THE

BOTANY

OF

NEW HOLLAND.
A SPECIMEN
OF THE
BOTANY
OF
NEW HOLLAND,

WRITTEN BY
JAMES EDWARD SMITH,
THE FIGURES BY
JAMES SOWERBY.

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S P E C I M E N

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A

SPECIMEN

OF THE

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OF

NEW HOLLAND,

BY

JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M. D. F. R. S.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMIES OF TURIN, UPSAL, STOCKHOLM AND LISBON;
CORRESPONDENT OF THOSE OF MONTPELLIER AND DAUPHINY, &c. &c.

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THE FIGURES BY JAMES SOWERBY, F. L. S.

"Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore." Virg.

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M. DCC. XCIII.
TO
THOMAS WILSON, ESQ. F. L. S.
AT WHOSE PERSUASION
THIS WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN,
AND
ON WHOSE FRIENDLY COMMUNICATIONS
IT IS FOUNDED,
THE FOLLOWING PAGES
ARE INSCRIBED

BY THE AUTHOR.
AN attempt to make the Public acquainted with some of the productions of a country of which they have lately heard so much, and in which they are now as a nation so deeply interested—a country too so extremely unlike all those best known to Europeans, cannot fail to be acceptable, however imperfect in its extent. The present work must be considered only as, what it pretends to be, a Specimen of the riches of this mine of botanical novelty. It may inform the cultivators of plants concerning what they have already obtained from New Holland, as well as point out some other things worthy of their acquisition in future. As the author intends it for the use of his countrymen and countrywomen, it is written in their own language—a language every day growing more universal, and which many circumstances now seem to point out as likely to become the most so of any modern one.
The essential characters alone are given in Latin, as well as in English. The figures are taken from coloured drawings, made on the spot, and communicated to Mr. Wilson by John White Esq. Surgeon General to the Colony, along with a most copious and finely-preserved collection of dried specimens, with which the drawings have in every case been carefully compared.

December 1793.
BILLARDIERA scandens.

_Climbing Apple-berry._

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


_Petals_ five, alternate with the leaves of the calyx. _Nectary_ none. _Stigma_ simple. _Berry_ superior, with many seeds.

**Spec. Char.** B. pedunculis solitariis unifloris, foliis subhirsutis.

Flower-stalks solitary, single-flowered. Leaves somewhat hairy.

AMID all the beauty and variety which the vegetable productions of New Holland display in such
profusion, there has not yet been discovered a proportionable degree of usefulness to mankind, at least with respect to food. This is our first and most natural enquiry in a scene of such novelty; but it is an enquiry natural to all the lower orders of sensible beings, as well as to man. It may perhaps mortify his pride to think how much more quickly and certainly inferior animals judge upon such a subject. Their powers however reach no farther. It is the peculiar privilege of reasoning man, not only to extend his enquiries to a multiplicity of attainable benefits to himself and his species, besides the mere animal necessity of food, but also to walk with God through the garden of creation, and be initiated into the different plans of his providence in the construction and economy of all these various beings; to study their dependencies upon one another in an infinitely complex chain, every link of which is essential; and to trace out all those various uses and benefits to every branch of the animal creation, of which each animal is a judge only for himself. In this point of view no natural production is beneath the notice of the philosopher, nor any enquiry trifling under the guidance of a scientific mind.

In compliance however with those who do not look so deep into natural knowledge, we here introduce to their acquaintance almost the only wild eatable fruit of the country we are about to illustrate. It may serve as an olive-branch, to procure their patience as we proceed
together hereafter through the consideration of less conspicuously interesting objects. Nor will the scientific botanist find the plant before us unworthy of his most accurate attention.

Its genus is easily characterised in the Linnaean system by the many-seeded berry above the flower, and may stand somewhere between *Escallonia* and *Mangifera*. We cannot certainly tell what genera are its natural allies, especially as we have no knowledge of the fruit and seeds except from a drawing. May it be akin to the *Capparides* of M. de Jussieu?

The name *Billardiera* is given it in honour of James Julian la Billardiere, M. D. F. M. L. S. now engaged as botanist on board the French ships sent in search of M. de la Peyrouse. His *Icones Plantarum Syriæ rariorum*, the fruits of a journey to the Levant in 1786, justly entitle him to such a distinction.

We have acquired two species of this genus from New South Wales. The *root* of the present is woody and zigzag, with a reddish inner bark. *Stems* several, twining among other shrubs, branched, woody, round, downy when young, destitute of leaves except on the young branches. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, lanceolate, bluntest, mostly entire, but undulated and revolute in such a manner as to appear dentated, which they sometimes really are, paler beneath, slightly veined, most hairy when young. *Stipulae* none. *Flowers* solitary, enveloped
in long leaves, terminating the young branches, on short downy footstalks, drooping, of a pale lemon-colour, without bracteae. Calyx regular, of five equal, narrow, pointed, leaves, hairy and ciliated. Petals five, twice as long, equal, lanceolate, pointed, attenuated at the base, inserted into the receptacle. Stamina five, as long as the calyx, and opposite to it, equal, subulate, smooth. Antheræ arrow-shaped. Germen altogether superior, oblong, very hairy. Style short, erect. Stigma simple. Berry cylindrical, yellow, very obtuse at both ends, downy, terminated by the permanent style, and said to have a very fine flavour, not unlike a roasted apple. Seeds numerous, horizontal, blackish.

EXPLANATION OF TAB. I.

1. Calyx.
2. A Petal.
4. Ripe Fruit.
5. Footstalks.
TETRATHECA juncea.

*Rushy Tetratheca.*

**OCTANDRIA MONOGYNYA.** *Fl. complete.*


*Cal.* four-cleft, inferior. *Cor.* of 4 petals. *Caps.* of two cells and two valves, with the partition from their middle. *Seeds* about two in each cell.

**Spec. Char.** *T. glabra,* foliis alternis lanceolatis, caule acutangulo, ramis elongatis nudiusculis.


---

TO this pretty genus, three species of which have been sent from New South Wales, we have given the name *Tetratheca,* on account of the curious structure of
its *antheræ*, each of which consists of *four cells*, communi-
cicating with one common tube, the excretory duct of the
pollen. In the construction of this name we run counter
indeed to a precept of Linnæus (*Crit. Bot. p. 44*), and we
do so because in that instance we think him in the wrong.
After objecting, with reason, to generic names too similar
in sound to each other, he is somewhat unmerciful in
stigmatizing almost all that have any syllables in common,
and wonders at Vaillant for using the termination *theca* at
all. The word surely in itself is unexceptionable; and as
all the generic names of Vaillant constructed with it, even
*Tetragonotheca* (which Linnæus at first retained), are now
laid aside, and therefore there can be no ambiguity, we
hope to be excused for adopting *theca*, as it so precisely
suits our purpose.

*Tetratheca* probably belongs to M. de Jussieu’s order of
*Ericæ*, not indeed that it answers well to his characters
of that order, but it is allied to some of its genera, espe-
cially *Pyrola*. All its species are small shrubs with red
flowers (varying to white), which retain their colour
when dried.

