

Herbarium

Page 4:
Helianthus annuus
Sunflower
Compositae

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Publisher's note: The plates printed here come from the *Hortus Eystettensis* of Basilius Besler published for the first time in 1613.

Herbarium



Flos Solis major.

Biography

- 1561: Birth of Basilius Besler, son of Michael Besler, in Nuremberg on the 13th February.
- 1586: Besler marries Rosine Flock.
- 1596: Second marriage to Susanne Schmidt. From his two marriages, Besler would have sixteen children altogether.
- 1589-1629: Besler manages the apothecary shop *Zum Marienbild* in Nuremberg. There he creates and maintains a botanical garden as well as a collection of curiosities (*Naturalienkabinett*).
- 1597: The bishop of Eichstätt commissions Besler to create a botanical garden at Willibaldsburg. He designs a garden of one hectare comprising eight terraces. To realise this, Besler turns to the botanists Charles de l'Écluse, Joachim Camerarius le Jeune and Ludwig Jungermann for help.
Following this, Besler undertakes an inventory of the rare and little-known plants of the time.

In Icona affabre effictam clariss. Pharmacopœi
NORIMB. DN. BASILI BESLERI



BESLERUM glypticas BASILEION imaginē nuptarā.
Qui quis es, o Hospes, reddidit, cecce, tibi:
Nempe viri vultus dedit heic, atq; ora tueri:
Cernere vis mentis dona fugacis: age,
HERBARUM magnum hoc PLANTARUMq; Amphitheatrum.
Inspice, quas doles AREATINUS habet.
Divitisq; HORTUS Paradiso dixeris ipsum:
Condidit immortale hoc BASILEIUS OPUS.

GEORG. REMUS, F. A. JG^m

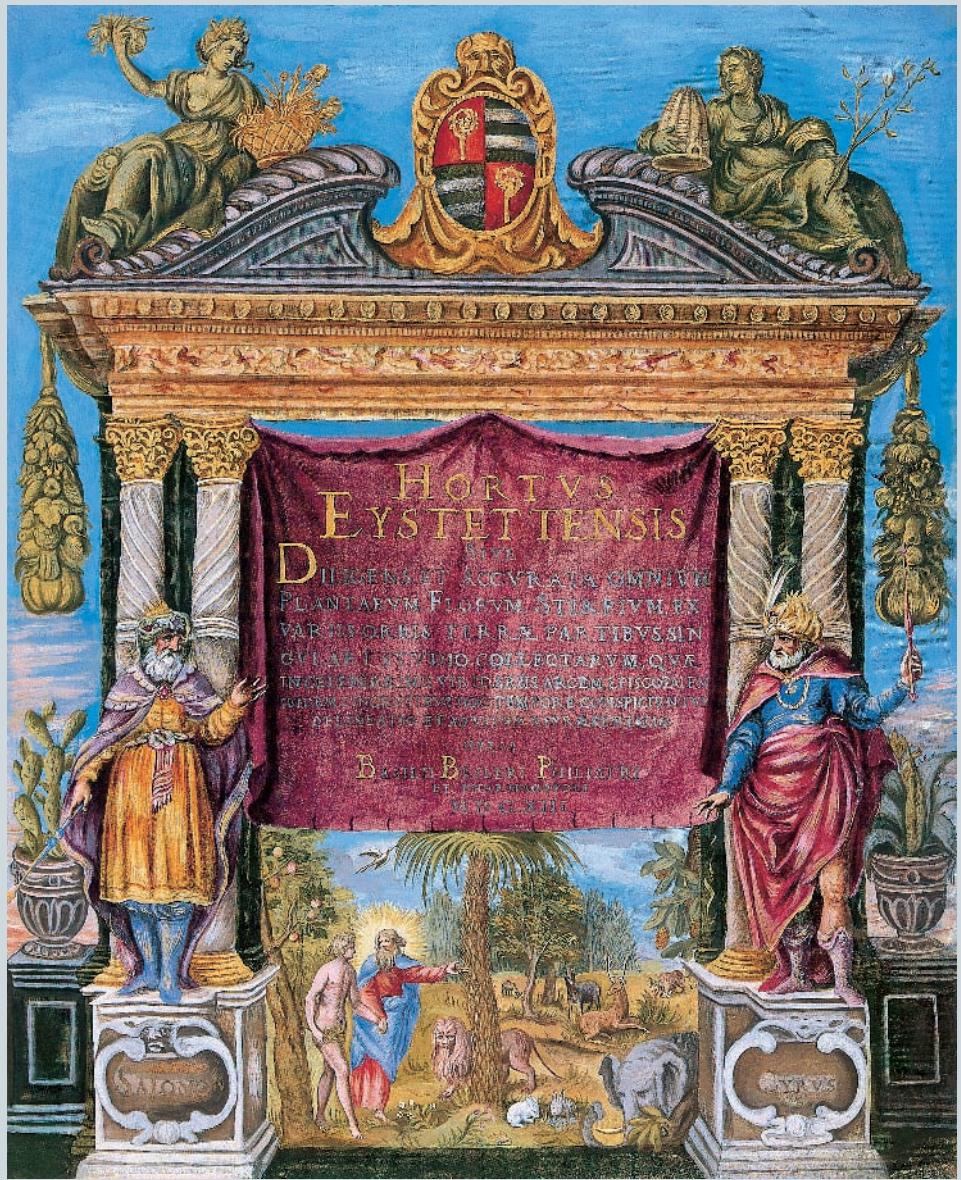
Introductory plate: Portrait of Basilius Besler

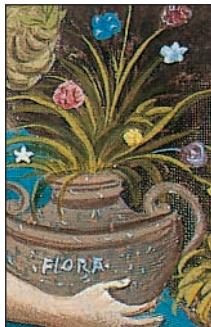
- 1607: Birth of his nephew Michel-Basile Besler.
- 1613: Besler publishes his *Hortus Eystettensis* in Eichstatt and Nuremberg. The work brings together 1,084 species of plants, classed in order of appearance according to the seasons, comprising 367 plates engraved using intaglio techniques, principally by Wolfgang Kilian. Printed in black and white, the herbarium was coloured by painters engaged by the richest buyers of the work.
- 1616: Publication of engravings of the rarest “products” of nature, which he had brought together in his collection of curiosities.
- 1627: Hieronymus Besler, Basilius’ brother, prints a new edition of the *Hortus Eystettensis*, a less lavish version with just 96 plates.
- 1629: Basilius Besler dies on the 13th March in Nuremberg.
- 1646-1648: Michel-Basile Besler publishes *Mantissa ad Viretum stirpium Eystettense*, as a complement and homage to his uncle’s *Hortus Eystettensis*.



A herbarium, or Hortus Siccus, is a collection of plants that have been dried and preserved so as to illustrate as far as possible their different characters. Since the same plant, owing to peculiarities of climate, soil and situation, degree of exposure to light and other influences may vary greatly according to the locality in which it occurs,

Introductory plate: Hortus Eystettensis

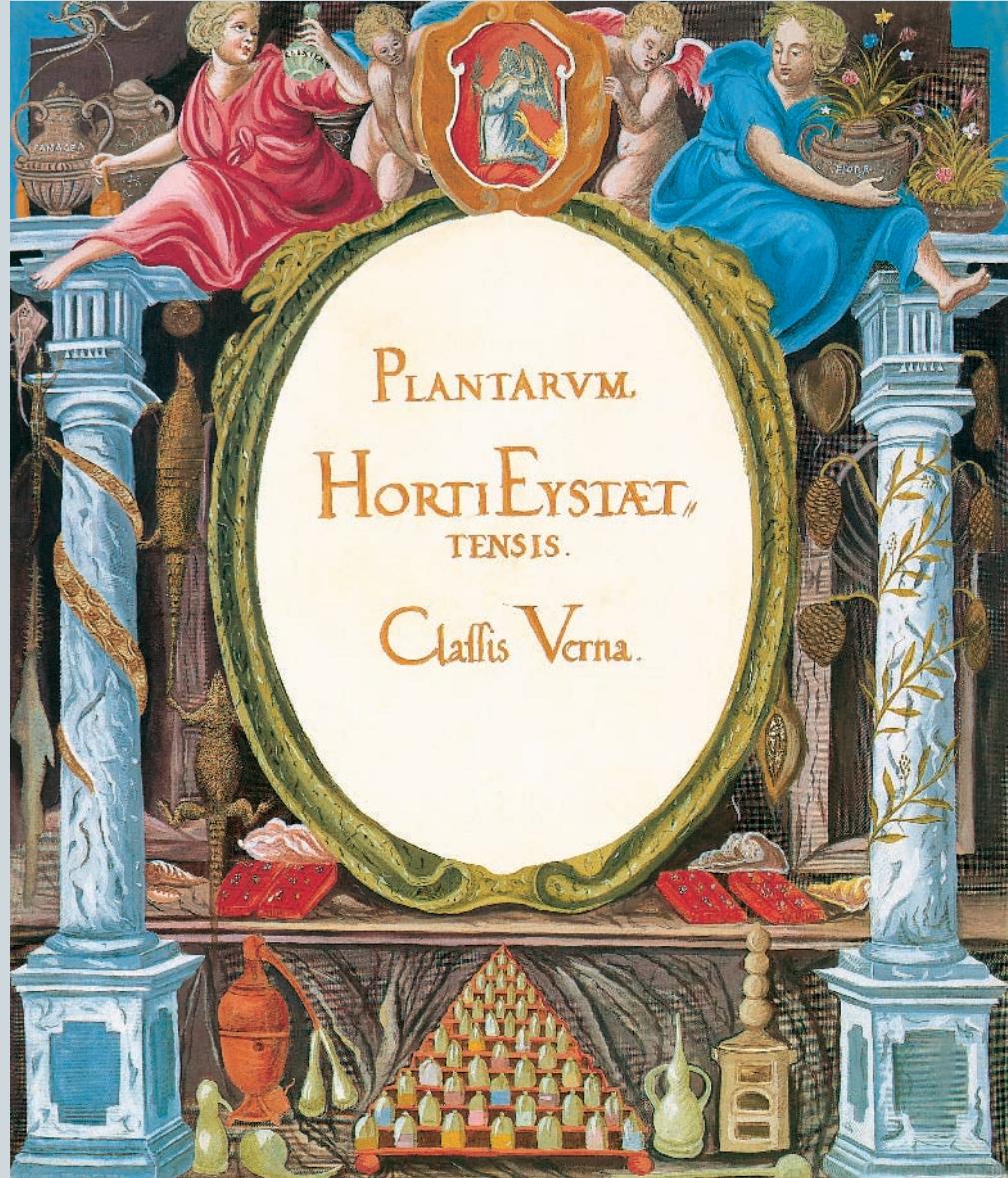


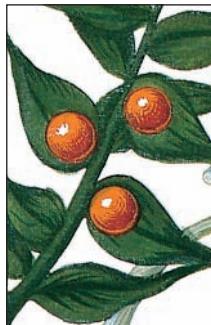


it is only by gathering together, for comparison and study, a large series of examples of each species that the flora of different regions can be satisfactorily represented. Even in the best-equipped botanical garden it is almost impossible to have more than a very small percentage of the representatives of the flora of any given region or large group of plants.

PLANTARUM HORTI EYSTÆT
TENSIS
Claffis Verna
Introductory plate: Spring

PLANTARVM
HORTI EYSTÆT,
TENSIS.
Classis Verna.





Hence, a good herbarium forms an indispensable part of a botanical museum or institution. There are large herbaria at the British Museum and at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and smaller collections at

I. *Ruscus aculeatus*
Butcher's Broom
Liliaceae-Asparagales

II. *Philadelphus coronarius*
Double-flowered Mock-orange
Hydrangeaceae

III. *Philadelphus coronarius*
Single-flowered Mock-orange
Hydrangeaceae



Syringa Italica flw albo
pleno.

Ruscus.

Syringa florae albo simplici



the botanical institutions at the principal British universities. Linnaeus' original herbarium is in the possession of the Linnaean Society of London. It was purchased from the widow of Linnaeus by Dr. (later Sir) J. E. Smith,



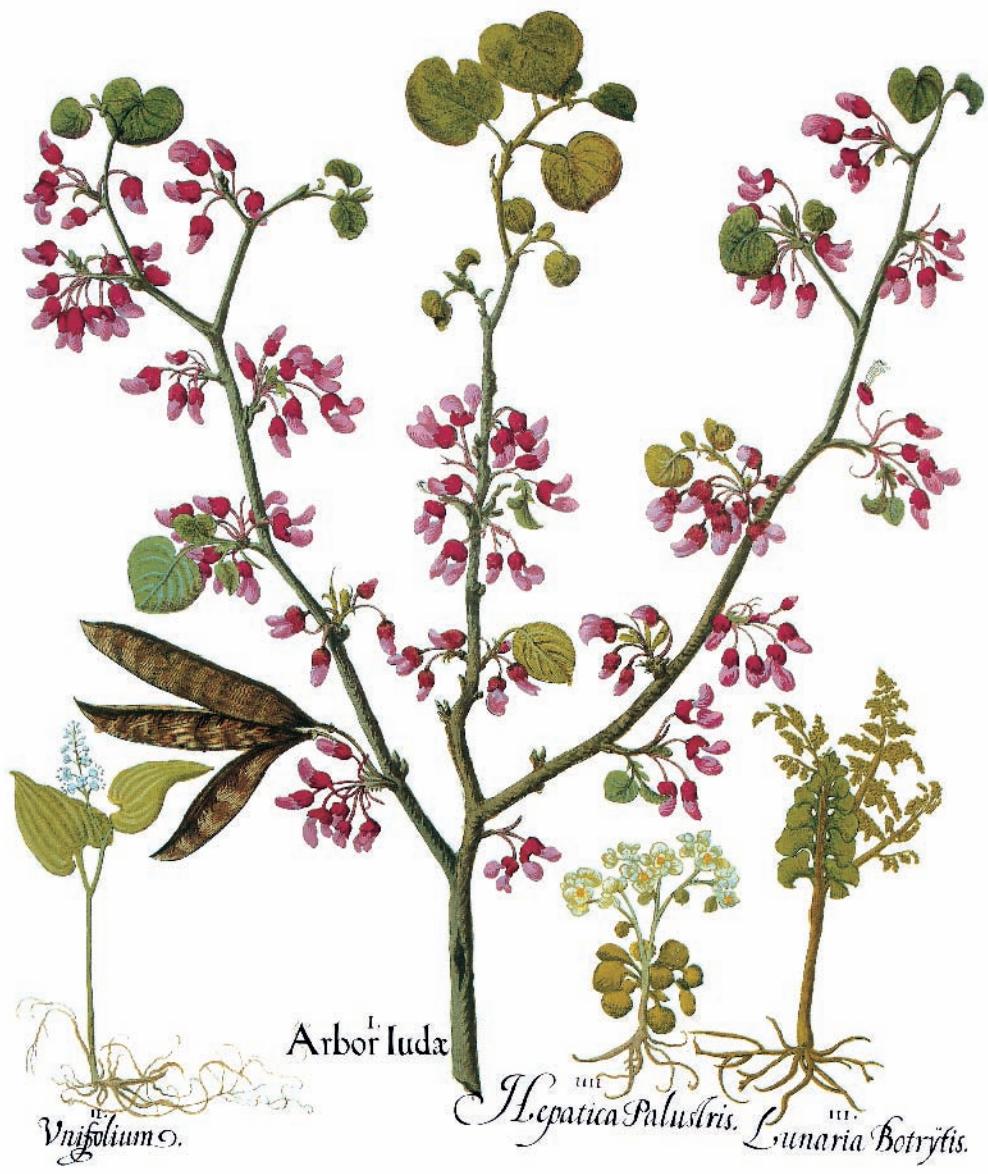
I. *Cercis siliquastrum*
Judas Tree
Leguminosae-Caesalpinia

II. *Maianthemum bifolium*
False Lily of the Valley
Liliaceae

III. *Botrychium lunaria*
Moonwort
Ophioglossales-Pteridophyta

IV. *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*
Golden Saxifrage
Saxifragaceae





Vnifolium.

Arbor Iuda

Hepatica Palustris.

Lunaria Botryfis.



one of the founders of the Linnaen Society, and after his death was bought by the society. Herbaria are also associated with the more important botanical gardens and museums in other countries.



I. *Prunus* specie
Double-flowered Cherry
Rosaceae



II. *Prunus padus*
Bird Cherry
Rosaceae

III. *Picea abies*
Branch and cones of the Norway Spruce
Conifer



Cerasus flore pleno.

Summitates Piccæ.

Cerasus racemosa sylvestris.



The value of a herbarium is much enhanced by the possession of "types", that is, the original specimens on which the study of a species was founded. Thus the herbarium at the British Museum,

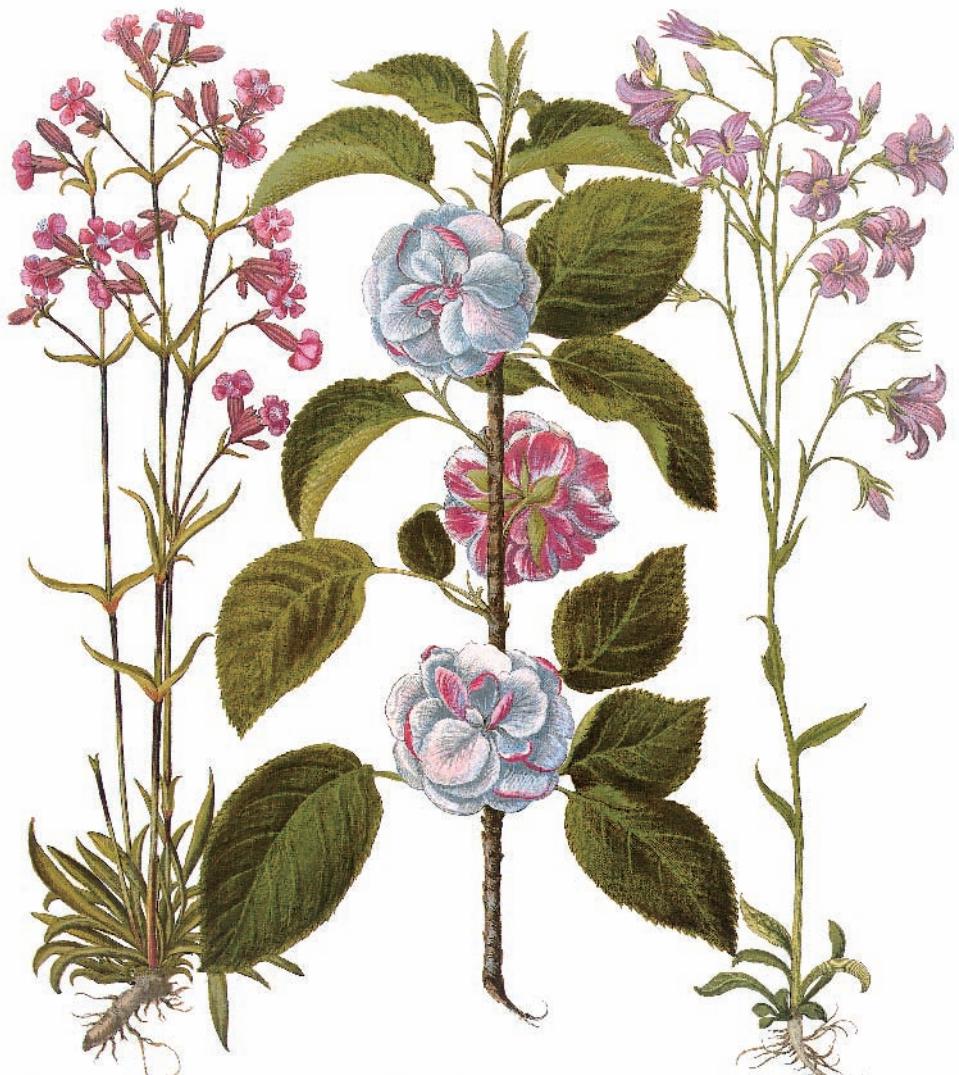


I. *Malus* specie
Double-flowered Apple
Rosaceae



II. *Lychnis viscaria*
Sticky Catchfly
Caryophyllaceae

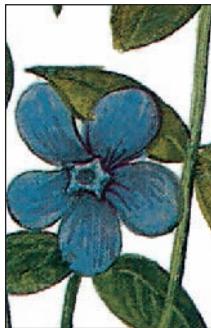
III. *Campanula patula*
Spreading Bellflower
Campanulaceae



*Lychnis viscosa sylvestris flor
mucinato.*

Poma flore multiplice.

