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XLIV.—On the Teucrium regium of Schreber

Charles C. Babington Esq. M.A. F.L.S. F.G.S.

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points out the unsatisfactory nature of the present views of botanists on this subject, and will, it is to be hoped, open the way for further investigations on a very important branch of inquiry. From Dr. Schleiden's "Contributions to Phytogenesis" I am happy to make the following quotation in support of the views I have advanced. "The spiral vessels," he says, and the same remark would apply to woody fibre, "begin to be visible in the newly formed parts, and also in the entire bud, always in the immediate vicinity of old already formed spiral vessels, and they proceed in this manner away from the stem into the new parts. I do not understand therefore what is meant when the fibres of the stem are regarded as proceeding from the buds; one might just as well consider the river as running from the ocean to its source." (Taylor's Scientific Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 303.) I have also lately received Meyen's Neues System der Pflanzen-Physiologie, and to those who are interested in this subject, I would recommend the observations made by that able and laborious botanist 'on the formation of the new wood and bark,' in the first volume of the work. "The Theory" (of Du Petit Thouars), observes Meyen, "on the formation of the new wood is truly very intellectual, and although many have given their word for its correctness, it is yet nothing more than a pretty picture with many defects."

XLIV.—On the *Teucrium regium* of Schreber. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

THE determination of a doubtful species must always be a subject of great satisfaction to botanists, and I am therefore much pleased that it has fallen into my power to do a little towards the elucidation of a plant considered as a "species dubia." The plant to which I refer is the *Teucrium regium* of Schreber, which is stated by that author to be a native of Spain, and, by Morison, of Italy; but of which Mr. Bentham (Labiatae, p. 683) appears not to have seen a specimen. A plant bearing that name has been in my possession for several years, having been gathered by M. Fleischer for the Unio Itineraria "in fruticetis Smyrnæ;" and upon comparing it

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with the description by Schreber, I find it to agree perfectly, and have therefore no doubt of its being the plant intended by that author.

Within the last year my friend the Rev. C. A. Stevens forwarded to me for examination a specimen of *Teucrium* which he was unable to refer to any species with which he was acquainted; and upon its examination I came to the conclusion that it was a truly distinct species, and, as I believed, quite undescribed; but upon comparing it with the Smyrna specimen of *T. regium*, which I had previously overlooked, I found that they exactly corresponded, and in short that Mr. Stevens's plant was certainly *T. regium*.

This latter specimen was gathered in Aug. 1836, "on the south-west declivity of the Blohrensge, at about two miles from Abergavenny, Monmouthshire," by Mr. E. Y. Steele, and so, being a native of England, it becomes even of more interest than if it had been only a "species dubia."

I have now the pleasure of giving a specific character and description of the plant, together with drawings of the different parts requisite for its elucidation.

T. regium (Schreb.). Suffruticosum; ramis subsimplicibus pubescentibus, foliis ovatis basi cuneatis irregulariter crenatis pubescentibus subtus tomentosis, floralibus minoribus ovato-rhomboides acutis subintegris, verticillastris 1—5 floris superioribus contiguis racemosis, calycibus villosis, corollis barbatis.

T. regium purpureum, *Moris. hort. bles.* 311.

T. lucidum parvo folio, flore venuste purpureo.

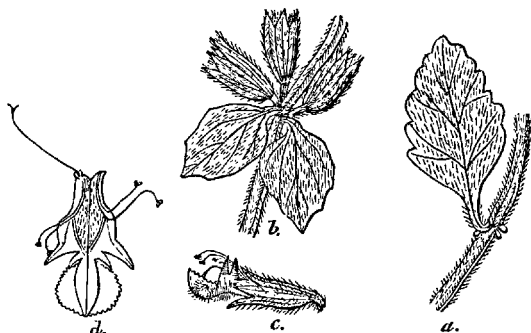
Pluk. alm. p. 363. t. 65. f. 1. *Moris. hist.* 3. p. 422. n. 5.

T. regium, *Schreb. Unilab.* 35. *Benth. Lab.* 683.

Stem diffuse with long simple branches, hairy with deflexed hairs, square, internodes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Leaves ovate with a wedge-shaped base, the upper half having a few large and deep crenatures, not inciso-crenate as in *T. chamædrys*, shortly stalked, finely downy above, pubescent beneath; the floral leaves between ovate and rhomboid, nearly entire, or with a few, one or two, small teeth above their middle, sometimes slightly coloured, all of the same form, and not gradually changing into the ordinary leaves at the lower part of spike as is the case in *T. chamædrys*. Flowers from one to five in

each verticillastrum, rather larger than those of *T. chamædrys*, shortly stalked; calyx between tubular and bell-shaped, about as long as the floral leaves, the teeth lanceolate, nearly equal, slightly spreading, slightly tinged with purple; corolla yellow with a darker reddish tip, bearded below, and with a broad

Teucrium regium.



band of hairs pointing downwards on the under side within the tube.

This plant is distinguished from *T. chamædrys* by the distinct line of separation between the floral and other leaves, the rhomboidal form of the former, and by the latter being ovate-crenate, not ovate-oblong and incised, the much longer internodes, and nearly simple branches.

Hab. Spain, *Schreber*; Italy, *Morison*; Smyrna, *Fleischer*; near Abergavenny, England, *Mr. E. Y. Steele*.

St. John's College, Cambridge, June 6, 1840.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

- a. Represents a lower leaf.
- b. Floral leaves and verticillastrum.
- c. A flower.
- d. A flower expanded so as to show the form and interior.

XLV.—On the Strength of the Vital Principle in Intestinal Worms. By Dr. C. E. MIRAM, Teacher of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the Academy of Wilna*.

OF the cold-blooded Vertebrate Animals, and especially of the Amphibia, it is well known that they can pass years in a state

* From Wiegmann's Archiv, Part I. 1840.