*Tetratheca juncea* has a small woody *root*, which has
some appearance of that of an annual plant. The *stem*
is much branched, even from the base; the *branches*
alternate, long and slender, very acutely triangular, and almost
winged. *Leaves* mostly small and not numerous, alternate,
lanceolate, entire. *Stipulae* none. Each branch produces
a simple series of drooping *flowers*, in a racemose order,
on simple capillary red footstalks, with a small leaf at the base of each. *Calyx* deeply cloven, obtuse. *Petals* obovate, crimson, paler on the outside, entire. *Stamina* equal; the *filaments* very short; *antheræ* slightly curved, with four blunt angles, and four furrows, brown, tipped with a pale simple tube, into which the four cells of the *anthera* open. *Germen* very small, obovate, compressed. *Style* short and simple. *Capsule* pendulous, obovate, compressed, pointed. *Seeds* two in each cell, one above the other, cylindrical, standing on a white twisted pedicle.

Every part is smooth. We have specimens of a variety with white petals, but the calyx and footstalk remain red.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. II.**

1. Calyx and Footstalk.
2. Petal.
4. A Stamen magnified.
5. The same cut across.
6. Capsule.
7, 7. Seeds.
CERATOPETALUM gummiferum.

Three-leaved Red-gum Tree.

DE Candria Monogynia.


Cal. 5-cleft, bearing the ʂamina, permanent. Petals 5, pinnatifid. Anthera with a spur. Caps. in the bottom of the calyx, covered, two-celled.

When a botanist first enters on the investigation of so remote a country as New Holland, he finds himself as it were in a new world. He can scarcely meet with any certain fixed points from whence to draw his analogies; and even those that appear most promising, are frequently in danger of misleading, instead of informing him. Whole tribes of plants, which at first sight seem
familiar to his acquaintance, as occupying links in Nature’s chain, on which he has been accustomed to depend, prove, on a nearer examination, total strangers, with other configurations, other economy, and other qualities; not only all the species that present themselves are new, but most of the genera, and even natural orders.

The plant before us justifies the above remarks. Its botanical characters are so new, we can scarcely tell to what tribes it is allied; and although, from the peculiar felicity of the Linnaean sexual system, founded on parts which every plant must have, we are at no loss to find its class and order in that which is an artificial system, we still scarcely know what genera are its natural allies. It, however, seems most nearly related to Dictamnus and Ruta, of all the Decandria Monogynia, and may be safely inserted near them. We dare not positively say it belongs to M. De Jussieu’s natural order of Rutaceæ, but for the present it may be so considered, till future discoveries, shall authorise us to constitute a new one. The generic character above given certainly distinguishes it from all other genera, and the name applies to the very unusual horn-like divisions of the petals, like those in the leaves of the Ceratophyllum of Linnaeus. One species only is already known.

This, Mr. White informs us, is one of the trees (for there are several, it seems, besides the Eucalyptus resinifera, mentioned in his Voyage, p. 231.) which produce the red
gum. He further remarks, that it is the only wood of the country that will swim in water.

The tree is of a considerable height, upright, much branched, and of a beautiful appearance when the flowers are come to maturity, or rather about perfecting their seed, as in the specimen here figured. Every part is quite smooth. Branches opposite, round, slightly angular at the top. Leaves opposite, on footstalks, ternate. Leaflets sessile, nearly equal, lanceolate, obtuse, serrated, veiny, shining, paler beneath. Stipulae none. Panicles terminal, first oppositely, and then alternately branched, with a small pointed glutinous bractea at the base of each partial flower-stalk. Flowers at first expanding small but the calyx afterwards becomes much enlarged, whitish, tinged with red, and all their parts continue permanent till the fruit is ripe. The Calyx is inferior, five-cleft; its segments lanceolate, acute, slightly ribbed; its margin at the base of the segments surrounded with a ring bearing the petals and stamina, as in androgynous plants. Petals alternate with its segments, at first equal to them in length, then much shorter, irregularly and unequally pinnatifid; their divisions linear and acute. Stamina shorter than the petals, awl-shaped. Antherae roundish, of two oval cells, and with a spur at their base. Germen in the bottom of the calyx, globular, ten-ribbed. Style awl-shaped, short. Stigma cloven, acute. Capsule in form like the germen, small, with a coriaceous covering, originally two-celled,
but one side seems always abortive, and the seed in the other pushes the partition from the centre. We have only seen the fruit half ripe, and the imperfect seeds were withered, but they appear to be solitary.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. III.**

1. A bunch of young flowers, of their natural size.
2. The more advanced calyx laid open, with its petals and stamina in their proper situations.
3. A petal and stamina separate.
4. The same magnified.
5. Back of the filament and anthera.
6. Germen in a young state.
7. Its coriaceous covering.
8. Stigma.
9. Germen somewhat farther advanced, cut across to shew the cells.
BANKSIA spinulosa.

Prickly-leaved Banksia.

TETRANDRIA Monogynia.


Common receptacle elongated, scaly. Cor. of 4 petals. Stamina inserted into the limb. Capsule with two valves, two seeds, and a moveable partition between them.


Leaves linear, revolute, with a little sharp point, and with spinous denticulations towards the top.

THIS hitherto non-descript species of Banksia has a woody branched stem, the branches commonly three or more together, curved upwards. Leaves irregularly scattered, closely covering the branches, on very short footstalks, but little spreading, from an inch and half to two inches in length, linear, very narrow, revolute in
the margin, green and smooth above, white and downy beneath, ending very abruptly, tipped with three little spines, and having several of the same kind hooked upwards, in the margin, particularly towards the top. The young leaves are very downy. Flowers thick set in a cylindrical erect spike, arising from the divarications of the branches. Their common receptacle is cylindrical, rather obtuse, covered with closely imbricated downy scales, some of the lowermost of which terminate in a long downy pointed arista, and from among the rest the flowers come out in pairs. The structure of the flower is well expressed in the annexed plate. We suspect the fruit figured in Mr. White’s Voyage, page 225, fig. 1, may belong to this species, but we have no positive authority to assert it.

Our Banksia spinulosa differs from B. ericæfolia of Linnaeus (Herb. Linn.) in having leaves at least four times as long, obtuse, but with a small central sharp point from the mid-rib between the other two terminal points, as well as in having a greater or lesser number of small sharp-hooked lateral teeth towards the end of each leaf.

The natives of New South Wales call it Wattangre.

EXPLANATION OF TAB. IV.

1. A scale of the receptacle.
2. A flower unexpanded.
3. The same expanded.
4. Stigma.
5. Tip of a petal magnified, shewing one of the stamina in its natural situation.
GOODENIA ramosissima.

*Branching blue Goodenia.*

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PENTANDRIA Monogynia.

*Fl. of one petal, superior.*


**Spec. Char.** G. foliis lineari-lanceolatis subdentatis cauleque hispidis, stylo apice hirsutissimo, corolla extus pilosa.
Leaves linear-lanceolate, slightly dentated, rough as well as the stem. Style very hirsute at the top. Corolla externally hairy.


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**WE** refer the reader to the Linnaean Transactions above quoted for the history of this genus, which is named in honour of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough. Eight species are there enumerated, of which this is one of the most striking.