Rapunculus Sylvester maior.



which is especially rich in the earlier collections made in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, contains the types of many species founded by the earlier workers in botany. It is also rich in types of Australian plants from the collections of Sir Joseph Banks and Robert Brown, and contains in addition many valuable modern collections.

I. *Staphylea pinnata*

Bladdernut

Staphyleaceae

IV. *Vinca minor*

Mauve-flowered Lesser

Periwinkle

Apocynaceae

II. *Vinca minor*

White-flowered Lesser

Periwinkle

Apocynaceae

V. *Vinca minor*

Double-flowered Lesser

Periwinkle

Apocynaceae

III. *Vinca minor*

Lesser Periwinkle

Apocynaceae





The Kew herbarium, founded by Sir William Hooker and greatly developed by his son Sir Joseph Hooker, also contains many types, especially those of plants described in the *Flora of British India* and various colonial floras.

I. *Laburnum anagyroides*
Common Laburnum
Papilionaceae

II. *Laburnum alpinum*
Alpine Laburnum
Papilionaceae



Anagyrus latifolii.



Anagyrus angustifoliis.



The collection of Dillenius is deposited at Oxford, and that of Professor W. H. Harvey at Trinity College, Dublin. The collections of Antoine Laurent de Jussieu,

I. *Viburnum opulus*
Snowball Bush [Guelder-rose]
Caprifoliaceae

II. *Cytisus sessilifolius*
Stalkless-leaved Laburnum
Papilionaceae

III. *Cytisus ciliatus*
Small Alpine Laburnum
Papilionaceae



I.
Sambucus arborrosea.

II.
Trifolium arboreum.

III.
Cytisus V. Clusij.



his son Adrien and August de St. Hilaire are included in the large herbarium of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. In in the same city is the extensive private collection of Dr. Ernest Cosson. In Geneva are three large collections – Augustin Pyramede Candolle's,



- I. *Dorycnium hirsutum*
Hairy Canary Clover
Papilionaceae
- II. *Cytisus supinus* / *Cytisus hirsutus*
Clustered Broom [Hairy Broom]
Papilionaceae

- III. *Cytisus scoparius*
Common Broom
Papilionaceae



- IV. *Jasminum fruticans*
Shrubby Jasmine
Oleaceae

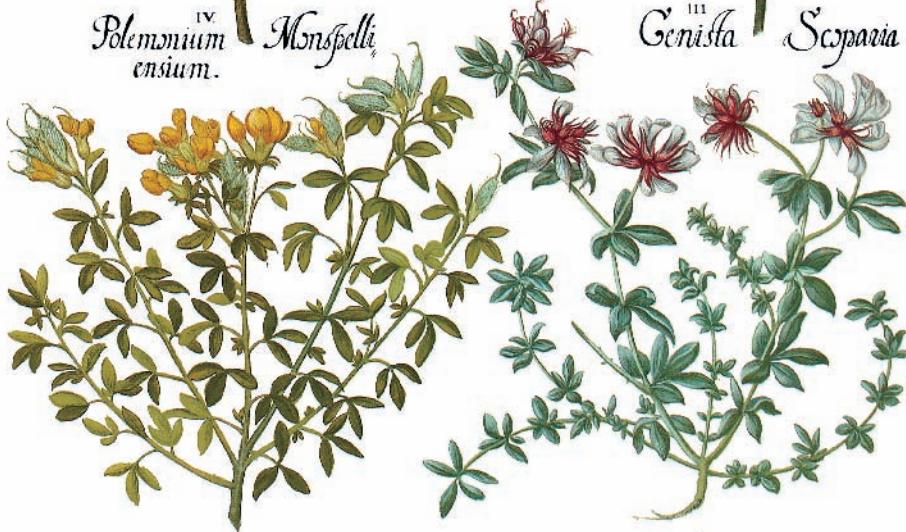


Polemonium
ensium.

^{IV}
Monspelli



Genista
^{III}
Scoparia



Cytisus
^{II}
V Clusij.

Cytisus
^I
Columella.



containing the typical specimens of the *Prodromus*, a large series of monographs of the families of flowering plants, Benjamin Delessert's fine series at the Botanical Garden and the Boissier Herbarium,

I. *Ribes alpinum*
Alpine Currant
Grossulariaceae

IV. *Ribes rubrum*
Redcurrant
Grossulariaceae

II. *Ribes rubrum*
Common Redcurrant
Grossulariaceae

V. *Ribes rubrum*
Whitecurrant
Grossulariaceae

III. *Ribes nigrum*
Blackcurrant
Grossulariaceae



Ribes fructu albo.



Ribes maior fructu rubro.

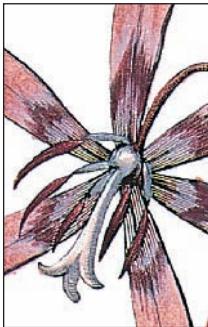


Ribes fructu nigro.



Ribes minor fructu rubro.

Ribes vulgaris fructu rubro.



which is abundant with Mediterranean and Oriental plants. The largest collection ever made by a single individual (exceeding 40,000 specimens), that of Professor Griesbach,



I. *Lathraea squamaria*
Common Toothwort
Orobanchaceae

IV. *Pulmonaria officinalis*
Lungwort
Boraginaceae

II. *Erythronium dens-canis*
White-flowered Dog's
Tooth Violet
Liliaceae

V. *Primula vulgaris*
Mauve-flowered Common
Primrose
Primulaceae

III. *Erythronium dens-canis*
Mauve-flowered Dog's
Tooth Violet
Liliaceae





Dens canis ^{III.} flor rubro.

Dens canis ^{II.} flor albo.



Primula Veris ^{V.} sylvestris flor
pallido.

Squammataseudentaria
maior

Pulmonaria ^{IV.} maculosa.



was bequeathed to the University of Göttingen. At the herbarium in Brussels are the specimens obtained by the traveller Karl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, the majority of which formed the groundwork of his *Flora Brasiliensis*.

I. *Primula auricula*
White-flowered Auricula

[Bear's Ear]

Primulaceae

IV. *Corydalis cava*
Corydalis [Fumewort]

Papaveraceae

II. *Primula auricula*
Crimson-flowered
Auricula [Bear's Ear]

Primulaceae

V. *Anemone nemorosa*
Double-flowered Wood

Anemone

Ranunculaceae

III. *Primula auricula*
Yellow-flowered Auricula
[Bear's Ear]

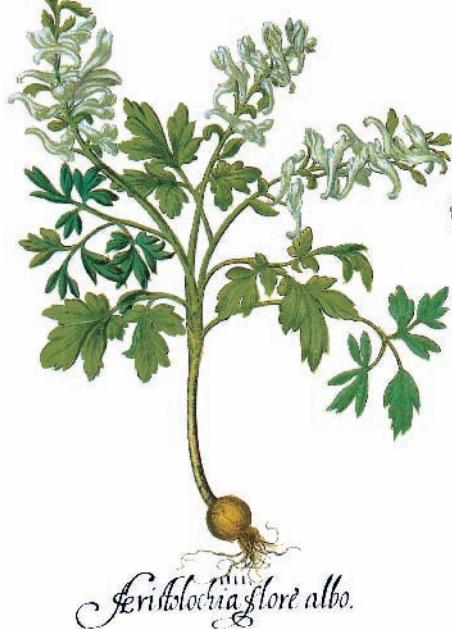
Primulaceae



Auricula ^{II} Ursi fl^er^e purpu.
re.

Auricula ^I Ursi flore

Auricula ^{III} Ursi flor^e luteo.
albo.



Auricula ^{III} fl^er^e albo.



Ranunculus ^{II} Sylvarum fl^er^e
albo & pleno.



The Berlin herbarium is especially rich in more recent collections, and other national herbaria sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the systematic botanist exist in St. Petersburg, Vienna, Leiden, Stockholm,



I. *Viola odorata*
Double-flowered Mauve

Sweet Violet
Violaceae

IV. *Viola odorata*
Single-flowered White
Sweet Violet
Violaceae

II. *Viola odorata*
Double-flowered White

Sweet Violet
Violaceae

V. *Viola odorata*
Single-flowered Mauve
Sweet Violet
Violaceae

III. *Viola odorata*
Wild Violet
Violaceae



Viola martia ^{III.} *flore albo.*

Viola martia ^{V.} *flore rubro*
purpurascente.

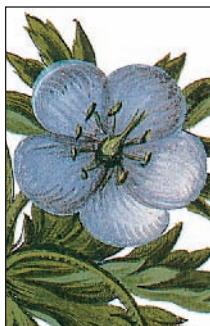
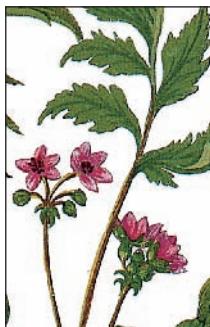
Viola matronalis ^{III.} *flore*
purpureo.



Viola martia ^{II.} *alba* *flore*
multiplice albo.



Viola martia ^{I.} *purpurea*
multiplice flore.



Upsala, Copenhagen and Florence. Of those in the United States of America, the chief herbarium, formed by Asa Gray, is the property of Harvard University; there is also a large one at the New York Botanical Garden. The herbarium in Melbourne,

I. *Erodium cicutarium*
Redstem Filaree [Common Stork's-bill]
Geraniaceae

II. *Geranium pratense*
Meadow Crane's-Bill
Geraniaceae

III. *Geranium pratense*
White-flowered Meadow Crane's-Bill
Geraniaceae



Geranium ^{II.} Batrachoides caeruleum
Geranium muscatum in
Geranium ^{III.} Batrachoides flor.
odorum. albo



Australia, under Baron Müller, is of large proportions, and that of the Botanical Garden of Calcutta is noteworthy as the repository of numerous specimens described by writers on Indian botany.



I. *Ranunculus aconitifolius*
Aconite-leaved Ranunculus
Ranunculaceae



II. *Trollius europaeus*
Globe-flower
Ranunculaceae

III. *Ranunculus bulbosus*
Double-flowered Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculaceae



I.
Ranunculus flugiberos.

II.
*Ranunculus albus flo,
re pleno.*

III.
Ranunculus bulbosus maior.



Specimens of flowering plants and vascular cryptograms are generally mounted on sheets of stout smooth paper, of uniform quality; the size adopted at Kew is 43 cm long by 28 cm wide, that of the British Museum is slightly larger.



I. *Ranunculus* specie
(*Ranunculus asiaticus*?)

Proliferous Persian
Buttercup
Ranunculaceae

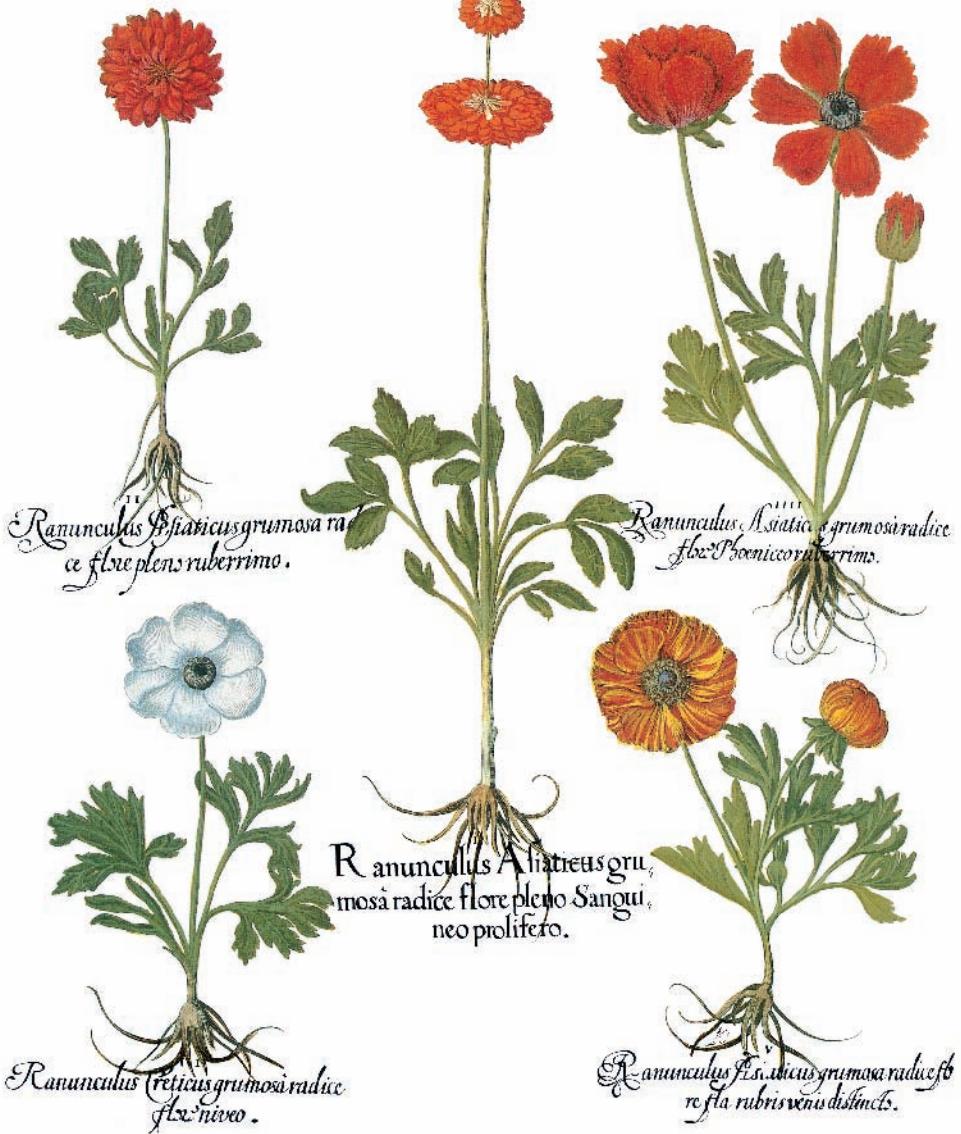
IV. *Ranunculus* specie
Persian Buttercup with
serrated petals
Ranunculaceae

II. *Ranunculus* specie
Double-flowered Persian
Buttercup
Ranunculaceae

V. *Ranunculus* specie
Variegated Persian
Buttercup
Ranunculaceae

III. *Ranunculus* specie
White-flowered Buttercup
Ranunculaceae







The palms and their allies however, and some ferns, require a larger size. On the Continent, specimens are commonly fixed to tough but flexible coarse grey paper (German *Fliesspapier*) by gummed strips of the same. This material is less hygroscopic than ordinary cartridge paper,

I. *Anemone coronaria*
Poppy Anemone
Ranunculaceae

II. *Anemone hortensis*
Garden Anemone
Ranunculaceae

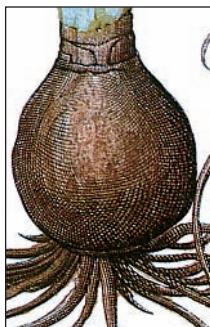
III. *Anemone hortensis*
Garden Anemone
Ranunculaceae



*Anemone latifolia purpureo
bicolor Simplex*

*Anemone tenuifolia flore
purpureo violacea.*

Anemone latifolia flore coccineo plena.



but has the disadvantage of affording harbourage in the inequalities of its surface to a minute insect, *Atropos pulsatoria*, which causes havoc in damp specimens, and which, even if noticed, cannot be dislodged without difficulty. The majority of plant specimens are most suitably fastened to paper by a mixture of equal parts of gum tragacanth and gum arabic made into a thick paste with water.

I. *Hyacinthus orientalis*

Common Hyacinth

Liliaceae

II. *Hyacinthus orientalis*

Dark-flowered Common Hyacinth

Liliaceae



II.
Hyacinthus Orientalis maior.
violaceo color.

I
Hyacinthus Orientalis
maior flo:coeruleo.



Rigid leathery leaves are fixed by means of glue, or, if they present too smooth a surface, by stitching at their edges. Where, as in private herbaria, the specimens are not liable to be handled with great frequency, a stitch here and there round the stem,



I. *Narcissus*
pseudonarcissus

Daffodil
Amaryllidaceae

IV. *Muscari botryoides*

Common Grape
Hyacinth
Liliaceae

II. *Narcissus*
pseudonarcissus

Wild Daffodil
Amaryllidaceae

V. *Muscari botryoides*

Common Grape
Hyacinth
Liliaceae

III. *Bulbocodium vernum*
Spring Meadow Saffron
Liliaceae



Narcissus tenuus luteus montanus minimus.



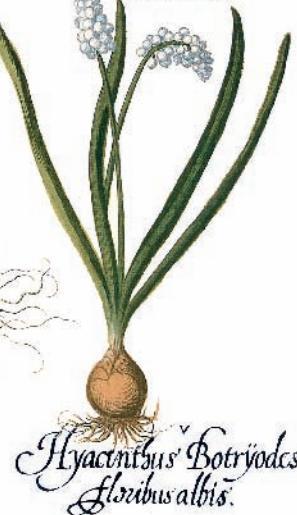
Colchicum Vernum florae purpureo penitum.



Narcissus tenuus luteus montanus maior.



Hyacinthus Botryoides caeruleus.



Hyacinthus Botryoides floribus albis.



tied at the back of the sheet, or slips of paper passed over the stem through two slits in the sheet and attached with gum to its back, or simply strips of gummed paper laid across the stem, may be resorted to.

