

are those of the Common Sort. The Flowers are of a fine purplish Colour on their Outside, and a clear White within; which are produc'd in a long, close Spike, and make a very beautiful Appearance; but these do not flower oftener than once in four or five Years, which is always in Autumn; so that they never produce any Seeds in this Country.

The threaded Sort is not so common as the others in the *English* Gardens; but as it is a Native of *Virginia*, it might easily be procured in Plenty from thence. The *Carolina* Sort hath been raised of late Years from Seeds which came from thence, and is now pretty common in *England*.

All these Plants are either propagated by Seeds, when obtain'd from Abroad; or else from Off-sets or Heads taken from the old Plants, after the manner of Aloes.

When they are raised from Seeds, they should be sown in Pots fill'd with fresh light Earth, and plunged into a moderate Hot-bed, where the Plants will come up in five or six Weeks after; and when they are two or three Inches high, they should be transplanted each into a separate small Pot filled with fresh light Earth, and plung'd into the Hot-bed; where the Plants should have Air and Water in proportion to the Warmth of the Season, and the Bed wherein they are plac'd.

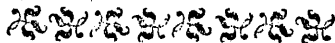
In *July* they should be enured, by degrees, to bear the open Air; into which they must be remov'd, to harden them before Winter; placing them in a well-shelter'd Situation, where they may remain until the Beginning of *October*, when they must be removed into the Greenhouse, where they may be ranged amongst the hardier Sorts of Aloes, and should be treated in the same

manner as hath been already directed for them; to which the Reader is desired to turn, for further Instructions.

When these Plants have acquired Strength, those of the common Sort may be afterward turned out into a warm Border, where they will endure the Cold of our ordinary Winters very well; but the other Sorts must be kept in Pots, that they may be shelter'd in Winter; and if they are treated in the same way as the large *American* Aloe, they will do very well.

The Off-sets taken from the old Plants should be laid in a dry Place, for a Week or ten Days, before they are planted, that their Wounds may heal; otherwise they will be subject to rot with Moisture.

As the second and third Sorts do not put out Off-sets so plentifully as the first, so, in order to propagate them, the Heads of the Plants may be cut off in *June*; and after having laid the wounded Part to dry, the Heads may be planted, which will soon take Root, provided the Pots are plunged into a moderate Hot-bed; and this cutting off the Heads will occasion the Stems to put out Suckers, which they seldom do without; so that, by this Method, the Plants may be obtain'd in Plenty.



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**Z** ACINTHA, Warted Succory.

The Characters are;

*It hath a stercoraceous Flower, consisting of many Half florets, constantly resting on the Embryoes, and included in a scaly Empalement: the Empalement afterward becomes a furrowed*

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Head,

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Head, whose single Parts, or Capsulæ, have swelling Seeds, which are channel'd.

We have but one Species of this Plant; viz.

*ZACINTHA fove eichorium verrucarium.* Matth. Warted Succory.

This Plant grows abundantly in the Island of *Zant*, from whence it obtained the Name; it also grows wild in several other warm Countries: but in *England* it is preserved in the Gardens of some Persons who are curious in Botany, for the sake of Variety; there being little Beauty or Use at present known in this Plant.

It is an annual Plant, which perishes soon after the Seeds are ripe; therefore must be sown every Year, or the Seeds permitted to scatter on the Ground in Autumn, which will come up in the Spring, and furnish a Supply of Plants more certainly than when the Seeds are sown in that Season; for the Seeds which are sown in the Spring, will remain in the Ground a whole Year before the Plants come up; and sometimes they intirely miscarry; whereas those Seeds which scatter in Autumn, or are sown at the same Season, rarely fail. When the Plants are come up, they will require no other Care, but to thin them where they are too close, so as to leave them about six or eight Inches asunder; and after this to keep them clear from Weeds. In *June* these Plants will begin to flower, and their Seeds will ripen about the End of *August*, or the Beginning of *September*.

The Flowers of this Plant are small, and generally produced singly from the Divarications of the Branches, somewhat after the manner of Succory; the Flowers are of a yellow Colour, and resemble those of Hawkweed. After the Flowers

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are past, the Empalement swells to a furrowed Head, somewhat resembling Warts or Excrecences, in which the Seeds are included.

When the Seeds of this Plant are sown in the Spring, it should be done in Drills made about two Feet asunder; and when the Plants are come up, they should be thinned to the Distance of six Inches in the Rows; because they do not thrive very well when they are transplanted, so that they should remain in the Places where they are sown; and if they are kept clear from Weeds, they will require no other Care.

*ZANTHOXYLUM*, The Pellitory, or Tooth-ach-tree.

The Characters are;

*The Empalement of the Flower is of one Leaf, divided into five Parts at the Top: the Flower is composed of five Petals, having a Pointal in the Centre, which is attended by five Stamina: the Pointal afterward becomes a roundish compressed Fruit, divided into four Cells, in each of which is one roundish hard shining Seed.*

We know but one Species of this Genus; viz.

*ZANTHOXYLUM spinosum, lentisci longioribus foliis, euonymi fructu capsulari, ex insula Jamaicensi.* Pluk. Phyt. Pellitory, or Tooth-ach-tree.

This Plant grows on the Seacoasts of *Virginia* and *Carolina*; but in the latter it is much more plentiful than in the former; and it grows larger in *South Carolina*, than in the Northern Parts of *America*. The usual Height of this in *Carolina* is about eighteen or twenty Feet; the Stem is woody, but not very hard; the Bark of the large Stems is closely beset with pointed Protuberances, some of which are as large as Walnuts; so that the whole Stem has the Appearance of a ragged Staff; which has occasion'd its being