The stem is herbaceous, two or three feet high, much branched and straggling, round, rough with short stiff hairs, as are also the leaves. The latter are of a narrow lanceolate form, mostly entire, but sometimes dentated, and even sinuated. *Stipulae* none. *Flowers* solitary, terminating the branches, and appearing in October. The plaits of the *corolla* are externally hairy. The *antheræ* very minutely bearded. *Style* very hairy in its upper part. The *fruit* of this species we have not seen ripe, but the enlarged *germen* is oval and hairy.

**Explanation of Tab. V.**

1, 2. Two different views of the Style.
4. Anthera magnified.
PLATYLOBIUM formosum.

Orange Flat-Pea.

DIADELPHIA Decandria.
Stamina all connected together.


Cal. campanulate, five-cleft; two upper segments very large and obtuse. Pod on a footstalk, compressed, winged along the back; seeds many.


Leaves cordato-ovate. Germen hairy.


THIS genus may be found in the Linnaean Transactions along with the preceding, and it is needless to
repeat the minute description there given of the species. It will be more useful to give the character of another species very lately received from New Holland, and which we at first considered as a variety of that here figured, but now believe them to be distinct.

**PLATYLOBIUM parviflorum.**

P. foliis lanceolato-ovatis, germine glabo.

Leaves lanceolato-ovate. Germen smooth.

---

**THIS** agrees with the preceding in habit, but the flowers are smaller and less beautiful; the leaves longer and narrower; the germen quite smooth. Both these shrubs promise to be extremely ornamental to our greenhouses, as they produce abundance of bloom, and are among the most elegant of all their tribe.

**EXPLANATION of Tab. VI.** P. formosum.

1. Calyx.
2. Bractæ.
4. One of the Wings.
5. Keel.
7. Germen.
8. Ripe pod.
EMBOTHRIUM speciosissimum.

*Great Embothrium, or Waratàh.*

---

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


*Cor.* of 4 petals. *Stamina* inserted into the limb. *Follicle* containing many winged *seeds.*

**Spec. Char.** E. *folis obovatis obtusis inæqualiter serratis, spicâ subcapitatâ, involucro polyphyllo.*

Leaves obovate, obtuse, unequally serrated. Spike somewhat capitate. Involucrum of many leaves.

---

**THE** most magnificent plant which the prolific soil of New Holland affords is, by common consent both of Europeans and Natives, the Waratàh. It is moreover a favourite with the latter, upon account of a rich honeyed
juice which they sip from its flowers. Our figure was taken from a coloured drawing made from the wild plant, compared with very fine dried specimens sent by Mr. White. Only one garden in Europe, we believe, can boast the possession of this rarity, that of the Dowager Lady de Clifford, at Nyn Hall, near Barnet, who received living plants from Sidney Cove, which have not yet flowered. The seeds brought to this country have never vegetated.

The shrub is 8 or 10 feet in height, with several wand-like simple round branches, covered with a smooth brown bark, and clothed with numerous large alternate leaves, without stipulæ. These leaves are from 4 to 6 or 8 inches long, obovate, not broad, blunt, but tipped with a small point, smooth and veiny, paler and even glaucous beneath, more or less serrated in their upper part with sharp unequal teeth, entire, and very much attenuated at the base, running down into a short rusty-coloured footstalk. A very dense simple spike or head of flowers, appearing in October, terminates each branch, surrounded at the base with an involucrum of many large lanceolate acute leaves, of a most splendid crimson, downy on their upper side. The flowers are very thickly set round a conical receptacle, each on its own footstalk of half an inch in length. The petals cohere together at their base, except at the back of the flower, where the style separates them early. The antheræ are reniform, slightly
pedicellated, sheltered by a concavity in the tip of each petal. *Germen* pedicellated. *Style* incurved. *Stigma* large, obtuse. *Fruit* a coriaceous follicle, or pouch of one piece, cylindrical, smooth, recurved, splitting longitudinally along its upper edge, and containing many flattened *seeds*, each furnished with a membranous lanceolate wing.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. VII.**

1. A flower fully expanded.
2. Antheræ.
4. Stigma.
5. Follicle.

All of their natural size.
EMBOTHRIUM silaifolium.

_Cut-leaved Embothrium._

---

TETRAN DRIA Monogynia.

**Gen. Char.** See Tab. 7.

**Spec. Char.** E. foliis tripinnatifidis: laciniiis decurrentibus acutis, floribus spicatis geminatis pedicellatis.

Leaves tripinnatifid; segments decurrent, acute. Flowers spiked, standing in pairs, on footstalks.

---

OF this new and very singular species of Embothrium a plant brought from New Holland flowered last summer, for the first time, at Messrs. Grimwood's at Kensington, from which our figure was drawn; the fruit only was taken from native specimens.
The root is perennial, and prefers a light sandy soil. Stems somewhat shrubby, 3 or 4 feet high, erect, but little and alternately branched, round, slightly striated, leafy. Leaves alternate, on longish footstalks, spreading, smooth, thrice divided into narrow, decurrent, sharp, entire segments, sometimes three-cleft, of a dark green colour, and firm rigid substance, much resembling the leaves of *Peucedanum Silaus*. The upper and lowermost are more simple. Flowers inodorous, in a long, loose, terminal, simple spike; standing in pairs, back to back, each on its proper footstalk, with one lanceolate sharp bractea in common to the two. Petals white, much spreading, and revolute at the tip. Antheræ two-lobed. Germin with three remarkable glands at the base of its footstalk in front. Style much incurved. Follicle oval, slightly carinated. The seeds we have not seen, but they should seem to be very few.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. VIII.**

1. Corolla, the natural size.
2. Anthera.
5. Stigma.
6. Follicle after its seeds are discharged.
EMBOTHRIUM sericeum.

Silky Embothrium.

**Spec. Char.** E. foliis ternatis integerrimis revolutis subtus sericeis, spica recurva, fructu tuberculato glabro.

Leaves ternate, entire, revolute, silky beneath. Spike recurved. Fruit tuberculated, not downy.

**This** shrub is said to form a bush four or five feet in height. Our knowledge of it is entirely from dried specimens and drawings, for it has not yet been raised from any seeds brought to Europe. In New South Wales it should seem to be not uncommon, flowering in October.

The *root* is perennial, thick and woody. *Stem* very much branched even from the bottom, round, the younger branches angular, and clothed with fine silky
down, as are likewise the flower-stalks, corollæ, and backs of the leaves. The leaves are for the most part ternate, covering the branches without any order, nearly sessile, the uppermost, or those which grow on the weaker branches, being simple. Their form is mostly elliptical, sometimes linear, always tipped with a minute very sharp point, entire, revolute, three-nerved, and veiny, the lateral nerves running in a very peculiar manner very near the margin and along the sharp edge made by its being turned in; upper surface bright green, smooth, and naked. Stipulae none. Spikes terminal, solitary, short and dense, recurved, simple. Flowers on shortish alternate, solitary, simple footstalks, all directed upwards, without bractæ or involucra. Corolla rose-coloured, silky without, clothed partly with very dense erect hairs within, and split about half way down into four segments. Antheræ small, yellowish, sessile in the hollow tips of the corolla, as in other species of this genus. Germen oval, green; style smooth, red; stigma hemisphærical, smooth. Follicle oval, black, tuberculated, destitute of hair or down, brown within. Seeds two, flattish, attached by a very short wing to the upper end of the follicle.