I. *Narcissus* specie
White Double Daffodil
Amaryllidaceae

II. *Narcissus* specie
Double Daffodil
Amaryllidaceae

III. *Narcissus* specie
Yellow Double Daffodil
Amaryllidaceae



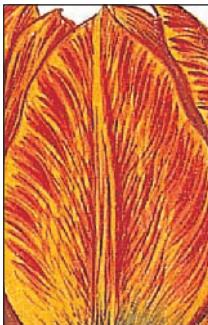
Narcissus ^{u.}
Juncifolius
luteus flor plen.

Narcissus ^{u.}
major flore
multiplice.

Narcissus ^{u.}
sylvestris
stellatus.



To preserve them from insects, the plants, after mounting, are often brushed over with a liquid formed by a solution of corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid in methylated spirits. They are then laid out to dry on



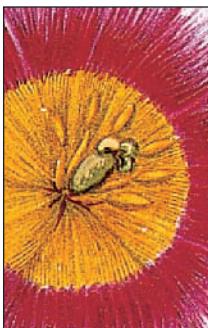
I. *Tulipa* specie
Yellow Tulip flamed with
red and green
Liliaceae

IV. *Tulipa* specie
Tulip with petals streaked
white and crimson
Liliaceae

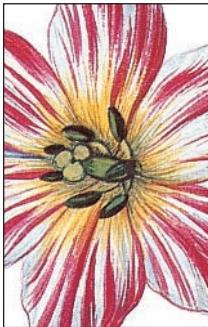
II. *Tulipa* specie
White Tulip with a
crimson and yellow crown
Liliaceae

V. *Tulipa* specie
Yellow Tulip with crimson
highlights
Liliaceae

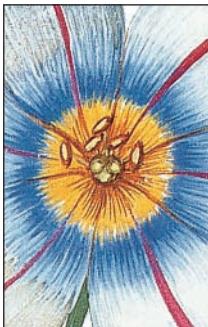
III. *Tulipa* specie
Variegated gold and brick-
red Tulip
Liliaceae







shelves made of a network of stout galvanised iron wire. The use of corrosive sublimate is not recommended, however, as on drying it forms a fine powder which when the plants are handled will rub off and,



I. *Tulipa* specie
Wild Tulip, flamed yellow
Liliaceae

IV. *Tulipa* specie
Tulip with petals streaked
white and crimson
Liliaceae



II. *Tulipa* specie
Early Tulip, crimson with
white tips
Liliaceae

V. *Tulipa* specie
Wild Tulip, slightly
virescent
Liliaceae

III. *Tulipa* specie
Silver-white Tulip with a
blue and yellow crown,
petals striped with
crimson
Liliaceae





being carried into the air, may be poisonous to workers. If the plants are subjected to some process before mounting, by which damaging organisms are destroyed, such as exposure in a closed chamber to vapour of carbon bisulphide for some hours, the presence of traces of camphor or naphthalene in the cabinet will be a sufficient preservative.



I. *Tulipa* specie
Late red multi-flora Tulip
Liliaceae



II. *Leucojum* aestivum
Summer Snowflake
Amaryllidaceae

III. *Narcissus* specie
White one-flowered Daffodil
Amaryllidaceae



Narcissus^{III.}
medio purpu-
reus minor.



Tulipa^{I.}
serotina po-
lyanthos.



Leucothum^{II.}
Bulbosum
sertinum.



After mounting, the designation of each species, the date and place of gathering and the name of the collector are written on the sheet, either on a label or directly onto the paper, usually in the right-hand corner. Other details as to habit, local abundance, soil and claim to be indigenous may be written on the back of the sheet or on a slip of writing paper attached to its edge.



I. *Tulipa* specie

Late White-flowered Tulip

Liliaceae

II. *Allium* moly

Golden Garlic [Lily Leek]

Liliaceae

III. *Allium* victorialis

Victory Onion [Alpine Leek]

Liliaceae



Victoria longa.

Tulipa Serotina stellata.

Molophilum flavo.



It is convenient to place a small envelope gummed to an upper corner of the sheet containing any flowers, seeds or leaves needed for dissection or microscopical examination, especially where the fixation of the specimen means it is impossible to examine the leaves for oil-receptacles and where seed is apt to escape from ripe capsules and be lost.

Fritillaria imperialis
Crown Imperial [Kaiser's Crown]
Liliaceae



Corona Imperialis
Polyanthos.



The addition of a careful dissection of a flower greatly increases the value of the specimen. To ensure that all shall lie evenly in the herbarium the plants should be made to occupy as far as possible alternately the right and left sides of their respective sheets.



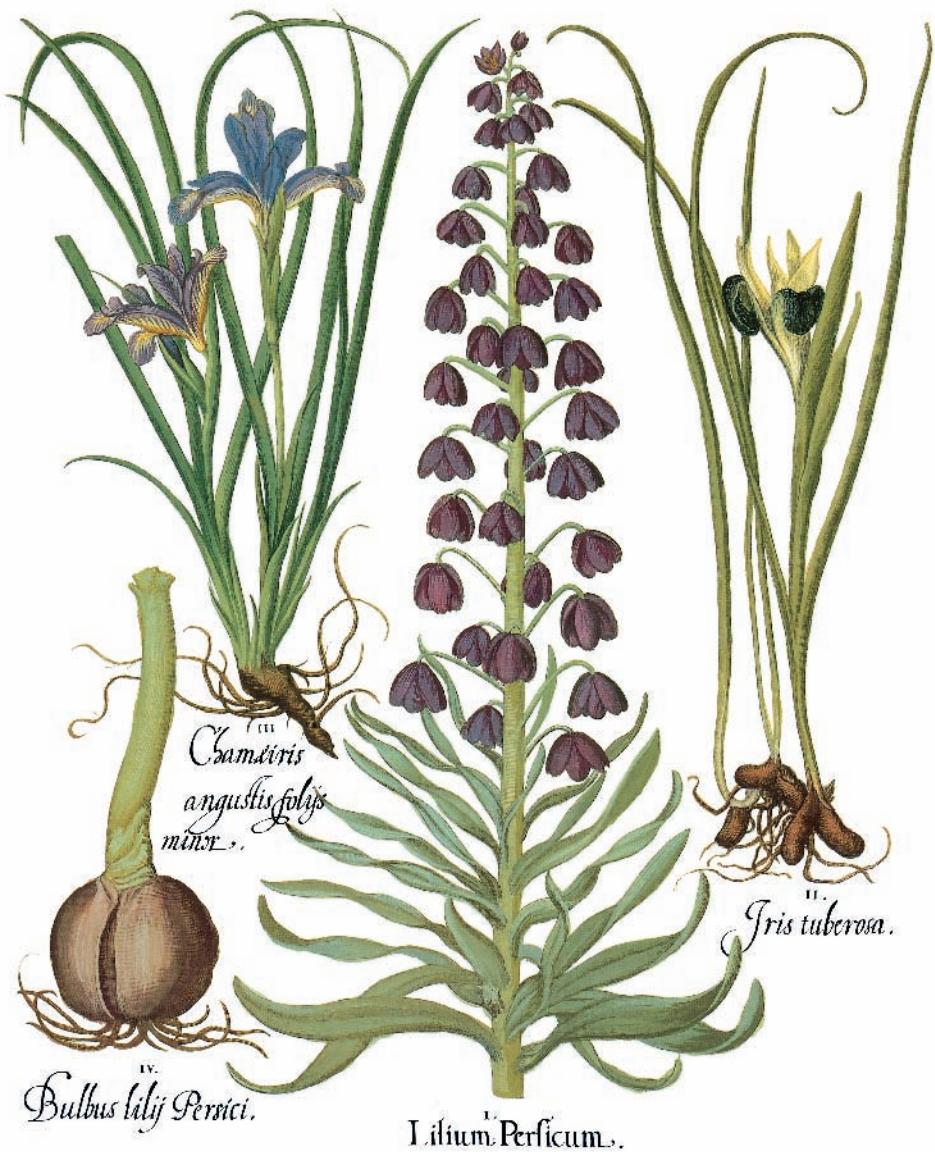
I. *Fritillaria persica*
Persian Fritillary [Adiyaman] without its bulb
Liliaceae



II. *Hermodactylus tuberosus*
Snake's Head Iris
Iridaceae

III. *Iris graminea*
Plum-scented Iris
Iridaceae

IV. *Fritillaria persica*
Persian Fritillary [Adiyaman] bulb
Liliaceae

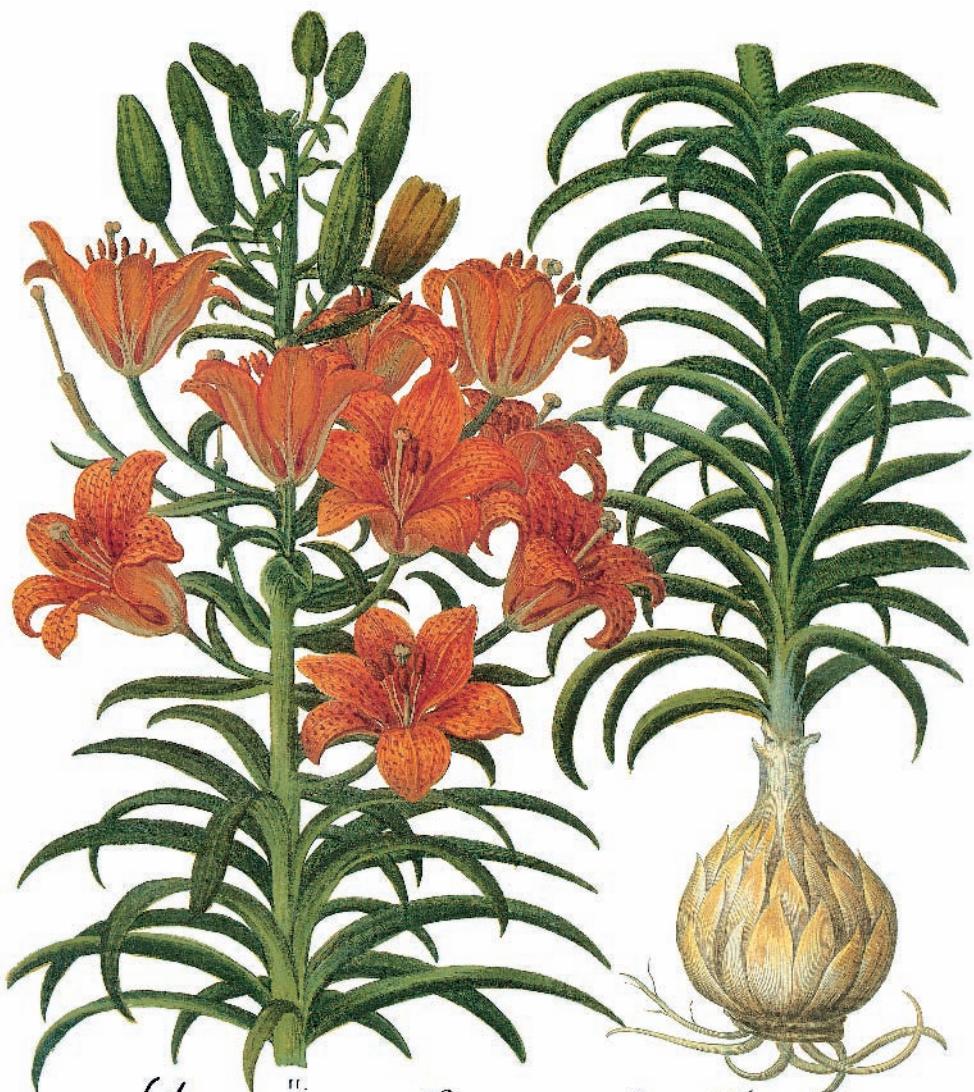




The species of each genus are then arranged either systematically or alphabetically in separate covers of stout, usually light brown paper, or if the genus is large, in several covers with the name of the genus clearly indicated in the lower left-hand corner of each, and opposite it the names or reference numbers of the species.

I. *Lilium bulbiferum* sub specie *Croceum*
Fire Lily [Orange Lily] with its bulb
Liliaceae

II. *Lilium bulbiferum* sub specie *Croceum*
Fire Lily [Orange Lily]
Liliaceae



Lilium purpureum matris Domini.

Scapus cum bulbo.



Undetermined species are relegated to the end of the genus. Thus prepared the specimens are placed on shelves or movable trays, at intervals of about 15 cm, in an air-tight cupboard, on the inner side of the door of which, as a special protection against insects, is suspended a muslin bag containing a piece of camphor.

I. *Lilium bulbiferum*
Alpine Fire Lily [Alpine Orange Lily]
Liliaceae

II. *Centaurium erythraea*
Pink-flowered Common Centaury
Gentianaceae

III. *Centaurium erythraea*
White-flowered Common Centaury
Gentianaceae



Centaurium minus flwo albo.

Lilium cruentum polyanthos

Centaurium minus flwo rubro.

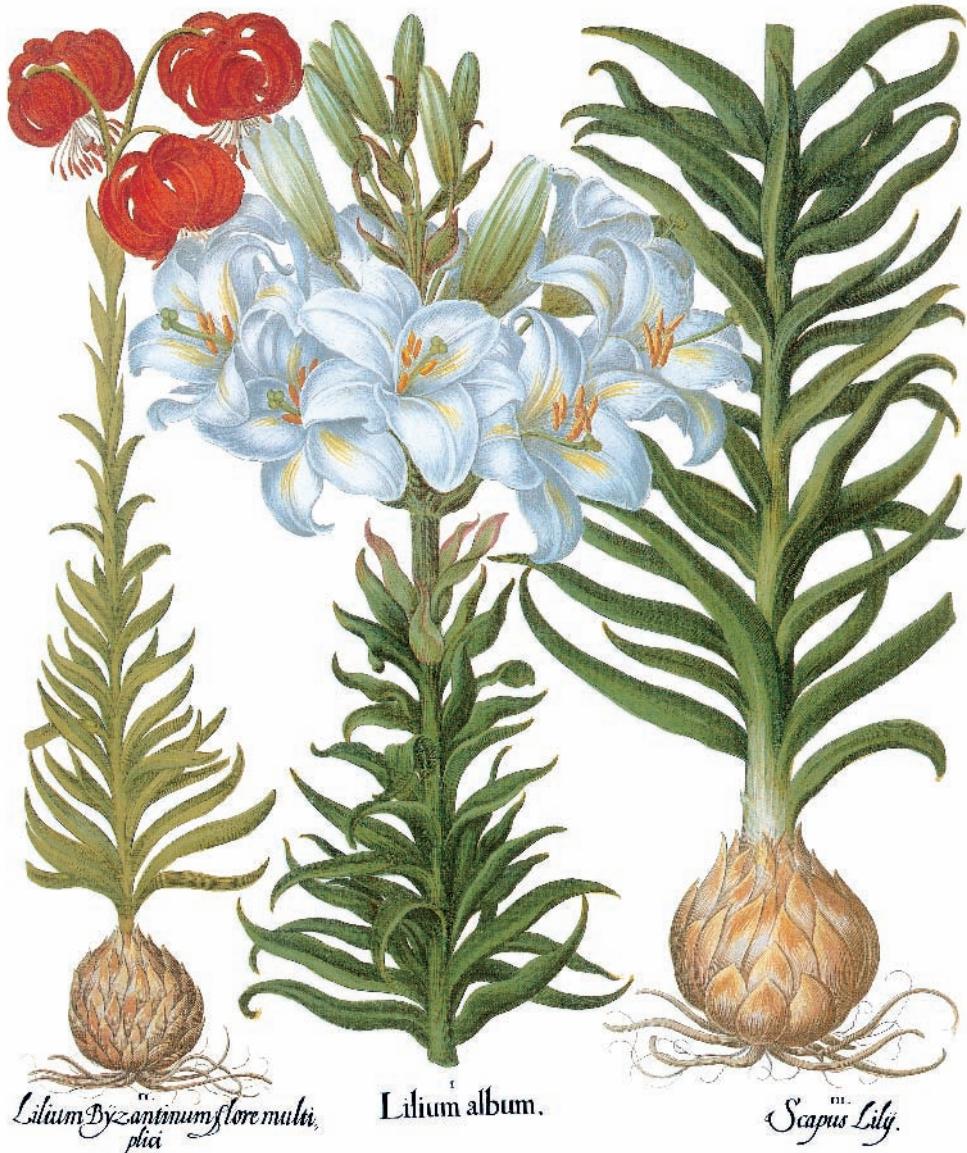


The systematic arrangement varies in different herbaria. In the great British herbaria the orders and genera of flowering plants are usually arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's *Gernera plantarum*; the species generally follow the arrangement of the most recent complete monograph of the family. In non-flowering plants the works usually followed are for ferns,

I. *Lilium candidum*
Madonna Lily
Liliaceae

II. *Lilium chalcedonicum*
Scarlet Martagon Lily
Liliaceae

III. *Lilium candidum*
Bulb and base of the Madonna Lily
Liliaceae



Lilium Byzantium flore multipli

Lilium album.

Scapus Lily.

