimi acuminati. *Capsula* subturbinato-globosa pìso minor supernè 5-angularis, loculis totidem 5. *Flores* duò solùm examinavi.

Sectio CORALLINA, Suffrutices læves erecti lignosi; ramis concinnè decussatis numerosis cortice plùs minùs castaneo; foliis semicylindræis valdè glaucis: floribus terminalibus, magnis mediocribusve, sæpiùs rubicundis.

lepidum. *M.* (pretty, white-flowered) foliis apice recurvulis
9. sub-

submucronatis: foliolis calycum acuminatis patulis, post anthesin marcescentibus.

Habitat C. B. S. . . . G. H. h.

Florebat in regio horto Kewense, Aug. 1825.

Obs. Suffrutex erectus gracilis, secundo anno subpedalis, ramis ramulisve numerosis erectis. *Folia* ferè ut in *M. producto* Nob. (cui simillimum ut ovum ovo) at fortè minùs incurvula. *Flores* majores antemeridiani candidi formosi, pedunculis longioribus. *Styli* 5. *Cap-sula* supernè latior quàm in *M. producto*, 5-locularis minùsque umbilicata, loculis totidem 5. Cætera non examinavi.

Ab *M. producto*, cui proximum, calycum foliolis longè minoribus patentioribus perientibus, optimè distinguitur. Foliola calycina 2-3 in *M. producto* post florescentiam erecto-incurva carnosae auctaque persistent.

Sectio HISPICAULIA. Suffrutices dumosi subdodrantales caulibus pedunculisve plùs minùs hispidis: floribus antemeridianis rubicundis, rariùsve albis.

subcompressum. M. (slender upright twiggy) erecto-virgatum: 10. tum: foliis capescente-viridibus compresso-semiteretibus obliquè obtusissimis: ramis supremis parcè pilosulis.

Habitat C. B. S. . . . G. H. h.

Vigebat in regio horto Kewense A.D. 1825, et *florebat* perparcè in Julio 1826.

Descriptio. Suffrutex subrigidus in secundo anno subpedalis gracilioribus ramis majisque virgatis quàm in affinis, summis solùm pilis parvis respicientibus, cæteris gradatim depilatis. *Folia* semper aliquantillum compressa ad lucem catescente-papuloso-micantia, ferè ut in *M. candente* Nob. à quo dignoscitur erectis ramis foliorumque formâ. *Flores* terminales solitarii violaceo-rubicundi vivacissimi (nec albi ut in *M. candente*) *M. hispido* duplò minores longèque pallidiores. *Calyx* 5-6-phyllus, foliolis duobus foliiformibus majoribus obtusis, at nihilominùs valdè brevibus. *Petala* angusta. *Filamenta antheræque* albæ, petalis triplò breviores. *Styli* 6, arcuatim radianter recurvuli subulati lutei, filamentis breviores.—N. B. *Florum pedunculi* perbreves, et cum *calyce* plùs minùs gradatim crystallino-pilosuli, ut in affinis, at per scalam omninò minorem. *Flores* duo solùm examinavi.

β. *minus.* Varietatem ferè duplò minorem et ferè de-

pilatam ramis strictioribus vidi in ditissimo regio horto absque floribus. Fortè vera species. Simulat M. brevifolium parùm, at non effuse ramosum ut in illo, neque confertum.

XVIII. *An Account of some Geological Specimens, collected by Captain P. P. KING, in his Survey of the Coasts of Australia, and by ROBERT BROWN, Esq., on the Shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, during the Voyage of Captain FLINDERS. By WILLIAM HENRY FITTON, M.D. F.R.S. V.P.G.S.*

[Continued from p. 34.]

VI. **A**S the superficial extent of Australia is more than three-fourths of that of Europe, and the interior may be regarded as unknown*, any theoretic inferences, from the slight geological information hitherto obtained respecting this great island, are very likely to be deceitful; but among the few facts already ascertained respecting the northern portion of it, there are some which appear to afford a glimpse of general structure.

Captain Flinders, in describing the position of the chains of islands on the north-west coast of Carpentaria, Wessell's, the English Company's, and Bromby's Islands, remarks, that he had "frequently observed a great similarity both in the ground plans, and the elevations of hills, and of islands, in the vicinity of each other, but did not recollect another instance of such a likeness in the arrangement of clusters of islands†." The appearances which called for this observation, from a voyager of so much sagacity and experience in physical geography, must probably have been very remarkable; and, combined with information derivable from the charts, and from the specimens for which we are indebted to Captain King and Mr.

* The following are the proportions assigned by Captain de Freycinet to the principal divisions of the globe.—*Voyage aux Terres Australes*, p. 107.

	French leagues square.	Proportions.
Asia . . .	2,200,000	17
America . . .	2,100,000	17
Africa . . .	1,560,000	12
Europe . . .	501,875	4
Australia . . .	384,375	3

The most remote points from the coast of New South Wales, to which the late expeditions have penetrated, (and the interior has never yet been examined in any other quarter,) are not above 500 miles, in a direct line, from the sea; the average width of the island from east to west being more than 2000 miles, and from north to south more than 1000 miles.

† Flinders, v. ii. p. 246; and Charts, Plates 14 and 15.—King's Charts, Plate 4.

Brown,