There are three very remarkable varieties of this species, viz.

α minor. This is its most frequent appearance, and is what we have principally represented in the figure.
\( \beta \text{ major.} \) In all its parts twice as large, and somewhat less silky.

\( \gamma \text{ angustifolia.} \) With very long and linear leaves, and flowers like var. \( \alpha \).

From the most attentive consideration it appears these, however different in appearance and even in the figure of their leaves, are really not specifically distinct.

**Explanation of Tab. IX.**

1. A Branch of var. \( \alpha \).
2. A Flower.
3. Half-ripe Fruit.
4. A Seed.
5. Leaves of var. \( \beta \).
6. Ditto of \( \gamma \).
EMBOTHRIUM buxifolium.

Box-leaved Embothrium.

Spec. Char. E. foliis ellipticis integerrimis revolutis supra scabris sub tus pubescentibus, floribus um- bellatis, fructu vil loso.

Leaves elliptical, entire, revolute, rough above, downy beneath. Flowers in umbels. Fruit downy.

This, like the preceding species, is hitherto a stranger to our gardens. In its native country it flowers about November.

Root knobbed and woody. Stem much branched, three or four feet high; the branches round, clothed with harsh down, and thickly covered with very numerous alternate solitary leaves, about the size of those of box, almost sessile, elliptical, with a little sharp point, entire, revolute, but destitute of the lateral nerves observable in E. sericeum, veiny, dark green, very rough.
above, with minute prominent tubercles, downy beneath.  

*Stipule* none.  *Flowers* numerous, in solitary terminal erect umbels, without *involucra*.  *Flower-stalks* simple, round, thickly clothed with reddish brown hairs.  *Corolla* clothed externally with the same coloured hairiness as the flower-stalks, and internally with white; its four segments cohere together, so that their four cells form one common cavity, destitute of hair, and of a brown colour, in which stand, in the form of a star, the four yellowish *anthera*, each of two cells.  *Germen* oval, with a gland at its base, very hairy, as is the *style; stigma* lateral, a little below the pointed apex of the style, prominent, blackish, not hairy, rugged.  *Follicle* ovate, gibbous, black, covered with white hair.  *Seeds* two, each attached by a very short wing.

**Explanation of Tab. X.**

1. A Flower separate.
2. The same with the segments of its Corolla forcibly divided.
3. Anthera.
4. Pištillum.
5. Gland at the base of the Germen.
6. Ripe Fruit.
7. A Seed.
PIMELEA linifolia.

*Flax-leaved Pimelea.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Fl. inferior, of one petal, regular.*


**Spec. Char.** *P.* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, capitulis terminalibus involucratis, corolla extùs villosa.


---

**THIS** elegant shrub flowered in the greenhouse of Lord Viscount Lewisham, in February 1794. The same species, flowered the preceding year at Sion House. It is a
native of the coast of New South Wales, among rocks, as we believe are all the species, of *Pimelea*. The genus was first published by Forster in his *Nova Plantarum Genera*, and there called *Banksia*; but every species, of which it is composed having been referred by the younger Linnæus to *Passerina*, and he having in the same work named another tribe of plants after Sir Joseph Banks, Gærtner, in restoring the original genus of Forster, adopted the name of *Pimelea* from the manuscripts of Dr. Solander. It is derived from πιµελη, fat, but is rather a pleasantly sounding, than a very apt denomination, unless there may be any thing oily in the recent fruit. In natural affinity *Pimelea* nearly approaches *Passerina* and *Daphne*, but their number of stamina being so very different, surely justifies us in keeping it separate from them. In this natural order we are not yet indeed quite clear upon what principles genera ought to be discriminated, and therefore dare not undertake to remove the great uncertainty in which all authors have left them.

*Pimelea linifolia* has a small zigzag root, from which arises a straight round smooth upright stem, branched irregularly for the most part, though sometimes appearing dichotomous, in consequence of the young branches springing in pairs from the upper part of the old flowering ones. The bark is reddish, cracking longitudinally; its inner layer remarkably silky, which is characteristic of this natural order. *Leaves* clothing the younger branches, opposite, on very short footstalks, slightly spreading,
linear-lanceolate, varying much in breadth, sharpish, entire, with a simple nerve. *Stipulae* none. *Flowers* in terminal heads, numerous, inodorous. *Bracteae* four broad ovate entire leaves, close to the flowers. *Corolla* very slender, tubular, snow-white, silky externally; the *limb* in four equal ovate spreading segments, with a red spot at the base of each within. *Stamina* two, their filaments rather shorter than the limb, and inserted into the base of two of its segments, so that they are altogether without the tube, and not within it as in *Daphne, Passerina*, &c; *antherae* oblong, yellow. *Germen* superior, oval, green, very small, smooth; *style* rather longer than the tube, simple and capillary; *stigma* capitate, very small. *Fruit* a small oval dry berry or rather *drupa*, invested with the permanent base of the corolla, and containing a solitary hard seed or nut. *Common receptacle* clothed with numerous white permanent hairs.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. XI.**

1. A Flower entire.
2. The same opened, to shew the *stamina* and *style*.
3. *Pistillum*.
4. Common receptacle after the fruit has fallen.
5. Fruit invested with the permanent base of the corolla.
6. Fruit naked.
PULTENÆA stipularis.

Scaly Pultenea.

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DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Fl. of many unequal petals.


Cal. five-toothed, with an appendage on each side. Cor. papilionaceous; the wings shorter than the standard. Pod of one cell, with two seeds.


Leaves linear, tipped with a small point, slightly ciliated. Stipulæ solitary two-nerved, lacerated.

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NEW Holland abounds with papilionaceous plants, mostly belonging to new genera, and many of them having perfectly distinct stamina, which therefore can by no means be admitted into the class Diadelphia, but must come next to Sophora in that of Decandria. The
plant before us is one among several species which consti-
tute one of the most distinct of these genera, and to which we have given the name of *Pultenea* in order to commemorative the merits of a very amiable and deserving English Botaništ, Dr. Richard Pulteney, F. R. and F. L. S, of Blandford in Dorsetshire, well known by his *Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England*, and more especially by his Biography of Linnaeus.

This genus differs materially from the true *Sophora*, in having a roundish pod of one cell, and only two seeds, instead of a long many-seeded pod divided into numerous cells; and although many of the Cape *Sophora* do indeed approach *Pultenea* in their fruit, the last mentioned genus is essentially distinguished from them, and all others we have hitherto seen, by the two appendages to the calyx, affixed either to its base or sides.

We received a living specimen of this plant from Mr. Alexander Murray, gardener to Benjamin Robertson, Esq. at Stockwell, who raised it late in the autumn of 1792 from seeds brought from New South Wales. It first flowered in April 1794.