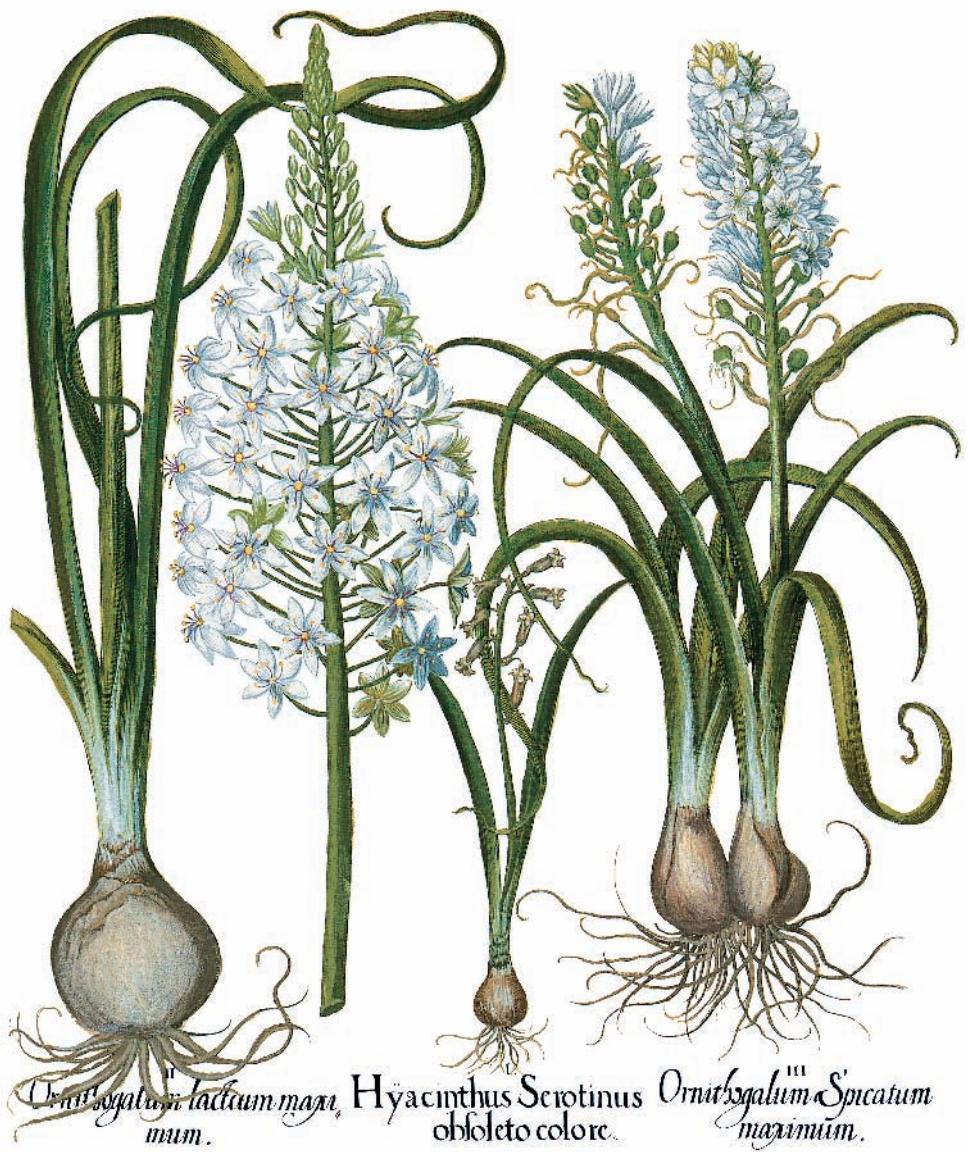


Hooker and Baker's *Synopsis filicum*; for mosses, Müller's *Synopsis muscorum frondosorum*, Jaeger and Sauerbeck's *Genera et species muscorum*, and Engler and Prantl's *Planzenfamilien*; for algae, de Toni's *Sylloge algarum*; for hepaticae, Gottsche,

I. *Dipcadi serotinum*
Late Hyacinth [Dipcadi]
Liliaceae

II. *Ornithogalum narbonense*
Pyramidal Star of Bethlehem
Liliaceae

III. *Ornithogalum* specie
Star of Bethlehem with long bracts
Liliaceae



Ornithogalum lactum magnum. *Hyacinthus Scrotinus* *obsoleto colore.* *Ornithogalum Spicatum maximum.*



Lindenberg and Nees ab Esenbeck's *Synopsis hepaticarum*, supplemented by Stephani's *Species hepaticarum*; for fungi, Saccardo's *Sylloge fungorum*, and for mycetozoa Lister's monograph of the group.



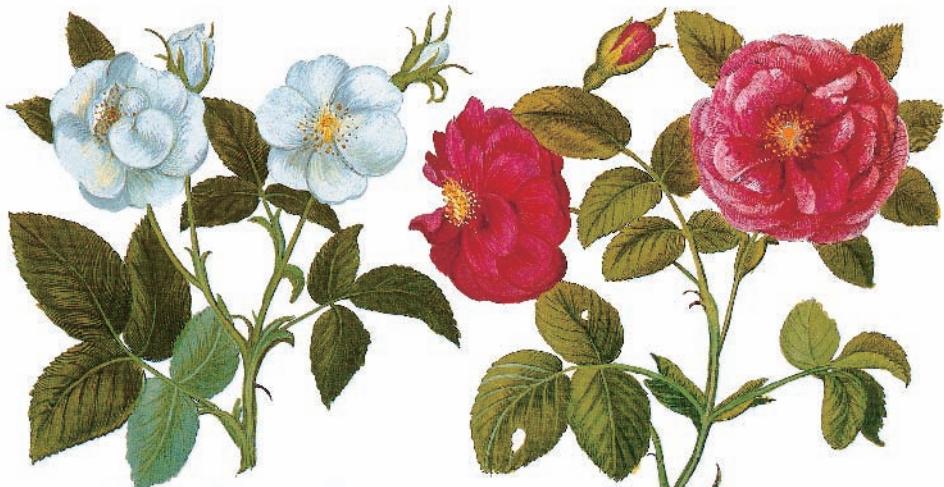
I. *Rosa turbinata*
Old Frankfurt Rose
Rosaceae

II. *Rosa specie*
Double-flowered Rose "Incarnata"
Rosaceae

III. *Rosa gallica*
Red Gallica Rose
Rosaceae



IV. *Rosa specie*
White Rose with single and semi-double flowers
Rosaceae



Rosa Damascena flor sum
plicata.

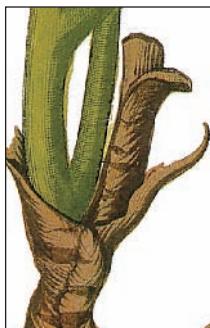
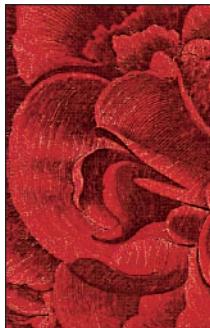
Rosa rubicunda Saccchii
na dicta.



Rosa lactea Camerarii.



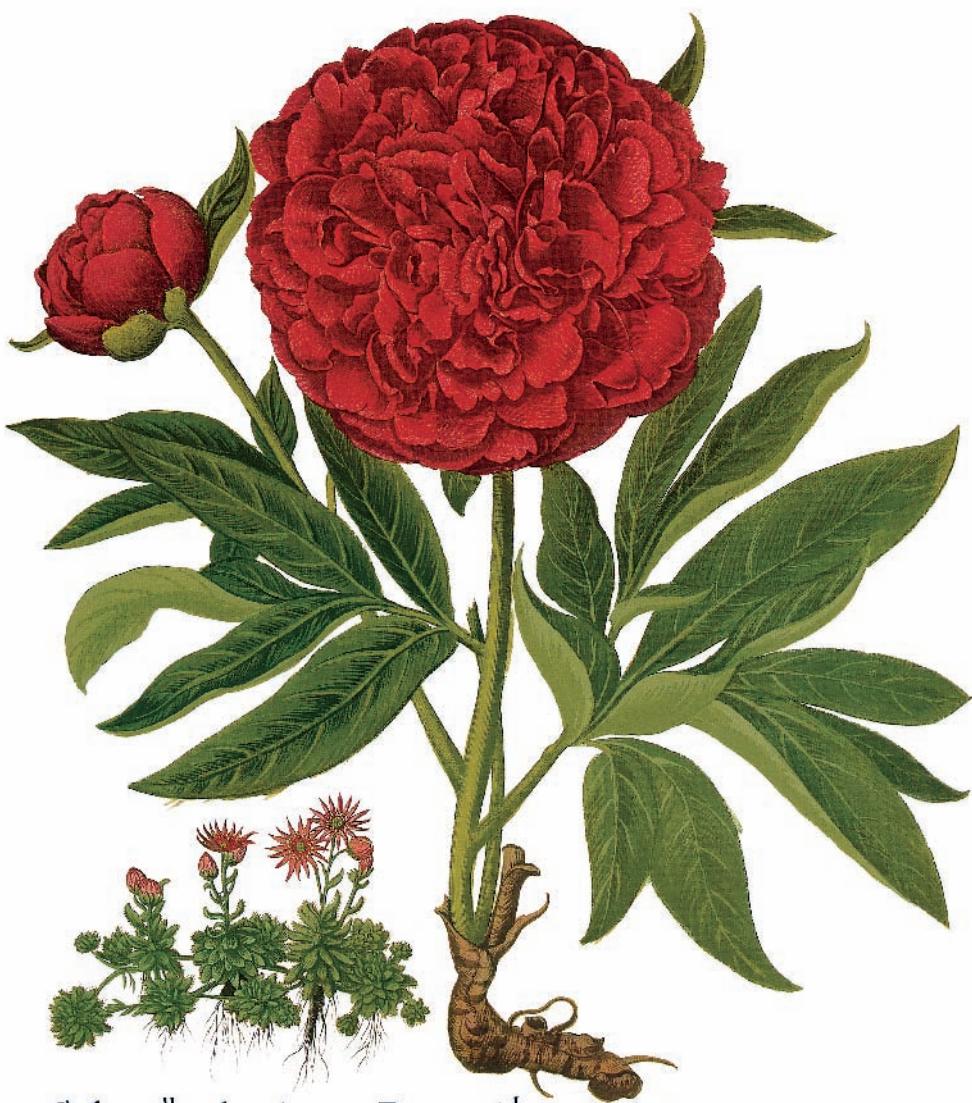
Rosa ex rubro nigricans
flore pleno.



For the members of large genera, for example *Piper* and *Ficus*, since the number of cosmopolitan or very widely distributed species is comparatively few, a geographical grouping is found specially convenient by those who are constantly receiving parcels of plants from known foreign sources.

I. *Paeonia officinalis*
Common Peony "flore pleno"
Paeoniaceae

II. *Sempervivum montanum*
Mountain Houseleek
Crassulaceae



Sedum minus flore rubente.

Paeonia polyanthos flore rubro.



The ordinary systematic arrangement possesses the great advantage, in the case of large genera, of readily indicating the affinities of any particular specimen with the forms most nearly allied to it. Instead of keeping a catalogue of the species contained in the herbarium, which,

I. *Nymphaea alba*
White Water Lily
Nymphaeaceae

II. *Nymphaea alba*
White Water Lily
Nymphaeaceae

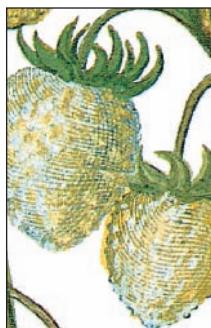
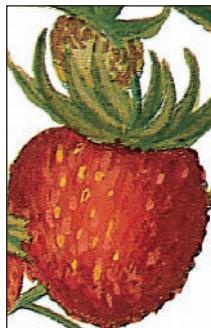
III. *Nuphar lutea*
Yellow Water Lily
Nymphaeaceae



Nymphaea ^{II.} *alba minor.*

Nymphaea ^{III.} *lutea.*

Nymphaea ^{I.} *alba maior.*



owing to the constant additions, would be almost impossible, such species are usually ticked off with a pencil in the systematic work which is followed in arranging them, so that by reference to this work it is possible to see at a glance whether the specimen sought is in the herbarium and which species are lacking.

I. *Fragaria* specie

Strawberry with large fruits

Rosaceae

II. *Fragaria* specie

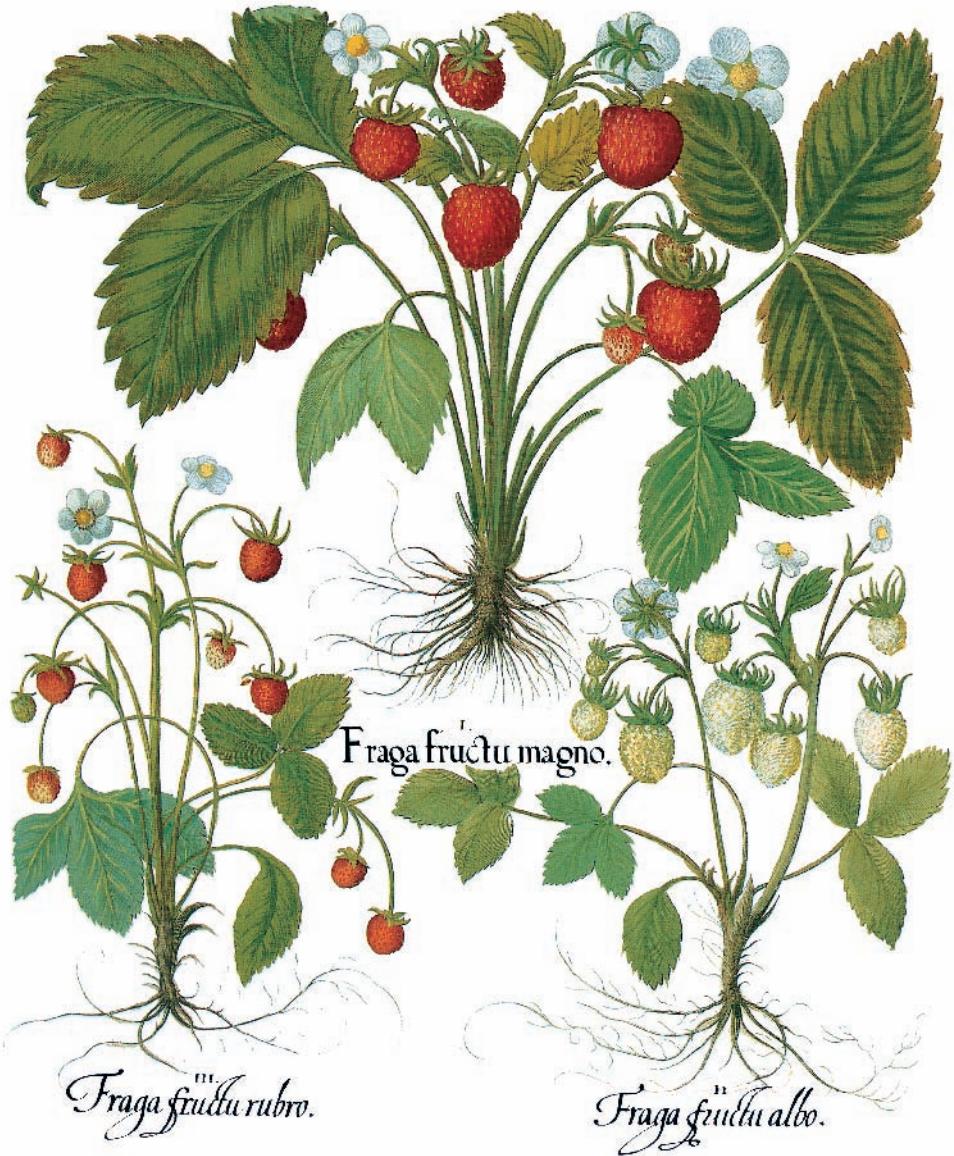
Strawberry with white fruits

Rosaceae

III. *Fragaria vesca*

Woodland Strawberry [Wild Strawberry]

Rosaceae



Fraga fructu magno.

Fraga fructu rubro.

Fraga fructu albo.



The *Hortus Eystettensis* was one of the first printed herbals to be illustrated. Such an undertaking was of inestimable value to doctors, pharmacists and their patients.

I. *Asparagus officinalis*

Common Asparagus in flower and in fruit
Liliaceae-Asparagaceae

II. *Asparagus officinalis*

Asparagus Shoots

Liliaceae-Asparagaceae



I. Asparag^{us} domesticus.

II. Iyfus Asparagi.



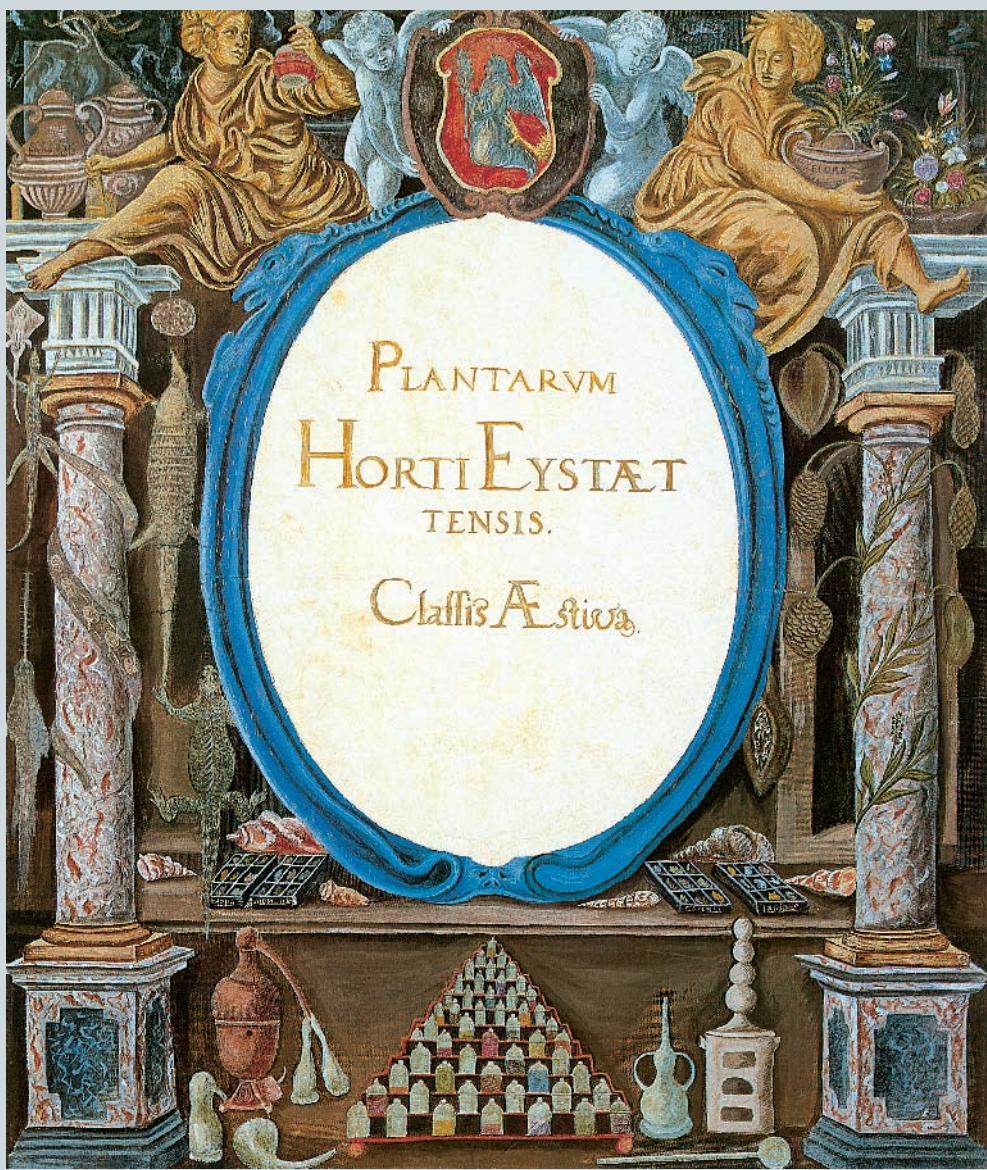
The *Hortus Eystettensis* also represented a significant effort to systematise botanical nomenclature, which would not be standardised until the publication of Linnaeus' system in 1753.

PLANTARUM HORTI EYSTÆT
TENSIS
Claffis Estiva
Introductory plate: Summer



PLANTARVM
HORTI EYSTÆT
TENSIS.

Classis Ästiva.





I. *Thuja occidentalis*
Eastern Arborvitae
Conifer-Cupressaceae



II. *Prunella vulgaris*
Common Selfheal
Labiatae



III. *Ajuga chamaepitys*
Yellow Bugle
Labiatae



Prunella ^{II.} Officinarum.

Arbor ^{I.} Vitæ.

Chamapitis ^{III.} Maior.



