

but should be sparingly watered in the winter season.

CREPIS. Lin. Gen. Plant. 819. Hieracioides. Vaill. Act. R. Sc. 1721. Hieracium. Tourn. Bastard Hawkweed.

The CHARACTERS are,

It hath a flower composed of many hermaphrodite florets, which are included in a double empalement; the outer is short, spreading, and falls off; the inner one is permanent, oval, and furrowed, having many narrow scales, which are contracted together at the top. The hermaphrodite florets are of one leaf; they are uniform, tongue-shaped, and are indented at the top in five parts; these spread over each other like the scales of fish; they have each five short hairy stamina, terminated by cylindrical summits. The germen is situated in the center of the florets, supporting a slender style, crowned by two reflexed stigmas. The germen afterward becomes an oblong seed, crowned with a long feathery down, which sits upon little foot-stalks.

This genus of plants is ranged in the first section of Linnæus's nineteenth class, intitled Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. The flowers of this section are composed of hermaphrodite florets, which are fruitful.

The SPECIES are,

1. CREPIS (*Rubra*) foliis amplexicaulibus, lyrato-runcinatis. Vir. Cliff. 79. *Crepis with lyre-shaped leaves embracing the stalks.* Hieracium dentis leonis folio, flore suave rubente. C. B. P. 127. *Hawkweed with a Dandelion leaf.*
2. CREPIS (*Barbata*) foliis pinnatis angulatis, petiolatis, dentatis. Prod. Leyd. 126. *Crepis with angular, indented, winged leaves, having foot-stalks.* Hieracium foliis Cichorei sylvestris villosis, odore Castorei. Bot. Monsp.
3. CREPIS (*Batica*) involucris calyce longioribus incurvatis, foliis lanceolatis dentatis. *Crepis with an incurved volucrem longer than the empalement, and spear-shaped indented leaves.* Hieracium medio-nigrum, Bœticum majus. Par. Bat. 185. *Greater Spanish Hawkweed with flowers black in the middle.*
4. CREPIS (*Alpina*) foliis amplexicaulibus, oblongis, acuminatis inferioribus, supernè, summis infernè, denticulatis. Hort. Upsal. 238. *Crepis with oblong pointed leaves embracing the stalk, the lower being indented upward; and the upper downward.* Hieracium Alpinum Scorzonera folio. Tourn. Inst. 472.

There are several other species of this genus, some of which grow naturally in England, and others are weeds in divers parts of Europe, so are rarely admitted into gardens, therefore I shall not enumerate them here.

The first sort grows naturally in Apulia, but is now commonly cultivated in English gardens for ornament; it is an annual plant, which perishes after it hath ripened seeds. This hath many spear-shaped leaves which spread on the ground, deeply jagged on their sides; between them arise the branching stalks, which grow a foot and a half high, dividing into many slender branches, garnished with oblong leaves deeply indented on their edges, embracing the stalks with their base; the stalks are each terminated by one large radiated flower, of a soft red colour, composed of many half florets, which are succeeded by oblong seeds crowned with a feathery down. It flowers in June and July, and the seeds ripen in autumn. This plant, when bruised, emits an odour like bitter Almonds.

The seeds of this plant should be sown in the spring, on the borders of the flower-garden where they are designed to remain, so that if six or eight seeds are sown in each patch, when the plants come up, they may be reduced to three or four; and if these are kept clean from weeds, they will require no other culture, excepting the putting small sticks down, to fasten the stalks, to prevent their being broken by winds or rain. If the seeds are sown in autumn, or permitted to scatter, the plants will come up and live through the winter without shelter, and these will flower early in the spring.

The second sort grows naturally in the south of France, and in Italy. This is a biennial plant, and sometimes, when it is in poor ground, it will continue longer; it hath a thick tap-root, which strikes deep into the ground, sending out many small fibres; the lower leaves are from four to five inches long, and about a quarter of an inch broad, having several deep jags on their edges, the segments ending in acute points; from the same root arises four or five stalks, which grow about nine or ten inches high, the lower part of these are garnished with leaves of the same form with those near the root, but are smaller, and more jagged; the upper part of the stalks are naked, and branch out into two, and sometimes three branches, each being terminated by one flower of a gold colour, inclining to copper, composed of many florets which are included in a single empalement; the flowers are succeeded by oblong narrow seeds, crowned with a feathery down: the whole plant, when bruised, emits a strong odour of Castor. It flowers in June, and the seeds ripen in autumn. This is frequently preserved in gardens for the sake of variety.

It is propagated by seeds in the same manner as the first sort, but as this continues longer, the seeds need not be annually sown. The plants will require no other culture but to keep them clean from weeds, and if the seeds are permitted to scatter, the plants will come up without any trouble, so need only be thinned where they are too close.

The third sort is an annual plant, which grows naturally in Spain, but is now frequently propagated in the flower-gardens for ornament. This puts out leaves near the root, which are nine inches long, and almost two broad in the middle, of a light green colour, and a little jagged on their edges; the stalks rise a foot and a half high, dividing into many branches, garnished with leaves of the same form as those at bottom, but smaller, and sit close to the branches; the flowers are produced at the end of the branches; these have a double empalement, composed of many long very narrow leaves; the outer series are reflected downward, and turn upward again, and are inflexed at their extremities. The flowers are composed of many florets, which are stretched out on one side at the top like a tongue, these are cut at their extremities into four or five parts; they spread regularly in form of rays, and are situated over each other like scales of fish; there are two varieties of this, one with a deep yellow, and the other of a sulphur colour inclining to white; but both have a dark black bottom or middle, so make a pretty appearance in a garden. It flowers in June and July, and the seeds ripen in autumn. This plant requires the same culture as the first, and is equally hardy, so that where the seeds are permitted to scatter, the plants will come up without care.

The fourth sort grows naturally on the Alps; this is also an annual plant, which sends out many oblong pointed leaves near the root; they are five inches long, and almost two broad at their base, lessening gradually to a point; the upper part of these are slightly indented, but their lower parts are entire; the stalks are strong and upright, rising two feet high, dividing into three or four branches, which grow erect, and are terminated by pale white flowers, inclosed in a strong hairy empalement, which contracts close toward the top; the stalks are garnished with leaves of the same form as the lower, which embrace them with their base, where they are slightly indented, but their upper parts are entire; these leaves are hairy and rough. It flowers in June, and the seeds ripen in autumn. This requires the same culture as the first, and the seeds will scatter about the garden, so that if the plants are not destroyed, they will maintain themselves without any care.

CRESCENTIA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 680. Cujete. Plum. Nov. Gen. 23. tab. 16. Calabash-tree.

The CHARACTERS are,

The flower hath one petal, which is irregular, having a curved