The stem is shrubby, variously branched, round; the wood hard and whitish; bark brown, covered more or less with withered bristly *stipulae*: branches long and straight, pointing upwards, clothed with leaves, and terminated by round heads of handsome yellow inodorous flowers. The leaves surround the branches in great numbers without any regular order, and are linear, very narrow, tipped with a little sharp point, entire, smooth without any projecting vein or nerve, most frequently ciliated with fine stiff hairs. *Footstalks* very short, pale and smooth, erect at night, by
which the leaves become closely pressed to the branch, and imbricated one over the other, though in the day time, and especially in bright sunshine, they spread horizontally. The very remarkable stipulae stand solitary just above the insertion of each footstalk, erect, and close-pressed to the branch, whose bark they by that means completely conceal; they are brown, of a chaffy texture, lanceolate, cloven and sometimes laciniated, furnished with two parallel nerves. The flowers are about twenty or more, in a round head, among spreading leaves, and the branch they at first terminate is at length sometimes protruded beyond them, by which they become verticillate; each stands on a short, round, smooth flowerstalk, with bracteae like the leaves, but smaller, and likewise accompanied with stipulae. Calyx slightly campanulate, red, divided half way down into five acute, spreading, ciliated teeth, of which the two uppermost are the shortest and broadest; between them and the next pair stand the two appendages which make a material part of the generic character, and which agree exactly in appearance with the proper teeth, except in being somewhat narrower, and inserted, one on each side, about half way down the entire part of the calyx, to which their lower end is closely applied, so that they make the calyx appear to have seven teeth of equal length. Corolla of five petals. Standard with a firm horizontal claw, its limb erect, round, slightly notched, the two sides generally folded together, deep yellow, with a red semicircular line near the base. Wings nearly linear, obtuse, concave, with a large tooth at the base, deep yellow, horizontal, much shorter than the standard. Keel of two pale yellow, obovate, concave
petals, as long as the wings, strongly connected by their lower edge, and with a tooth near their base on the upper. *Stamina* all nearly equal, somewhat shorter than the keel, a little declining; *filaments* inserted into the receptacle, cylindrical, tapering to a point; *antheræ* small roundish. *Germen* small green, oval, smooth, tipped with a tuft of white hair, and containing the rudiments of two or three seeds; *style* longer than the stamina, subulate, recurved, smooth; *stigma* acute. *Pod* scarcely longer than the calyx, roundish pointed, turgid, brown, hairy at the extremity, of one cell, containing two *seeds* on short footstalks, inserted into the upper edge of each valve near the base.

The plant appears to abound with mucilage, especially the leaves.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. XII.**

1. A Leaf with its stipula.
2. Floral leaf and the stipula which accompanies it.
3. Calyx.
4. Its appendages.
5. Standard.
6. A Wing.
7. Keel.
8. Stamina and Pistillum.
11. Pod invested with the permanent calyx.
EUCALYPTUS robusta.

Brown Gum Tree, or New Holland Mahogany.

ICOSANDRIA Monogynia.


Cal. superior, permanent, truncated, covered before flowering with an entire lid, soon falling off. Cor. none. Caps. of 4 cells, opening at the top, containing many seeds.

Spec. Char. E. operculo conico medio constricto, umbellis lateralibus terminalibus; pedunculis pedicellisque compressis.

Lid conical, contracted in the middle. Umbels lateral and terminal: general and partial flower-stalks compressed.
THE genus of *Eucalyptus*, established by the celebrated French botanist M. L’Heritier, of whose fate amid the present dreadful convulsions of his country we have for some time been ignorant, was first published in the *Hortus Kewensis*, vol. 2. 157. The original species there mentioned is named *obliqua*, and a figure of it is given in M. L’Heritier’s *Sertum Anglicum*, tab. 20; but the description has not yet appeared. Having lately received specimens from New South Wales of five more very distinct species, we shall now attempt to characterize them, first describing more fully that exhibited in our plate.

*Eucalyptus robusta* is one of the largest and loftiest of trees, frequently 100 feet in height; its wood hard, heavy and strong, of a reddish colour, and abounding with resin. *Branches* round below, covered with smooth bark, very angular towards the extremity. *Leaves* alternate, on footstalks, firm, smooth with a strong rib and fine parallel veins, ovate, pointed, entire, generally oblique, and often a little unequal at the base, but not universally so. *Stipulae* none. *Umbels* on flower-stalks, frequently from the axillæ of the leaves, and solitary, sometimes two or more together, forming a fort of alternate *racemus*, and sometimes such *racemi* terminate the branches. *Bracteae* none. *General flower-stalk* an inch or more in length, compressed, two-edged, dilated upwards; *partial ones* about eight or ten together, nearly of the same form, but much shorter, single-flowered, dilated into the base of the calyx. *Flowers* yellowish, occasionally with a red
Calyx obconical, sometimes round, often two- or even four-edged, entire; lid rather more than equal to it in length, swelling above the base, then suddenly contracted, and terminating in a blunt, slightly curved, conical point. When the lid falls off, it discloses numerous stamens, which soon spread very wide. The style stands on four cross ribs in the centre of the flower, which crown the germin; it is club-shaped, compressed or angular; stigma simple; germin in the bottom of the calyx. We have not seen the fruit ripe. Every part of this plant, and indeed of every other Eucalyptus we have examined, is void of all pubescence. This is not so highly aromatic as some other species, though very perceptibly so when rubbed, and it is likewise astringent and acrid. Its resin is an inferior sort of red gum, of a brown hue. The size and strength of the tree, like that of the European Quercus Robur, seem peculiarly to justify the name robusta.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. XIII.**

1. 1. A young flower.
2. Calyx.
3. Lid.
4. Stamina not full grown.
5. A complete stamen.
6. Style.
Characters of some other Species.

2. *E. tereticornis*, operculo conico tereti lævissimo calyce triplo longiori, umbellis lateralibus solitariis.

   Lid conical, round, very smooth, thrice as long as the calyx. Umbels lateral, solitary.

   The *lid* of this species is remarkably smooth and polished, not wrinkled even in the dry specimen; it often breaks off a little above the base, leaving its thin lower part like a loose ring round the *calyx*. The *leaves* are lanceolate.


   Lid conical, and, as well as the calyx, angular, and somewhat two-edged. Heads of flowers lateral, solitary, on flower-stalks.

   The *leaves* are ovato-lanceolate, firm, astringent, but not very aromatic. We have seen no other species in which the *flowers* stand in little dense heads, each flower not being pedicellated so as to form an umbel. The *lid* is about as long as the *calyx*. Flower-stalk compressed, always solitary and simple.

   The fruit of this species, standing on part of a branch whose leaves are fallen off, is figured in Mr. White’s *Voyage*, page 226, along with the leaves of the next species.
4. **E. piperita**, operculo hemisphærico mucronulato, umbellis lateralibus subpaniculatis solitariis; pedunculis compressis, ramulis angulatis.

Lid hemispherical, with a little point. Umbels lateral, somewhat paniculated, or solitary; flower-stalks compressed. Young branches angular.

**Syn.** E. piperita, *White's Voy.* p. 226, figure of the leaves only.

A fine essential oil, much like that of Peppermint, is obtained from this species, and every part of the dried plant exhales the same odour when rubbed.—We are now convinced this is distinct from the following, having compared the flowers of both. At the same time we have observed the minute white spots on the leaves (*White's Voy.* 228.) in *E. piperita*, as well as in the other.

5. **E. obliqua**, operculo hemisphærico mucronulato, umbellis lateralibus solitariis; pedunculis ramulisque teretibus.

Lid hemispherical, with a little point. Umbels lateral, solitary flower-stalks, and young branches round.