I. *Melia azedarach*

Persian Lilac

Meliaceae

II. *Achillea millefolium*

Pink-flowered Yarrow

Compositae

III. *Achillea millefolium*

White-flowered Yarrow

Compositae



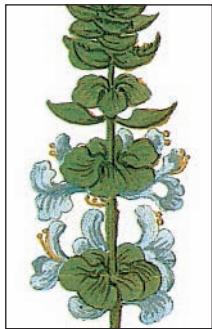
Pseudosycomorus.

Millifolium^{III.}
flor. albo.

Millifolium^{II.}
flor. rubra.



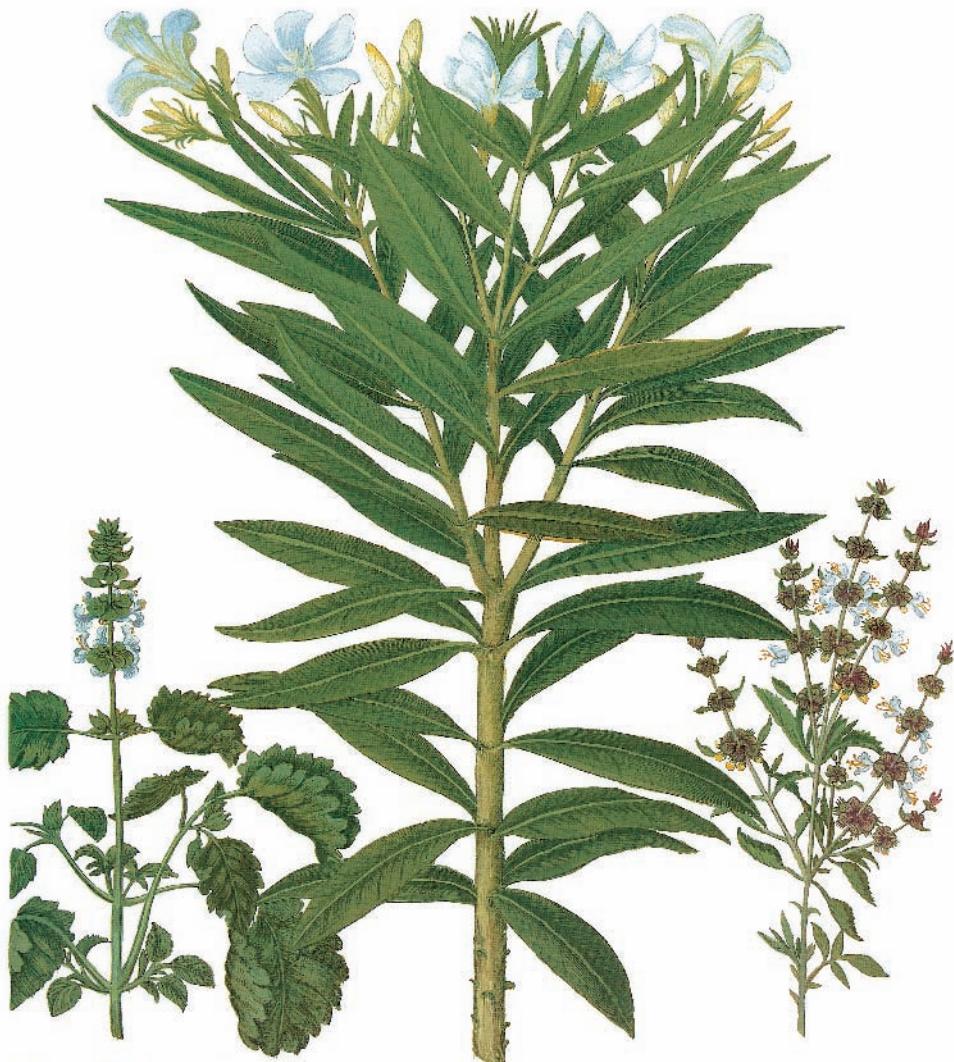
I. *Nerium oleander*
White-flowered Oleander
Apocynaceae



II. *Ocimum basilicum*
Basil
Labiatae



III. *Ocimum basilicum*
Small-leaved Basil
Labiatae



Ocimum indicum viride
maiis foliis protuberantibus.

Nerium seu Rhododendron
flore albo

Ocimum minus angustifolium
flore albo

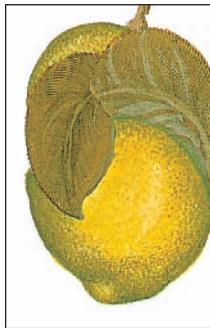


I. *Nerium oleander*
Oleander
Apocynaceae

II. *Nerium oleander*
Oleander in fruit
Apocynaceae



Nerion flore rubro. Fructus Nerij.



I. *Citrus aurantium*

Bitter Orange

Rutaceae [Citrus fruits]

II. *Citrus medica*

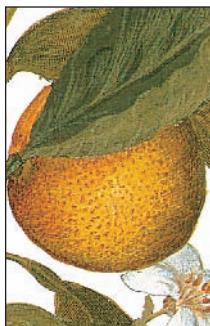
Citron

Rutaceae [Citrus fruits]

III. *Citrus sinensis*

Sweet Orange

Rutaceae [Citrus fruits]





Poma Aurantia nana dicta.

Mala Medica seu Citria.

Poma ^mAurantia.



I. *Punica granatum*
Pomegranate in flower
Punicaceae



II. *Plantago major*
Greater Plantain
Plantaginaceae



III. *Plantago major*
Greater Plantain
Plantaginaceae



Plantago ^{ii.} Rosa

L.
Malus punica flore simplici.

Plantago ^{iii.} Rosa spicata



I. *Punica granatum*

Pomegranate in fruit

Punicaceae

II. *Prunus cerasifera*

Cherry Plum ["Myrobalan" Plum]

Rosaceae

III. *Prunus armeniaca*

Apricot

Rosaceae



Balauſtia.

Prunus Mymblanuſ rotunduſ.

Mala c Armeniaca.



I. *Cistus monspeliensis*
White-flowered Montpellier Cistus
Cistaceae



II. *Punica granatum*
Pomegranate
Punicaceae



III. *Cotinus coggygria*
Smoke Tree
Anacardiaceae



Balaustium flor̄ minori
Romanum.



Cistus flore albo.

III.
Cotinus.



I. *Jasminum grandiflorum*
Spanish Jasmine
Oleaceae

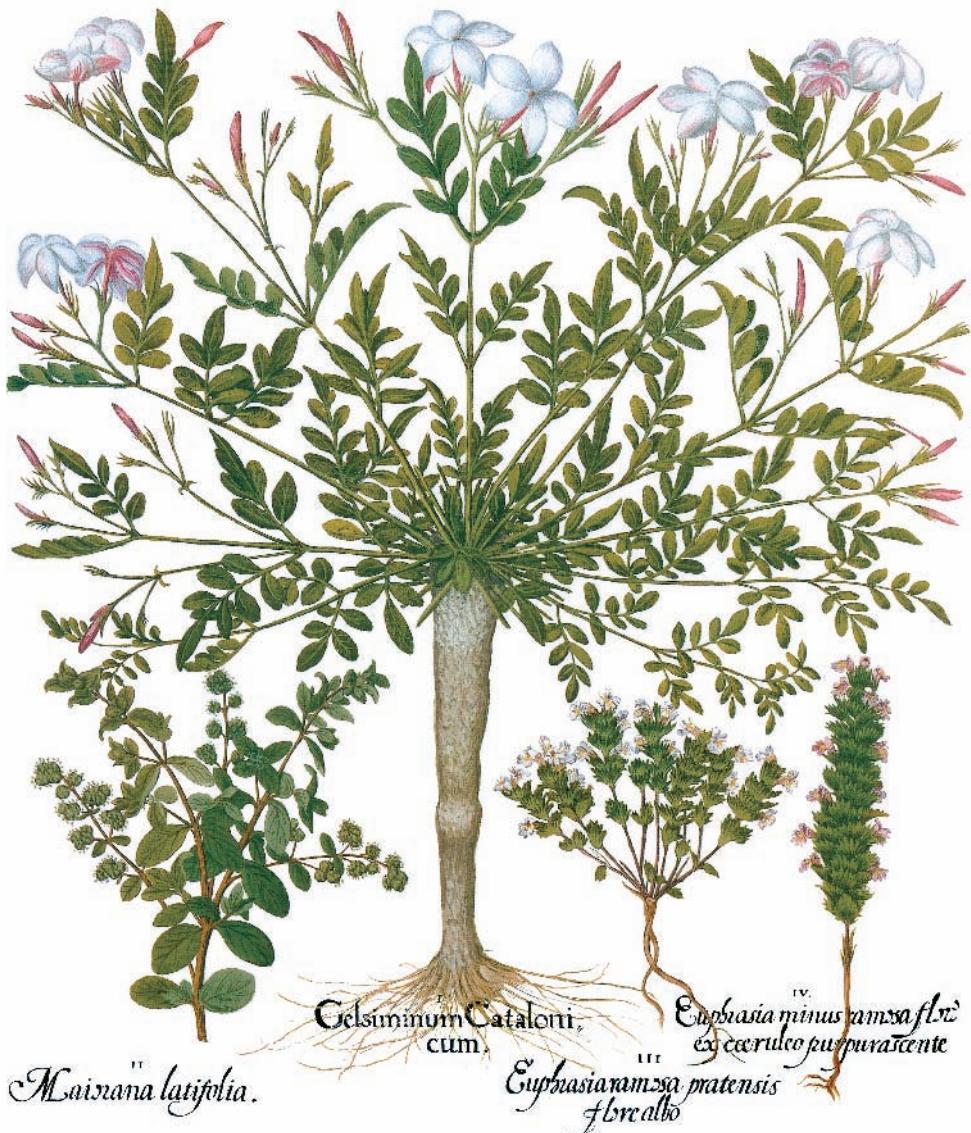


II. *Origanum majorana*
Marjoram
Labiatae

III. *Euphrasia* specie
Common Eyebright
Scrophulariaceae



IV. *Euphrasia* specie
Upward-pointing Euphrasia
Scrophulariaceae





I. *Solanum pseudocapsicum*
Jerusalem Cherry
Solanaceae



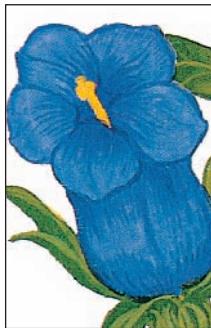
II. *Linaria alpina*
Alpine Toadflax
Scrophulariaceae





Strichnodendron.

Linaria "Styriaca."



I. *Centranthus ruber*

Red Valerian

Valerianaceae



II. *Campanula medium*

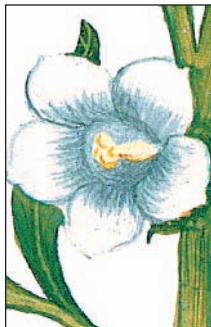
White-flowered Canterbury Bells

Campanulaceae

III. *Campanula medium*

Blue-flowered Canterbury Bells

Campanulaceae





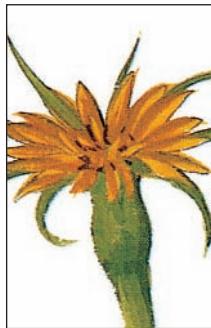
III.
Medium flore coeruleo.



I
Valeriana Rubra.



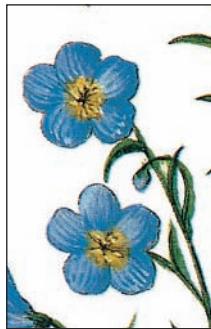
II.
Medium flore albo.



I. *Linum perenne*

Blue Flax

Linaceae



II. *Tragopogon dubius*

Western Salsify

Compositae

III. *Tragopogon porrifolius*

Purple Salsify

Compositae





Tragopogon "flore luteo.

Linum sylvestre flore cornuto

Tragopogon purpureum.



I. *Reseda lutea*
Wild Mignonette
Resedaceae



II. *Artemisia dracunculus*
Tarragon [Dragon's Wort]
Compositae



III. *Artemisia abrotanum*
Southernwood
Compositae



Aabrotanum *Mas.*

Reseda *Plinij.*

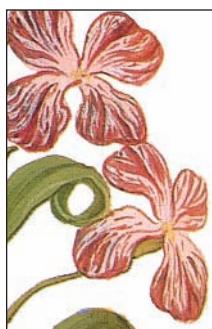
Dracuncellus ^{II}*Hortensis.*



I. *Matthiola incana*
Stock [Double-flowered wallflower]
Cruciferae



II. *Matthiola incana*
Single-flowered variegated Stock
Cruciferae



III. *Matthiola incana*
Mauve-flowered Stock
Cruciferae





I. *Aquilegia vulgaris*
Double-flowered variegated Columbine
Ranunculaceae



II. *Aquilegia vulgaris*
Double-flowered scarlet Columbine
Ranunculaceae



III. *Aquilegia vulgaris*
Columbine "Pom-pom"
Ranunculaceae



Aquilegia
Rubra

^{III}
Aequilegiaflore rubro.

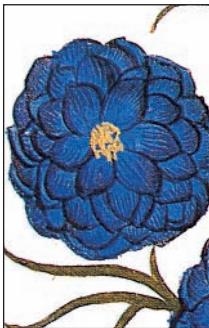


Aquilegia
Stellata
cens

^{III}

Aquilegia Variegata

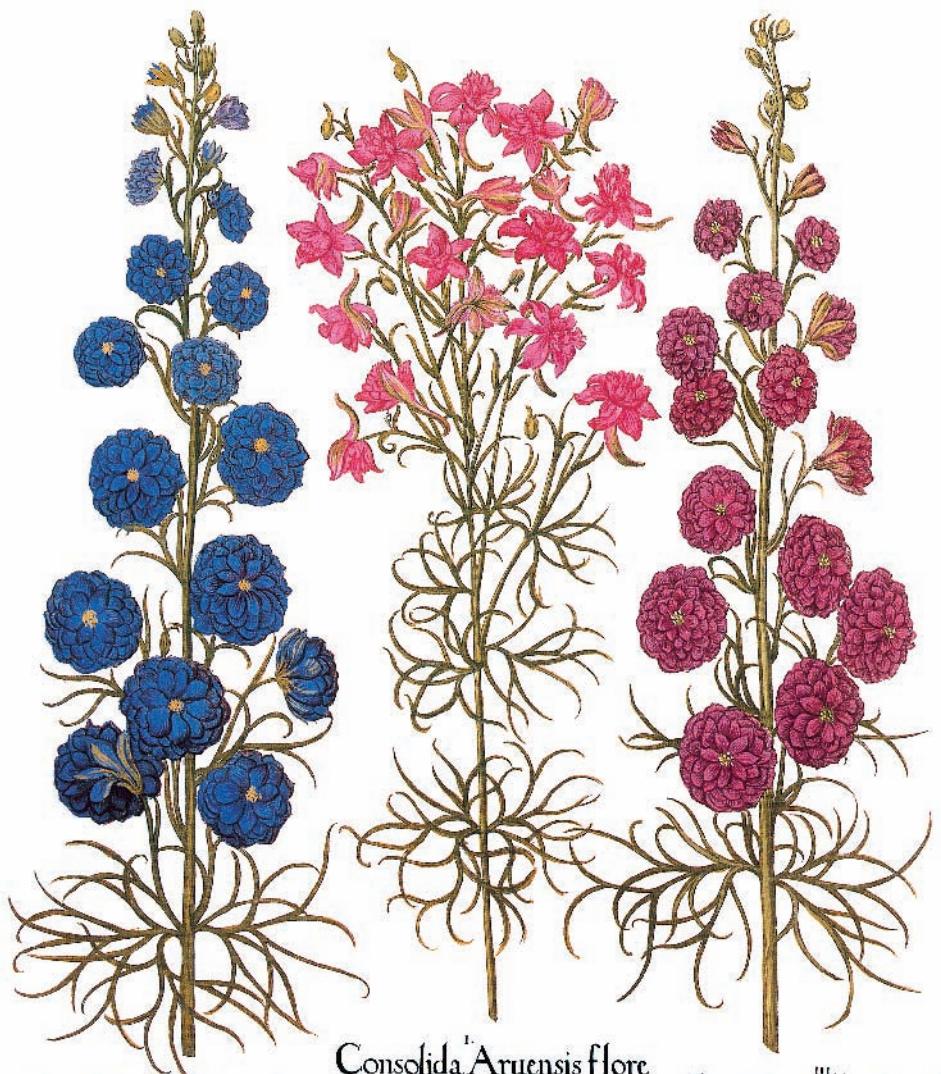
^{II}



I. *Consolida regalis*
Double-flowered pink Forking Larkspur
Ranunculaceae

II. *Consolida ajacis*
Blue-flowered Common Larkspur
Ranunculaceae

III. *Consolida ajacis*
Scarlet-flowered Common Larkspur
Ranunculaceae



Consolida regalis flore pleno
caeruleo.

Consolida Arvensis flore
rubropleno.

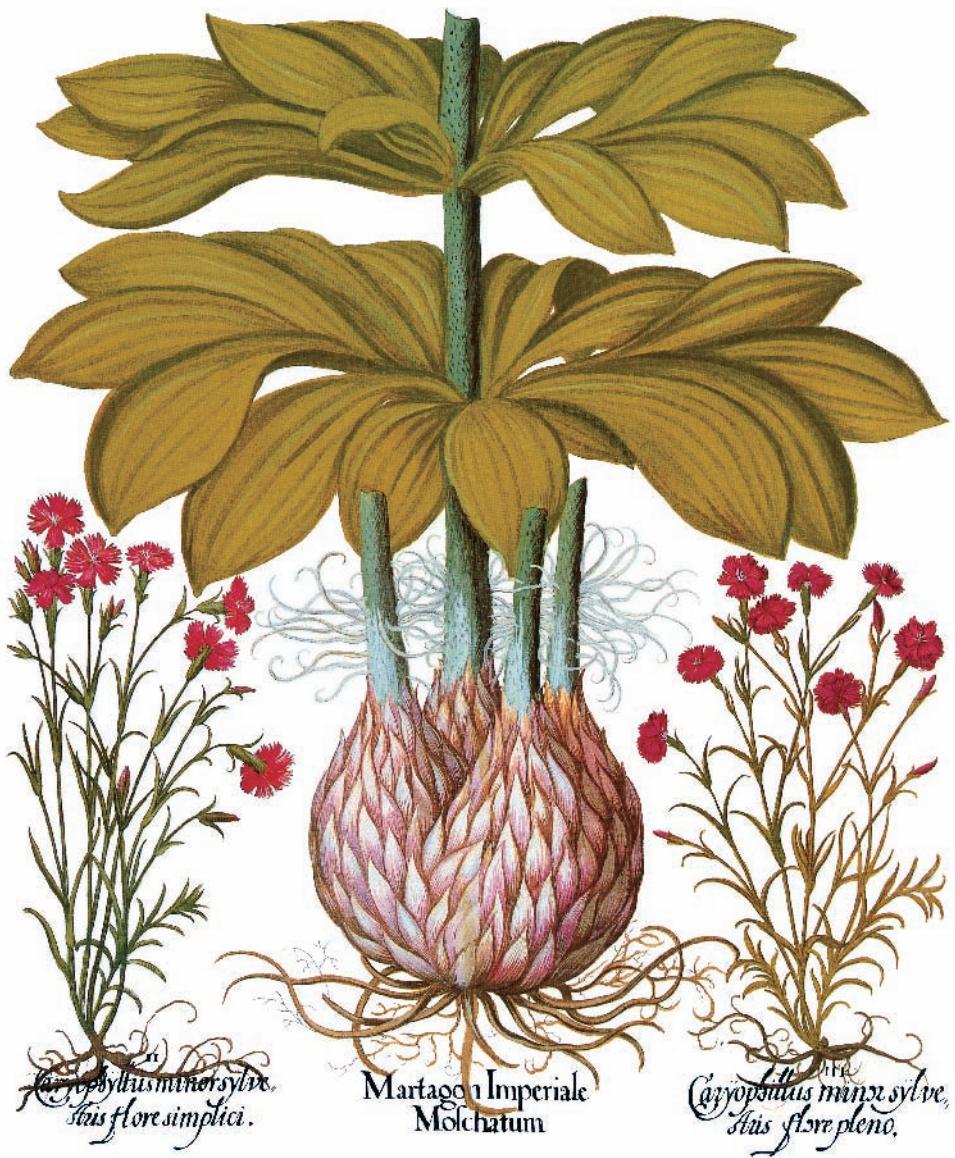
Consolida regalis flore pleno
purpureo.