From the only specimen we have seen of this, which is in Sir Joseph Banks’s herbarium, it appears the branches
are all round to the very top. *General flower-stalks* round, the *partial ones* only slightly angular, not compressed. *Bark* rough from the scaling off of the cuticle, but this may be an unnatural appearance. *Leaves* ovato-lanceolate, aromatic, but without the flavour of peppermint.


   Lid hemispherical, with a little point. Umbels panicled in a sort of terminal corymbus.

   This, when in flower, is the most magnificent of its genus. The *leaves* are lanceolate, astringent and acrid, but scarcely at all aromatic. *Flower-stalks* all compressed. *Lid* somewhat membranous.

All the species, are destitute of hairiness or pubescence, the *leaves* simple, lanceolate, or ovato-lanceolate, pointed, entire, most frequently oblique, and often unequal at the base, on angular *footstalks*, without *stipula*. *Stamina* very numerous. *Style* and *Stigma* simple.

   There seems to be another species in the gardens, with narrow leaves, the young ones of a rich purple, but its flowers are as yet unknown.
STYPHELIA tubiflora.

*Crimson Styphelia.*

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PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Fl. inferior, of 1 petal, with seed-vessels.*


**Spec. Char.** S. corolla clavata longissima: limbo revoluto hirsuto, floribus axillaribus solitariis, foliis obovato-linearibus.

Corolla club-shaped, very long; limb revolute and hairy. Flowers axillary, solitary. Leaves linear, slightly obovate.

---

It has lately been a complaint among cultivators of plants, that the vegetable productions of New Holland,
however novel and singular, are deficient in beauty. We do not think the censure by any means just in general; and if it were so the shrub here delineated might atone for a multitude of unattractive ones, by its own transcendent elegance, as well as by its resemblance to the favourite *Erica tubiflora*. We hope it will one day be introduced into our gardens, and remain a perpetual assertor of the botanical honour of its country.

Our figure is taken from a drawing, obligingly communicated by the late Major Ross, and assisted by very magnificent specimens from Mr. White. This species escaped the observation of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, though several others of the same genus, which is an extensive one, were brought to Europe by them, as well as by Dr. Forster. The latter confounded the genus with his *Epacris*, as did the younger Linnaeus after him; a mistake which Gærtner corrected, and called our *Styphelia* by the name of *Ardisia*; but that denomination having been previously given by Dr. Swartz and Mr. Aiton to another plant, we adopt Dr. Solander’s original name, *Styphelia*, derived from ςυφελÒς harsh, hard or firm, expressive of the habit of the whole genus, and indeed of the whole natural order.

This shrub forms a thick bush, two or three feet in height, variously branched, firm and rigid in all its parts; the *branches* round, downy when young. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, spreading, of a narrow obovate figure, entire, tipped with a spine, smooth, marked with many
parallel veins beneath. _Stipule_ none. _Flowers_ about the middle of the branches, axillary, solitary, spreading, on very short downy _flower-stalks_, furnished with two or three minute, pungent, downy _braêteæ_. _Calyx_ imbricated, smooth, striated, pungent; the five innermost leaves lanceolate, nearly equal; the three, four or five outer ones much shorter, broader, and gradually less. _Corolla_ four times as long as the calyx, crimson, tubular, swelling upwards, externally smooth, internally very hairy, especially just above the base; _limb_ in five linear, revolute, hairy segments. _Stamina_ alternate with those segments, and inserted at their base, projecting, simple, smooth; _antheræ_ versatile, incumbent. _Germen_ small, globular, furrowed, smooth invested at the base with a sort of entire membrane, probably the _nectarium_ of Solander; _stile_ capillary, longer than the _stamina_; _stigma_ small, obscurely notched, smooth. _Fruit_ an oval smooth _drupa_, which we have only seen half-ripe, but in that state it plainly exhibited the generic character.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. XIV.**

1. Flower-stalk, braêteæ and calyx.
2. Calyx leaves.
3. A flower opened,
4. A magnified stamen.
5. Germin magnified, with its membrane.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
The other species, which we have been able with certainty to determine, though we have incomplete specimens, or drawings, of several more, are

2. *S. ericoides*, corollæ limbo patente hirsutissimo, racemis axillaribus brevissimis erectis, foliis lanceolato-ellipticis revolutis.
   Limb of the corolla spreading, very hairy. Clusters axillary, very short, erect. Leaves elliptical, somewhat lanceolate, revolute.

   Limb of the corolla spreading, naked; the orifice hairy. Clusters axillary and terminal, very short, erect. Leaves awl-shaped.

   Limb of the corolla somewhat concave, naked. Clusters axillary, very short, recurved. Leaves linear-lanceolate.

5. *S. daphnoides*, corollæ limbo patente subpubescenti, floribus axillaribus solitariis foliis ellipticis concaviusculis.
Limb of the corolla spreading, slightly downy. Flowers axillary, solitary. Leaves elliptical, a little concave.


This in good fair specimens has no resemblance to Juniper, and the term *acerosa* is applicable to almost every species, as is that of *fasciculata* likewise to the following. We have therefore been obliged to find a name which might not mislead.


Limb of the corolla spreading, naked. Clusters aggregate, mostly terminal. Leaves elliptical, somewhat lanceolate.

All these species have the leaves tipped with a sharp point, which in *S. daphnoides* is less pungent than in the rest.
MIMOSA myrtifolia.

Myrtle-leaved Mimosa.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.


Hermaphrodite fl. Cal. five-toothed. Cor. five-cleft. Stam. 5 or more. Pišť. 1. Fruit a pod.
Male, Cal. Cor. and Stam. like the hermaphr.


Leaves simple, elliptico-lanceolate, oblique, entire, cartilaginous in the margin. Heads of flowers in axillary racemi. Pods linear, with a thick edge.


THIS shrub is now not uncommon in our greenhouses, having been raised in plenty from seeds brought
from Port Jackson. It generally bears its fragrant flowers late in the autumn, and might then at first sight be sooner taken for a *Myrtus* than a *Mimosa*.

It grows to the height of three or four feet, the branches alternate, upright, angular, with a very tough, smooth bark. *Leaves* of the young seedlings in pairs, pinnated; their leaflets oval: but when the stem rises, the common footstalks of its leaves become dilated, the leaflets cease to appear, and the whole shrub is ever after furnished with such dilated naked footstalks, which we beg permission to call leaves, because they undoubtedly to all intents and purposes are so; these are alternate, vertical, lanceolate, narrow at each extremity, tipped with a little sharp point, entire and cartilaginous in the margin, smooth firm, glaucous. *Stipula* none. On their upper edge near the base is a small concave gland. *Racemi* axillary, solitary, erect, of about six alternate heads, each of three or four small white flowers, whose *calyx* has only four segments, and the *corolla* four petals. The *stamina* are very numerous. *Germen* roundish; *style* and *stigma* simple. *Pod* linear, pointed, zigzag, brown, with a very thick margin. *Seeds* about six, oblong.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. XV.**

1. A flower in front.
2. The same seen behind, magnified.
3. A stamen.
5. Pod open, natural size.
6. A seed.
MIMOSA hispidula.

_Little harsh Mimosa._

**Spec. Char.** M. foliis simplicibus ellipticis obliquis utrinque margineque scabris, ramulis hispido-pubescentibus, capitulis solitariis.