I. *Lilium martagon*
Bulb and base of the stem of a Martagon Lily
[Turk's Cap Lily]
Liliaceae

II. *Dianthus* specie
Wild Pink
Caryophyllaceae

III. *Dianthus* specie
Florist's Pink "flore pleno"
Caryophyllaceae



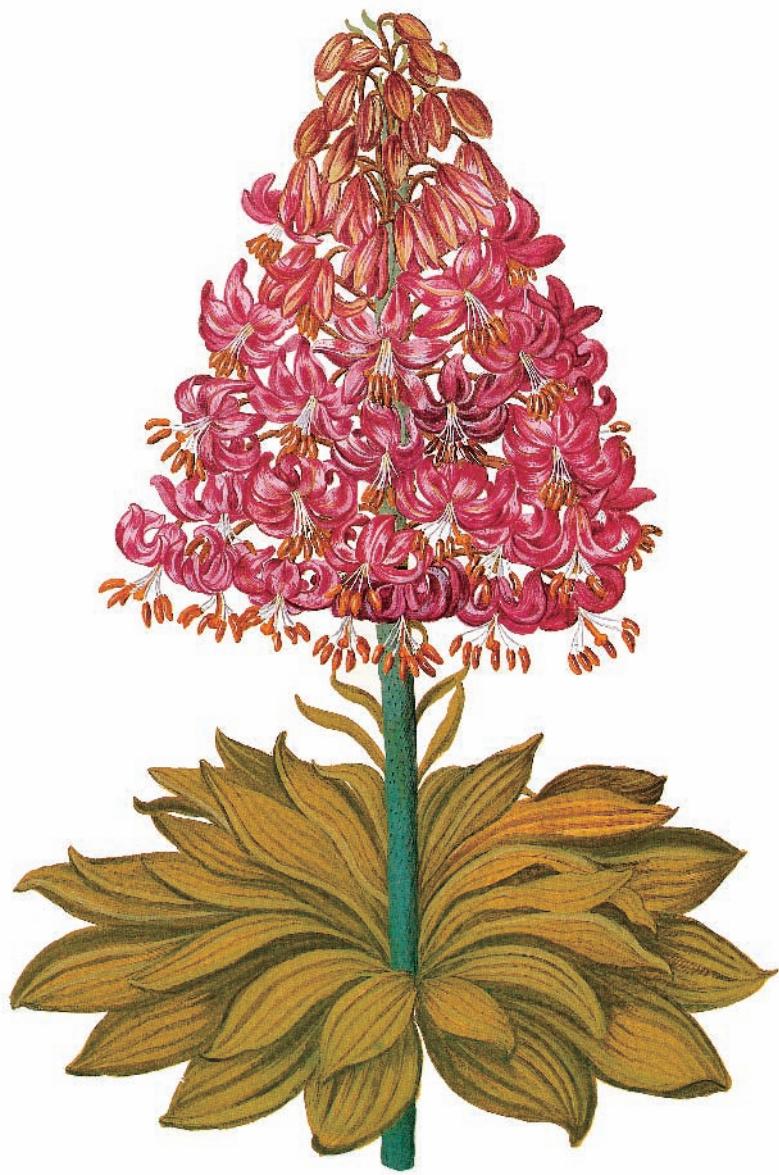
*Antennaria minor sylve.
Hirs flore simplici.*

*Martagon Imperiale
Molchatum*

*Caryopteris minor sylve.
Hirs flor pleno.*



Lilium martagon
Flowering Martagon Lily [Turk's Cap Lily]
Liliaceae





I. *Lilium pomponium*

Turban Lily

Liliaceae

II. *Iris xiphium*

Yellow-flowered Spanish Iris [Small Bulbous Rooted Iris]

Iridaceae

III. *Iris sibirica*

Mauve-flowered Siberian Iris

Iridaceae

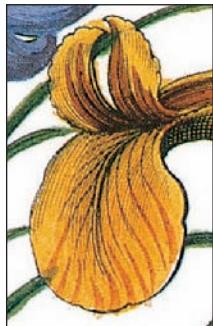




Iris Bulbosa pallidis color.

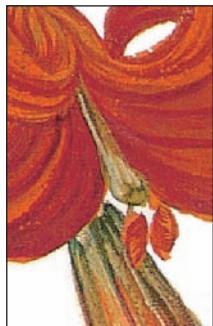
Lilium Montanum rubrum praecox.

*Iris gallica angustifolia prima
(Lysij).*



I. *Iris xiphium*

Yellow-flowered Spanish Iris [Small Bulbous Rooted Iris]
Iridaceae



II. *Lilium chalcedonicum*
Scarlet Martagon Lily
Liliaceae

III. *Crocus* specie
Mountain Crocus
Iridaceae

IV. *Crocus sativus*
Saffron Crocus
Iridaceae

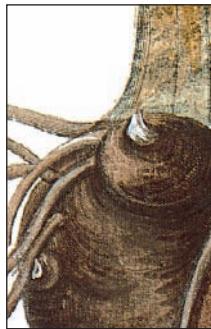
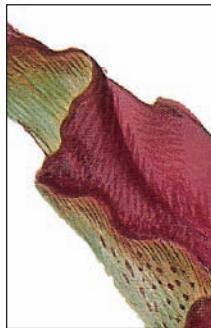




Crocus ^{IV.} Sativus.

Iris bulbosa flore luteo.

Lilium ^{V.} Bizantinum Serot:



Dracunculus vulgaris
Common Dracunculus [Dragon Arum]
with its bulb and cut stalk
Araceae



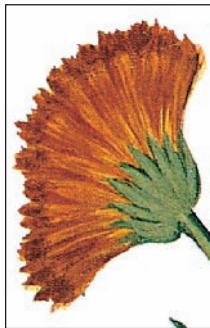
Dracontium manus.



Helianthus annuus
Sunflower
Compositae



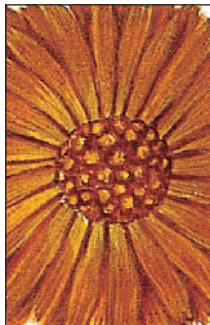
Flos Solis maior.



I. *Calendula arvensis*

Field Marigold

Compositae



II. *Calendula officinalis*

Pot Marigold [English Marigold] "flore pleno"

Compositae

III. *Calendula* specie

Double-flowered orange Marigold

Compositae





Calendula lutea ^{II.} *flore pleno.*

Calendula ^{III.} *prolifera.* *Calendula lutea* ^{III.} *medioruffa.*



I. *Impatiens noli-tangere*
Touch-me-not Balsam
Balsaminaceae



II. *Tanacetum vulgare*
Tansy
Compositae



III. *Tanacetum vulgare*
English Tansy
Compositae



Tanacetum ^{III.} Cristatum Anglicum. Noli me ^{I.} tangere. Tanacetum ^{II.} vulgare.



I. *Lavatera thuringiaca*
Thuringian Tree Mallow
Malvaceae



II. *Cymbalaria muralis*
Ivy-leaved Toadflax
Scrophulariaceae



III. *Clematis vitalba*
Old Man's Beard
[Traveller's Joy, Evergreen Clematis]
Ranunculaceae



Cymbalaria ^{foliis} beder ^{ca}
H. cernuus.

Althaea ^{L.}
Thuringiaca.

Clematis ^{III.}
Virginiana lobata.



I. *Alcea Rosea*

Single-flowered white Common Hollyhock

Malvaceae

II. *Alcea Rosea*

Single-flowered bright pink Common Hollyhock

Malvaceae

III. *Alcea Rosea*

Single-flowered scarlet Common Hollyhock

Malvaceae

IV. *Alcea Rosea*

Double-flowered dark scarlet Common Hollyhock

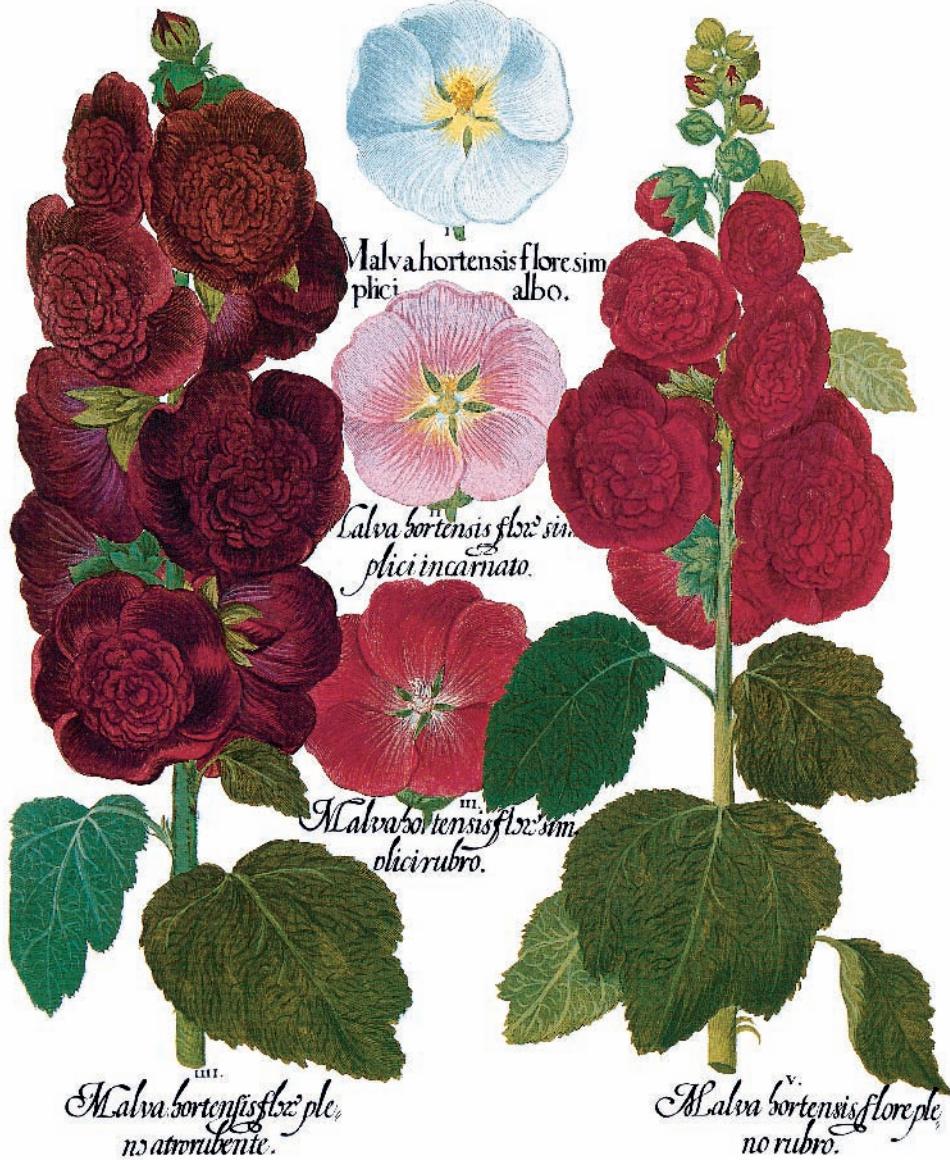
Malvaceae

V. *Alcea Rosea*

Double-flowered scarlet Common Hollyhock

Malvaceae





Malva hortensis flore sim
plici albo.

Malva hortensis flor^e si
plici incarnato.

Malva hortensis flor^e si
olicirubro.

Malva hortensis flor^e ple
no atrorubente.

Malva hortensis flore ple
no rubro.



I. *Mentha spicata*

Spearmint

Labiatae



II. *Urtica pilulifera*

Roman Nettle

Urticaceae

III. *Mentha longifolia*

Horse Mint

Labiatae





Pulegium aquaticum spicatum. ^{III.} *Mentha Crispa.*

Vicia Romana.



I. *Ocimum gratissimum*

African Basil

Labiatae



II. *Ocimum crispum / Perilla frutescens*

Green Shiso

Labiatae

III. *Ocimum minimum*

Dwarf Bush Basil

Labiatae





Ocimum ^{n.}*Crispum* *viide* Ocimum *latifolium* *magnum* Ocimum ^{iii.}
minimum *garis.*
phyllatum.



I. *Hypericum androsaemum*

Tutsan

Hypericoideae



II. *Hypericum hircinum*

Stinking Tutsan

Hypericoideae

III. *Hypericum maculatum*

Imperforate St John's Wort

Hypericoideae





Endrasenum fadatum
set *Fragodes.*

Siciliana.

Hypericon



I. *Ricinus communis*
Castor Oil Plant
Euphorbiaceae

II. *Lycopodium clavatum*
Stag's-horn Clubmoss [Ground Pine]
Lycopodiaceae





Muscaria clavatus proculens.

Ricinus maior.



I. *Lychnis coronaria*

Double-flowered crimson Rose Campion

Caryophyllaceae

II. *Lychnis coronaria*

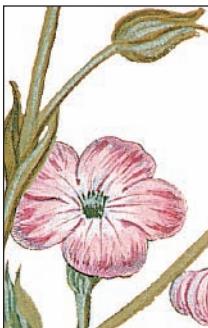
Single-flowered stippled Rose Campion

Caryophyllaceae

III. *Lychnis coronaria*

Rose Campion

Caryophyllaceae

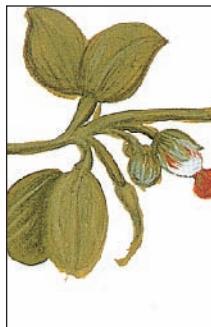




*Lychnis coronaria flor' in.
carnato punclata*

*Lychnis coronaria flore
rubro pleno.*

*Lychnis coronaria flore inca-
nato non punctata.*



I. *Zygophyllum fabago*
Syrian Bean Caper
Zygophyllaceae

II. *Ononis natrix*
Large Yellow Restharrow
Papilioideae



Capparis Fabago.



I. *Aster tripolium*

Sea Aster

Compositae



II. *Verbascum thapsus*

Great Mullein [Common Mullein]

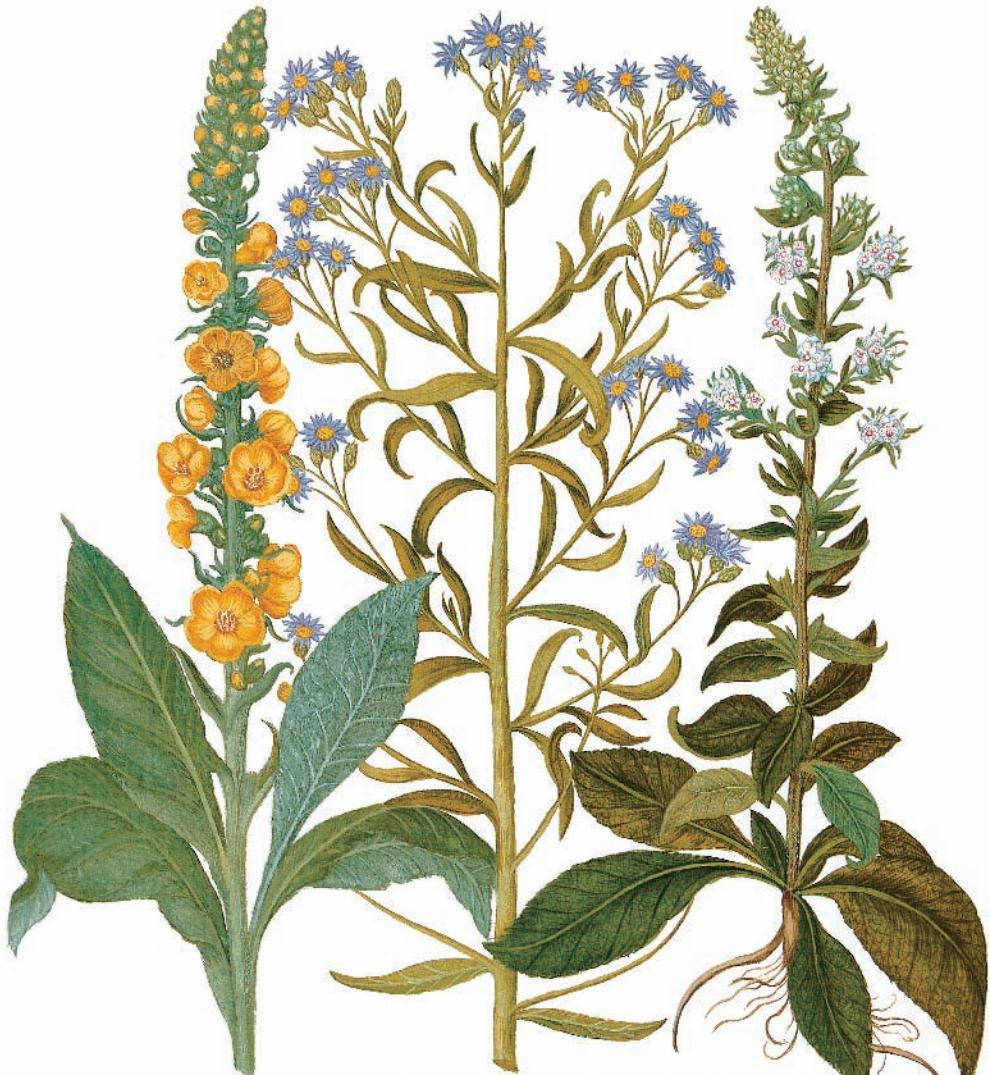
Scrophulariaceae

III. *Verbascum lychnitis*

White Mullein

Scrophulariaceae





Verbascum latifolium mas.