Leaves simple, elliptical, oblique, rough on each side and at the margin. Young branches clothed with short harsh down. Heads of flowers solitary.

A more extraordinary _Mimosa_ than even the preceding. We know no other species that has so much asperity about it; certainly every other simple-leaved one yet discovered is perfectly smooth. It has not appeared in the gardens, nor were any specimens sent till last year.

It seems to form a thick rigid bush, the _branches_ numerous, alternate, spreading, round, very rough with a short, dense, rigid pubescence, especially when young. _Leaves_ alternate, apparently vertical, sessile, elliptical, oblique, pointed, entire, extremely harsh with minute,
prominent, scattered points, especially on the rib and the cartilaginous margin, so that they might be called denticulate. *Stipulae* in pairs, very minute, triangular, membranous. *Flowers* pale yellow, many together in little round heads, which stand solitary, on rough axillary *flower-stalks* shorter than the leaves, destitute of *bracteae*. *Calyx* in four segments, ciliated. *Petals* four, concave. *Pod* compressed, broadish in proportion to its length.

**EXPLANATION OF TAB. XVI.**

2. A *stamen*.
3, 3. Two pods, copied from a drawing done at Port Jackson.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
AND
PUBLISHING NOTES.
Bibliographical and Historical Notes.

This book, *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland*, is the first book devoted solely to the botany of Australia and is therefore the first Australian *Flora*. A beautiful and finely illustrated book, it has a curious and somewhat complicated publishing history. It was issued as a series of parts and began life as a different publication with a different title-page and a rather more ambitious aim as a comprehensive *Biology* of Australia. In describing the natural history of Australia as discovered after the arrival of the First Fleet it was preceded by two works of some significance. *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay*, a semi-official account compiled by John Stockdale and published in 1789 contained some descriptions and illustrations of Australian fauna, but contained only one botanical plate (of the Yellow Gum Plant) with some brief remarks. A more extensive natural history work was John White’s *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales* (1790) which Edition Renard has already republished (2002). That work contained 63 plates of Australian natural history subjects (and two of Aboriginal artefacts) including 9 of botanical specimens and may rightly be regarded as Australia’s first major natural history book. The present work has a close connection with it, as the specimens (and coloured drawings) were sent to London by John White, and it was through the urgings of his friend and agent Thomas Wilson that this work was published (see the original Preface at the front of this book).

In piecing together the publishing history which follows I have consulted several references and examined (both personally
and through the help of others) a number of copies, but the most important information has come from two sources: firstly the article ‘Three Early Natural History Books’ by K. A. Hindwood, pp. 251-256 in Australian Zoologist, Vol. 14, No. 3, 1968, and secondly the notes to item 239 in the catalogue, The Wettenhall Library published by Andrew Isles and Hordern House in 1995. My conclusions differ somewhat from those reached in both these sources, but they are, I believe, an appropriate synthesis of the information available.

As mentioned above, this work, A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland, was begun under a different title, namely, Zoology and Botany of New Holland and the Isles Adjacent, in which the zoology was described by Dr. George Shaw and the botany by Dr. (later Sir) James Edward Smith, one of the most eminent botanists of the eighteenth century and a founder and first President of the Linnean Society. The illustrations were in both cases drawn by James Sowerby, a botanical artist of great ability and high repute and the founding member of a notable natural history publishing family. The Sowerbys produced a vast corpus of work during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of which the Australian material is only a very small, almost insignificant part.

The first part of the Zoology and Botany was issued in plain dark purple paper wrappers with a pasted-on title-label in late September or early October 1793. It contained two zoological plates (Nos. 1 and 2) and two botanical plates (Nos. 3 and 4), together with descriptive letterpress, comprising pages 1-8 (pages 4 & 8 blank) for the zoological plates and pages 9-14 for the botanical plates. The second part was issued in October or early November in similar wrappers with another two zoological plates (Nos. 5
ZOOLOGY
AND
BOTANY
OF
NEW HOLLAND,
AND
THE ISLES ADJACENT.

THE ZOOLOGICAL PART BY
GEORGE SHAW, M. D. F. R. S. &c.
THE BOTANICAL PART BY
JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

THE FIGURES BY J. SOWERBY.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. DAVIS;
PUBLISHED BY J. SOWERBY AND CO. NO. 2, HEAD PLACE, LAMBETH; MAY BE HAD AT
NO. 42, PATERNOSTER ROW, AND OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.
and 6) with letterpress pages 15-18, and two botanical plates (Nos. 7 and 8) with letterpress pages 19-24 (page 22 blank). The half-title and undated title-page were also issued with this part.

Following the issue of the second part the work was divided (for reasons which are obscure, but which may relate to differences between the two authors) into two separate publications, *Zoology of New Holland* (dated 1794), and this work, *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* (dated 1793). For the first two parts of these new works portions of the completed parts (both plates and letterpress) from the combined work were reissued with the labels on the wrappers amended by crossing out the redundant word (i.e. *Zoology* in the case of this work) and with appropriate additional plates and letterpress suitably numbered so that each part of the new works contained four consecutive plates and accompanying letterpress in a coherent fashion.
For the third and fourth parts of the *Botany* a new wrapper was printed, on blue paper. The earliest issues of the third part (numbered No. III) have a notice printed on the verso which rather conclusively suggests that the combined work (*Zoology and Botany*) finished with the second part. This notice reads (in part):

“It having been generally suggested the Zoology and Botany of this interesting country should not be published in one work, the publishers are come to a resolution of conforming to the wishes of the Public in that respect. No. 3 will therefore consist of four Botanical plates, with corresponding letter-press, suitably pagged, intended to be put in the place of the four Zoological plates and letter-press already given in Nos. 1 and 2. No. 4 will in like manner contain four Zoological plates, and their proper letter-press, to make up that part of the work so far complete. In future the two subjects will be continued as two perfectly distinct works, separately
numbered ... With No. 3 will be given a proper title-page and preface to the Botanical part, and with No. 4 the same articles to suit the Zoological part. The title already given must of course be totally cancelled ...”.

However, the Minutes of the Linnean Society, London, for 1794 record the acquisition of a third part of *Zoology and Botany* in February 1794, but Hindwood, who first extracted this information, noted that he could not confirm that it was ever in fact issued. It is certain that there were no subsequent parts. Copies of the *Zoology and Botany* are extremely rare and Hindwood had seen only one set, that in the library of the Australian Museum, Sydney, bound together with a copy of the *Museum Leverianum* and four plates from *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* (Nos. 1 & 2 and 5 & 6). Hindwood records a dedication and Preface for the complete volume of this original combined issue (i.e. Nos. 1 and 2, containing 4 zoological and 4 botanical plates), but it seems likely that these actually belong to the later-issued *Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* (that is to say, *this* work) as the Preface is dated December 1793, is identical to the one in this work, and refers only to botanical specimens. I believe that Hindwood was in error in stating or implying that the *Zoology and Botany* contained the dedication and Preface and that these were identical to those in the *Specimen*. I think that a dedication and Preface were never issued for the *Zoology and Botany* as such (nor, incidentally, for the separate publication of Zoology).