Tripolium vulgare Lob.

Verbascum quartum Cesaſpin. floribus
pallidis.



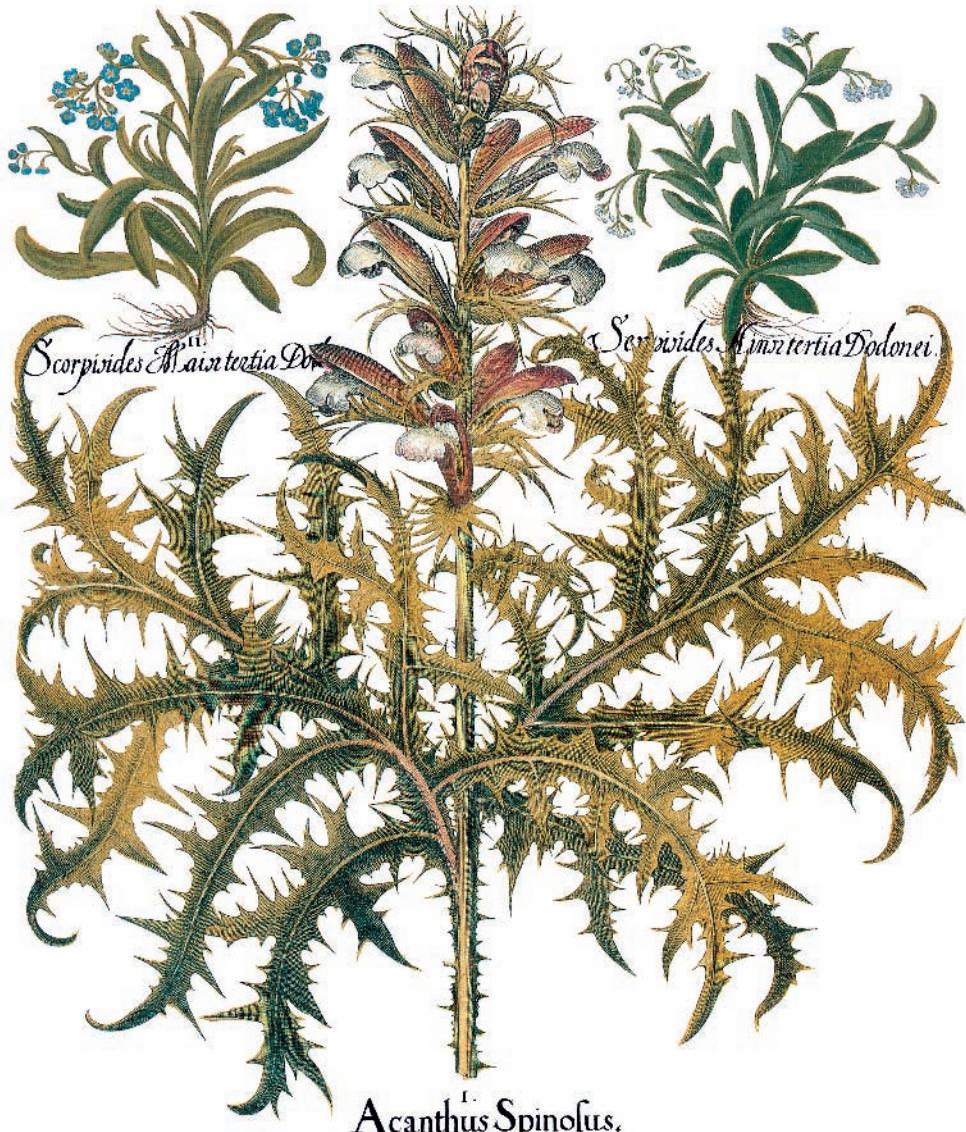
I. *Acanthus spinosus*
Spine Acanthus [Bear's Breeches]
Acanthaceae



II. *Myosotis sylvatica* / *Myosotis palustris*
Blue Wood Forget-me-not
Boraginaceae



III. *Myosotis arvensis*
Pale Field Forget-me-not
Boraginaceae



Scorpioides & Inertia Dodonei

Scorpioides & Inertia Dodonei

Acanthus Spinosus.



I. *Jasminum grandiflorum* / *Jasminum officinale*

White Jasmine

Oleaceae



II. *Jasminum odoratissimum* / *Jasminum fruticans*

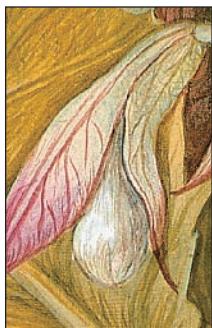
Perfume Jasmine

Oleaceae

III. *Acanthus mollis*

Bear's Breeches

Acanthaceae

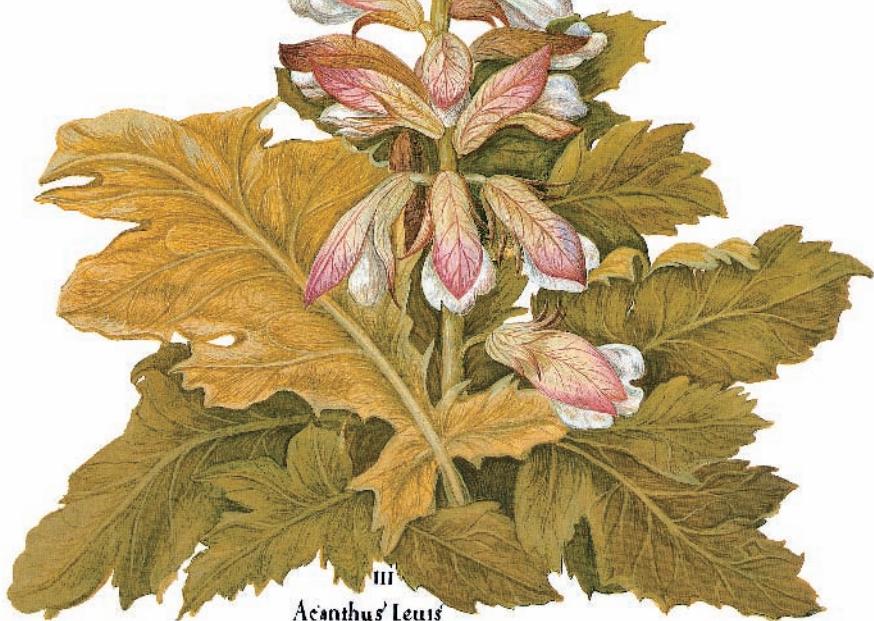




II
Lantana flor. lutea



I
Lantana flor. alb.



III
Acanthus Leuis



Cynara cardunculus
Cardoon [Artichoke Thistle]
Compositae



Cinera ^{1.} cum flore.



I. *Eryngium maritimum*

Sea Holly

Umbelliferae



II. *Helianthemum nummularium*

Yellow-flowering Common Rockrose

Cistaceae

III. *Helianthemum apenninum*

White Rockrose

Cistaceae





Helianthemum flor luteo.

Eryngium marinum.

Helianthemum flore albo.



I. *Ecballium elaterium*
Squirting Cucumber
Cucurbitaceae



II. *Hieracium inuloides* / *Hieracium ulgatum*
Butterfly Hawkweed
Compositae



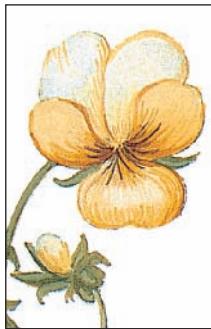
III. *Rosmarinus officinalis*
Rosemary
Labiatae



*Heracium frutescens latifoli-
um polyanthos.*

Cucumis Asininus.

Rosmarinus Coronarius.



I. *Glaucium flavum*
Yellow Horned Poppy [Sea Poppy]
Papaveraceae

II. *Viola tricolor*
Purple-flowered Heartseas
Violaceae

III. *Viola tricolor*
Yellow-flowered Heartsease
Violaceae



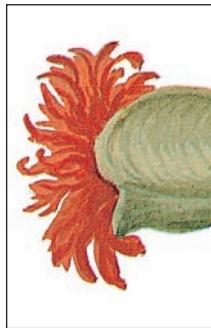
Flos
pallidus

Trinitatis
major

Papaver
Corniculatum
luteum.

Flos
major

Trinitatis
violaceus.



I. *Papaver somniferum*
Double-flowered Opium Poppy
Papaveraceae



II. *Papaver rhoes*
Corn Poppy
Papaveraceae





Papaver flore pleno
rubrum.

Papaver Eryticum rubrum.



I. *Tordylium apulum* / *Tordylium officinale*
Mediterranean Hartwort
Umbelliferae



II. *Papaver somniferum*
Crowned Opium Poppy with fringed petals
Papaveraceae



III. *Papaver somniferum*
Crowned Opium Poppy with fringed petals
Papaveraceae



Tordilium Creticum.

*Papaver laciniatum rubrum
unguis purpureis.*

*Papaver laciniatum rubrum
unguis albis.*



I. *Sempervivum tectorum*
Common Houseleek
Crassulaceae



II. *Sedum acre*
Goldmoss Stonecrop
Crassulaceae



III. *Sedum sexangulare*
Six-sided Stonecrop
Crassulaceae

V. *Lathyrus tuberosus*
Tuberous Pea
Papilionaceae

VI. *Pisum sativum*
Pea
Papilionaceae



Pisum
pere

magnum
grinum.

Sedum vulgare

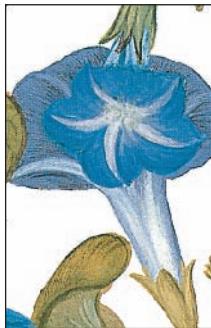
Sedum
flor

palustre
incarnato

Sedum minus sive vermicularis.

Sedum minus caulescens.

Glansterre et Pseudoapios.



I. *Campanula rotundifolia*

Harebell

Campanulaceae



II. *Pharbitis purpurea / Ipomoea purpurea*

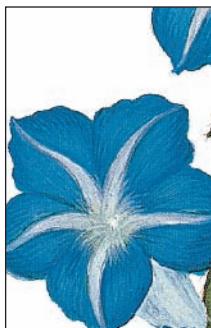
Purple Morning Glory with cordate leaves

Convolvulaceae

III. *Pharbitis nil*

White-edge Morning Glory [Ivy-leaved]

Convolvulaceae





Convolvulus Indicus f. bl.
violaceo

Campanula minor sylue.
stris flore caeruleo.

N. A. rabum Cameray



I. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*

Balloon Vine

Sapindaceae



II. *Physalis alkekengi*

Chinese Lantern Plant

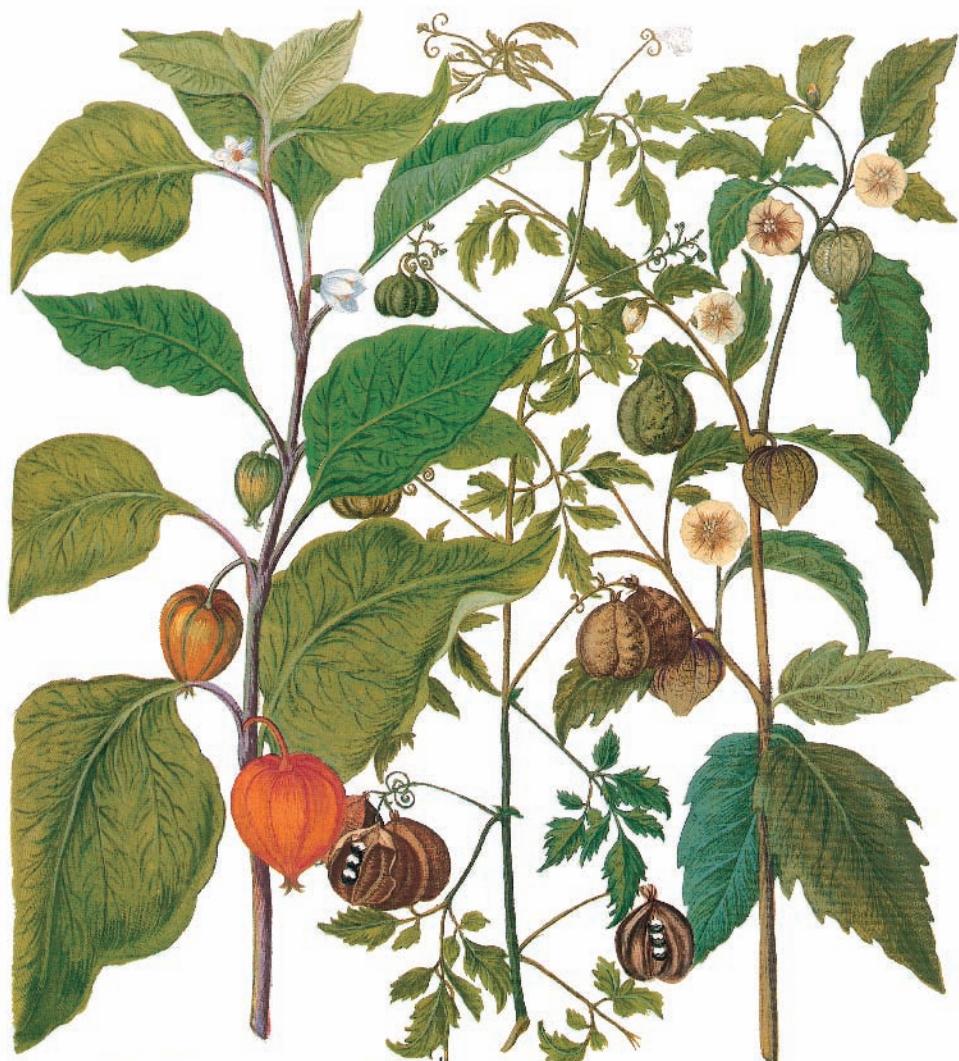
Solanaceae



III. *Physalis peruviana*

Physalis [Cape Gooseberry]

Solanaceae



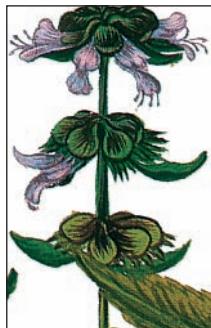
Halicacabum vulgatius.

Pisum cordatum

Halicacabum seu Solanum Indicum Camerarij.



I. *Tagetes erecta*
Mexican Marigold
Compositae



II. *Ocimum basilicum*
Basil
Labiatae



III. *Ocimum basilicum*
Basil
Labiatae



Ocimum Caryatum seu Cariodre

Caryophyllus maior Indic,
flore multiplo auro.

Ocimum Anisiodre.



I. *Dianthus Caryophyllus*

Clove Pink

Caryophyllaceae



II. *Lavandula* specie

Lavandula Angustifolia ‘Alba’

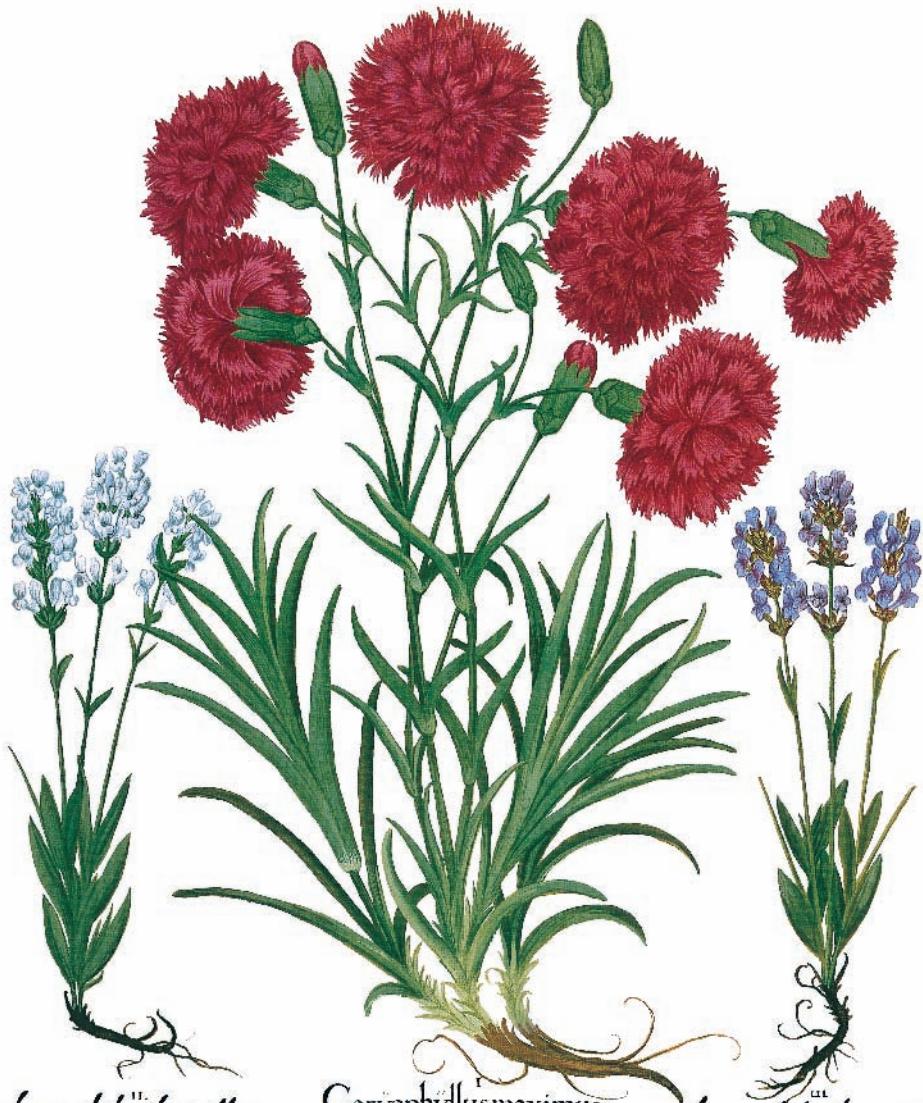
Labiatae



III. *Lavandula* specie

Lavandula Angustifolia ‘Munstead’

Labiatae



Lavendula flœ albo.

*Caryophyllus maximus
plenus flore rubro.*

Lavendula flœ cauleo.



PLANTARUM HORTI EYSTÆT
TENSIS
Claffis Autumnalis
Introductory plate: Autumn

PLANTARVM
HORTI EYSTADENSIS.
TENSIS.

Classis Autumnalis.