I believe that the third part of *Zoology and Botany* recorded as received at the Linnean Society on February 4, 1794 was in fact a copy of the *Botany* No. III with its notice on the wrapper verso.
No. III. *

(PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS)

BOTANY

OF

NEW HOLLAND,

BY

JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

THE FIGURES BY JAMES SOWERBY.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. DAVIS.

PUBLISHED BY J. SOWERBY, NO. 3, NEW PLACE, LAMBETH: MAY BE HAD AT NO. 13, BROADWAY, SLOANE-SQUARE, AND OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.
No. IV.
(PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS)

BOTANY
OF
NEW HOLLAND,

BY
JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

THE FIGURES BY JAMES SOWERBY.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. DAVIES.
PUBLISHED BY J. SOWERBY, NO. 2, MEAD PLACE, CAMBRIER; MAY BE HAD
AT NO. 12, BROADWAY, BLACKFRIARS, AND OF THE TOWN
AND COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.
M.DCC.LXVII.
It would be only natural at the time for it to be recorded as the third part of *Zoology and Botany* (it being the third part of the work received) but it would later be difficult to identify owing to the fact that it bore the new title. If this thesis is correct, this part would contain Botany plates 1 and 2 with letterpress pages 1-8 (page 8 blank) and Botany plates 5 and 6 with letterpress pages 15-18, together with pages [i]-viii, comprising half-title, title-page, dedication and Preface (this referring to botanical plates only).

The Linnean Society *Minutes* also record the receipt, on July 2, 1794, of a copy of *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland, No. 3*. This was probably a copy with the second issue wrapper, numbered No. III* which does not have the notice on the verso. This issue of the third part contains plates 9-12 with letterpress pages 25-38; that is to say, the contents of No. III and No. III* are quite different. Unfortunately, the Linnean Society of London copies were rebound at some early date without the wrappers and their complete copy of the Botany was stolen in the 1970s. However, the Society does still have an incomplete copy which contains pages [iii]-viii (i.e. lacking half-title), 1-8, 15-18 and 25-54, together with plates 1-2, 5-6, and 9-16. This suggests that this copy was bound from the three parts: No. III (containing plates 1, 2, 5 & 6 and pages [i]-viii, 1-8, 15-18), No. III* (containing plates 9-12 and pages 25-38) and No. IV (containing plates 13-16 and pages 39-54), while the wrappers and half-title were discarded which was unfortunately common practice. The Wettenhall copy of the Botany contains all three of these wrappers bound in, but unfortunately I have been unable to access this volume either to view or reproduce the wrapper to No. III or the important notice
on its verso, so I have had to rely for this part of my thesis solely on the information published in the catalogue. I have been unable to trace another surviving copy of the wrapper to No. III.

The Australian Museum copy of the *Zoology and Botany* can now also be put in context, and has clearly been bound up from Nos. I and II and the *Specimen of the Botany* No. III (i.e. the succeeding part). As Hindwood by implication notes, other copies of the *Zoology and Botany* such as the ones in the Dixson and Mitchell Libraries in Sydney have been bound up from parts in such a way as to obscure their origins.

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**Notes on the New Edition.**

This new edition of *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* is published in three versions or sub-editions:

The *standard Limited Edition* (120 copies), in full leather, is strictly a photo-facsimile edition, with the letterpress reproduced directly from the original edition, albeit by scanning rather than photographic methods. The original letterpress, while reasonably well-designed, was not particularly well executed, with the type often poorly inked, the impressions not very even or carefully positioned on the sheet, and the chase not locked up properly, so that on several pages the individual lines of type are not even straight or square to the forme. Without in any way altering the original layout I have tried to correct the more obvious errors of imposition and to back the pages up correctly, but these original idiosyncracies of spacing have made a completely satisfying
result unattainable. It is however a faithful facsimile of an “ideal” original copy with both text and plates reproduced at original size. I inspected several copies of the original edition and selected the best available images from a copy in my possession and the copy formerly belonging to Quentin Keynes. These are very similar and both are typical copies with respect to the colouring. I noticed one minor significant difference in Plate 12. In the Keynes copy (and some others) this has the young branch near the foot of the stem coloured in a lighter and more yellow green than the more mature parts of the plant. I have used this version of the plate.

For the Deluxe Edition on large paper (60 copies, also in full leather), I have enlarged the plates by 25% and have reset the text in Adobe Caslon Pro types (generally very similar to the original). I have tried to follow the general style of the original, while enhancing the letterpress by judicious use of colour and variations in type weight in a manner which I hope would find approval with the originators and will also please its modern audience. In the interests of style and appearance, I have varied the line and page breaks while sticking to the original overall plan and pagination.

The Special Edition (20 copies) comprises the large paper version, bound in full leather, together with a copy of the facsimile version, hand-sewn in facsimiles of the original wrappers (Nos. I, II, III* and IV) in a close simulation of the original parts issue, the whole housed in a full cloth Solander box.

For the Large Paper copies it should be noted that the explanations in the text for Plates VII, VIII and XIV refer to parts of plants at actual or natural size. Allowance should therefore be made for the fact that the plates are enlarged by 25%. 
Production Notes.

This book was produced and printed by me using similar methods to those used in our preceding books. The plates and text were scanned at 600 dpi using a Microtek 9600 scanner, and all clean-up and colour correction was done in Adobe Photoshop 8.0. Page layout and typesetting was done using Adobe InDesign 3.0, both these products being part of the Adobe Creative Suite. The typesetting of new material and the entire text of the deluxe copies was also done using InDesign 3.0 and the font used is Adobe Caslon Pro with the body text set at 15 points with 3 points of leading. The images of the Large Paper copies were printed at 125% of original size and the text was also printed at 125% giving an effective type size of approximately 18¾ points on 22½ points for the body text.

The plates were printed on 148 g.s.m. Soft White Superfine Eggshell with a Tektronix Phaser 780 and the text of all copies with a Xerox Tektronix Phaser 7300.

The books were bound in full golden brown Australian leather, with title labels of green Australian goatskin by Abbercrombie Hatch & Sons, the hand-binding division of Whites/Law Bindery. All edges were coloured by hand using a specially blended artists’ ink. The Solander boxes for the Special copies were bound in Roxite B Library Buckram from Hollištöon Mills.
Acknowledgements.

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Julien Renard, February, 2005.
This edition of James Sowerby’s
*A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland*

is the fourth publication under the imprint

**Edition Renard.**

The edition comprises
Two Hundred and Twelve copies,
printed using toner-based laser and LED technology
on 148 gsm Soft White Superfine Eggshell.

Two Hundred numbered copies are for sale,
and Twelve copies lettered A to M are for presentation, legal deposit, and other purposes.

Copies numbered 81 to 200 reproduce the original text and plates
in photo-facsimile at original size and are fully hand-bound
in antique style full golden Australian-tanned leather.

Copies numbered 1 to 80 are printed on Large Paper,
with enlarged renditions of the original plates and the text carefully reset from the original in matching modern Caslon Types, fully hand-bound in antique style full golden Australian-tanned leather.

Copies numbered 1 to 20 are housed in a full cloth Solander box
and are accompanied by hand-sewn photo-facsimiles
of the original parts in wrappers.

**This is copy number:**

PDF File - Deluxe Edition

**Not for reproduction.**