I. *Lycopersicon* specie
Orange-fruited Tomato
Solanaceae



II. *Cucumis melo*
Melon
Cucurbitaceae



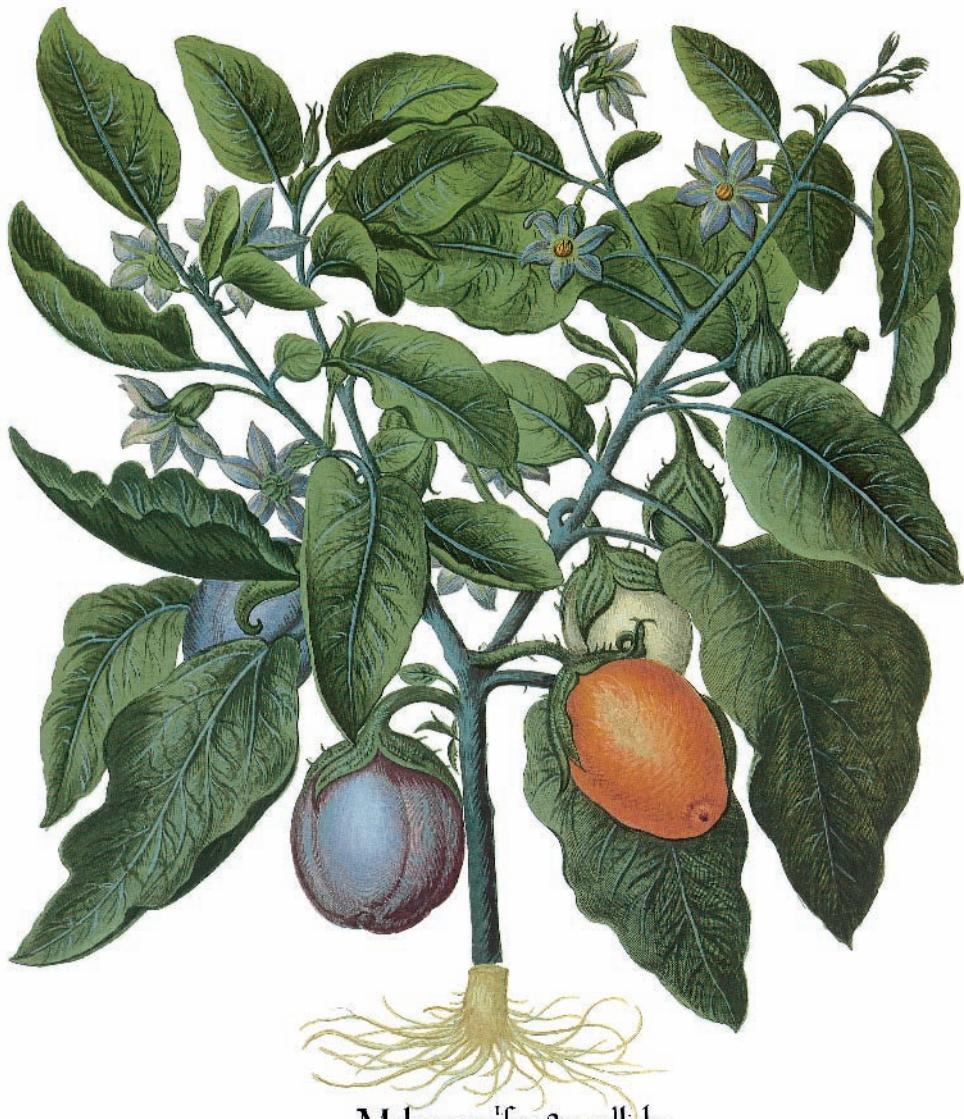
III. *Citrullus lanatus*
Watermelon
Cucurbitaceae



Melo Saccharinus variegatus Poma amoris fructu luteo.
Pseudoxanthis Pomiformis.



Solanum melongena
Aubergine
Solanaceae



Melan^zana fructu pallido.



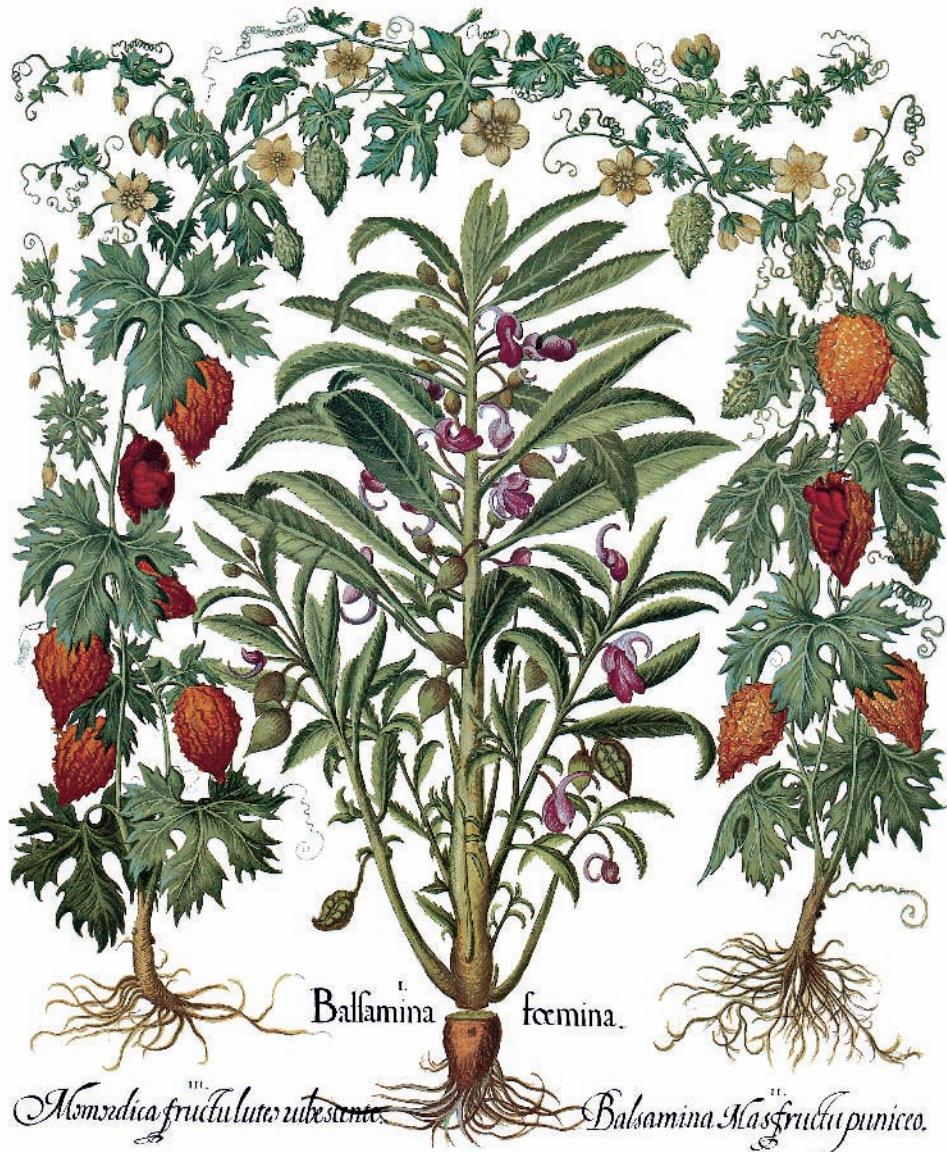
I. *Impatiens balsamina*
Garden Balsam [Rose Balsam]
Balsaminaceae



II. *Momordica balsamina*
Orange-fruited Balsam Apple
Cucurbitaceae



III. *Momordica balsamina*
Red-fruited Balsam Apple
Cucurbitaceae



Momordica fructu luteo rubescens.

Balsamina foemina.

Balsamina Mas fructu puniceo.



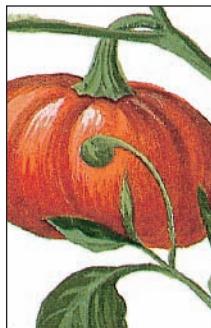
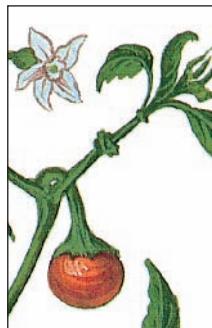
I. *Capsicum* specie
Pepper with long, yellow fruits
Solanaceae

II. *Capsicum* specie
Pepper with long, yellow fruits
Solanaceae



Piper Indicum ^{n.} *Aurum latum*

Piper Indicum ^{l.} *filiquis flavis.*



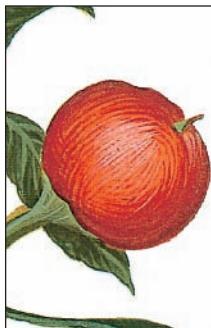
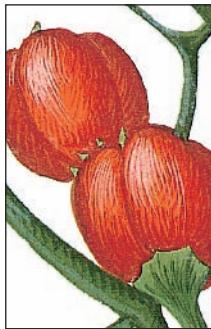
I. *Capsicum* specie
Sweet Pepper called "Tomato"
Solanaceae

II. *Capsicum* specie
Pepper called "Cherry"
Solanaceae



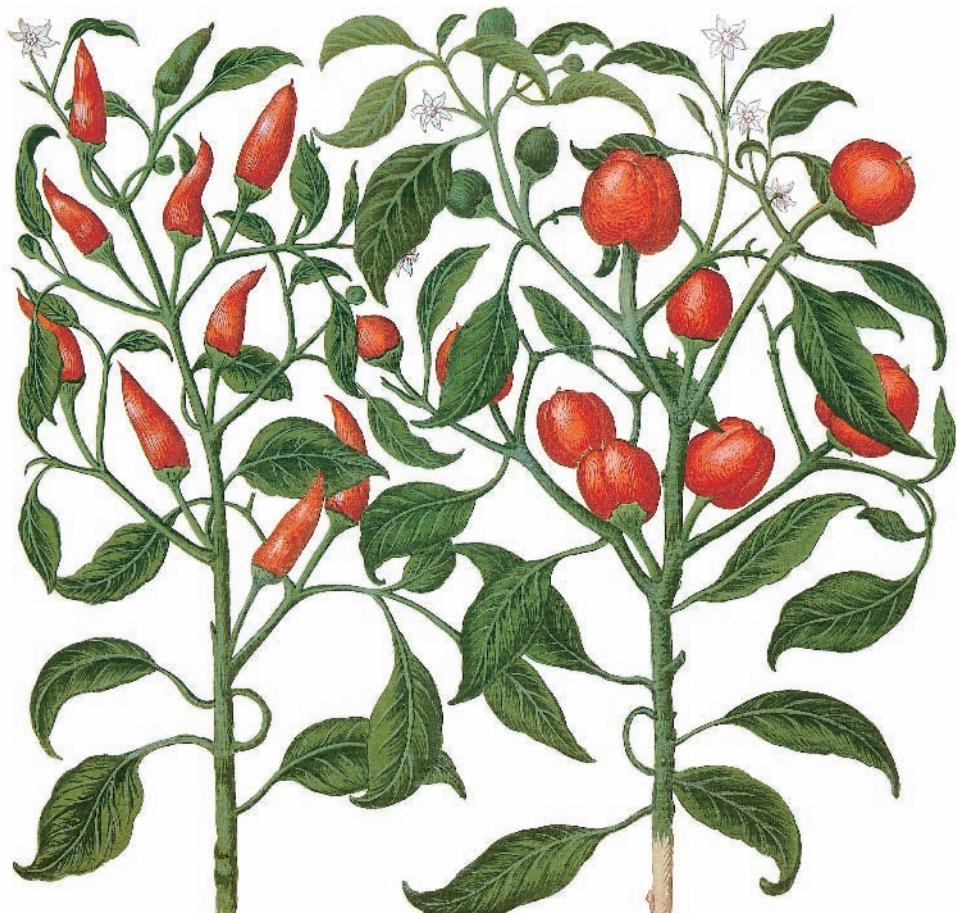
Piper minimum Silique
rotundis.

Piper Indicum rotundum
maximum.



I. *Capsicum* specie
Red-fruited upward-facing Pepper
Solanaceae

II. *Capsicum* specie
Red-fruited upward-facing Pepper
Solanaceae



Piper Indicum medium longum
erectum.

Piper Indicum maximum
rotundum erectum.



Canna indica
Red-flowered Canna Lily
Cannaceae



Canna Indica rubra.



I. *Mirabilis jalapa*
Red-flowered variegated Marvel of Peru

[Four O'Clock Flower]
Nyctaginaceae

II. *Gentianella ciliata*
Fringed Gentian
Gentianaceae

III. *Gentianella germanica*
Chiltern Gentian
Gentianaceae



Gentianella ^{Autumnalis}
lys Centaurij minoris flor. cœ
ruleo

Lasimone Indicum flor.
rubro & variegato

Gentianella ^{mutilata} Autu
rnalis cœruleo purpurascens



Mirabilis jalapa

Yellow-flowered variegated Marvel of Peru
[Four O'Clock Flower]

Nyctaginaceae



I.
Iasminum Indicum, seu flos mi-
rabilis peruanus,



Amaranthus tricolor
Joseph's Coat
Amaranthaceae

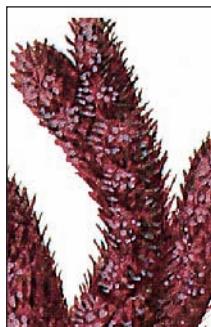




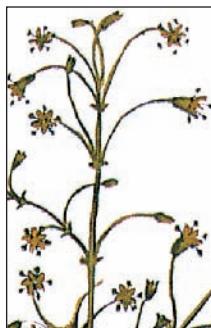
Amaranthus Tricolor.



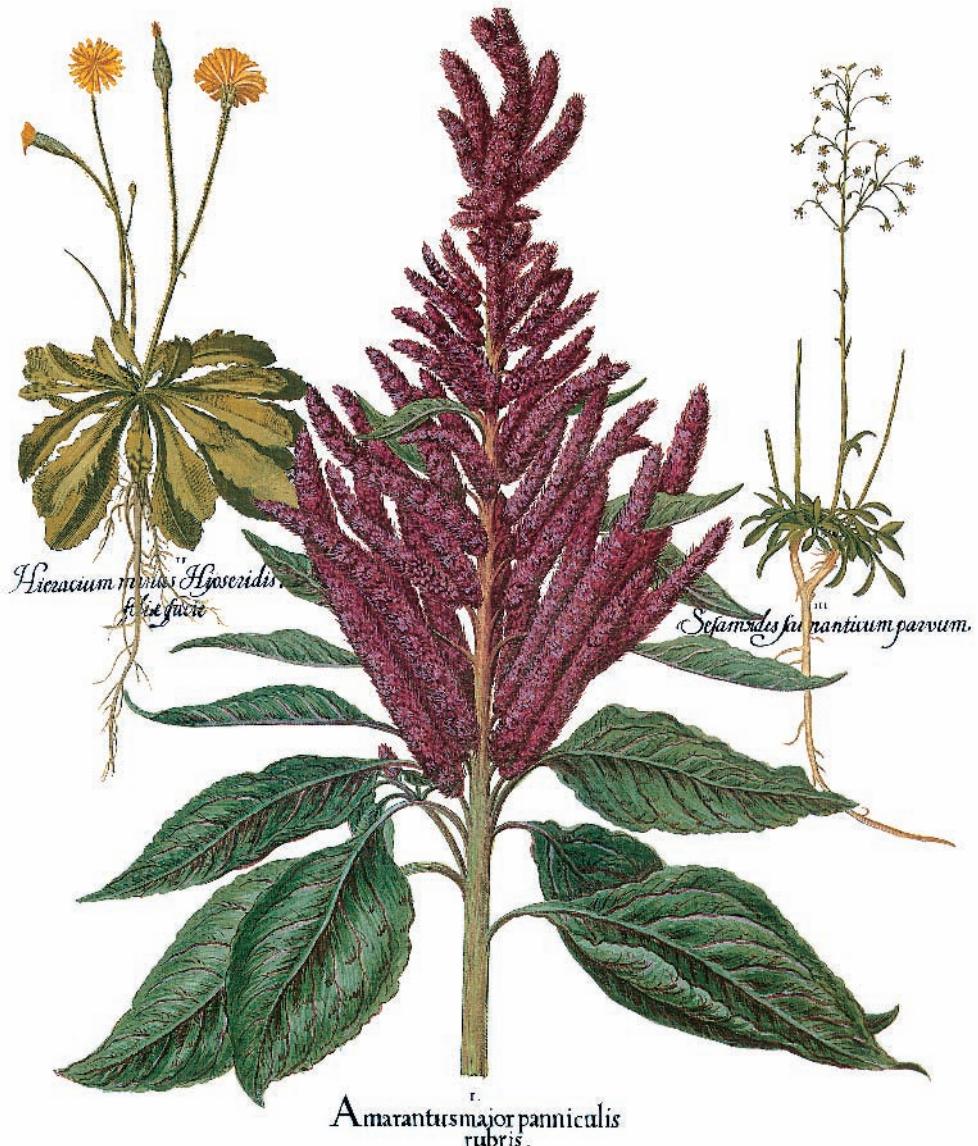
I. *Amaranthus paniculatus*
Love-lies-bleeding
Amaranthaceae



II. *Crepis tectorum*
Narrow-leaved Hawksbeard
Compositae



III. *Silene otites*
Spanish Catchfly
Caryophyllaceae



Amaranthus major panniculus
rubris.



I. *Celosia argentea*
Plumed Cockscomb
Amaranthaceae

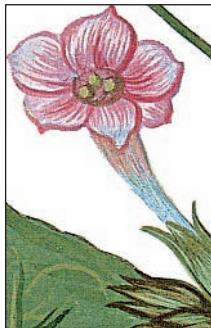
II. *Celosia argentea*
Plumed Cockscomb
Amaranthaceae





Amaranthus Cristatus.

Amaranthus Spicatus.

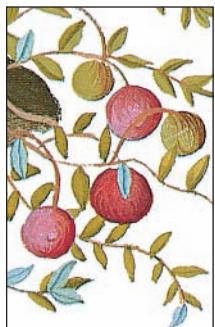
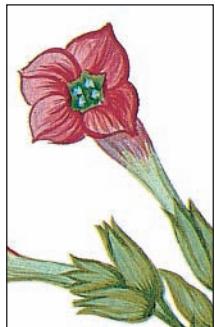
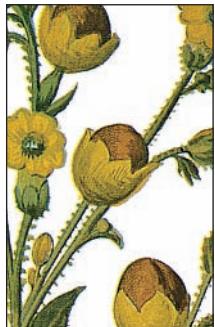


Nicotiana latissima
Large-leaved Tobacco
Solanaceae





Tabacum latifolium.



I. *Nicotiana tabacum*

Tobacco

Solanaceae

II. *Vaccinium oxycoccus*

Cranberry

Vacciniaceae

III. *Nicotiana rustica*

Yellow-flowered Wild Tobacco

Solanaceae



Nicotianamixta seu *Hu* *Oxicocco* seu *Vaccini* *Nicotiana major angusti*
scyamus luteus. *a palustria.* *folia.*



I. *Datura metel*
Devil's Trumpet
Solanaceae



II. *Halimione portulacoides*
Sea Purslane
Chenopodioideae



III. *Arum maculatum*
Lords-and-ladies in fruit
Araceae



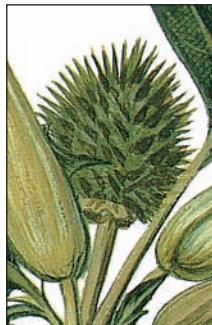
Stramonia.

Botrys Draconticemaior.

Halimus.



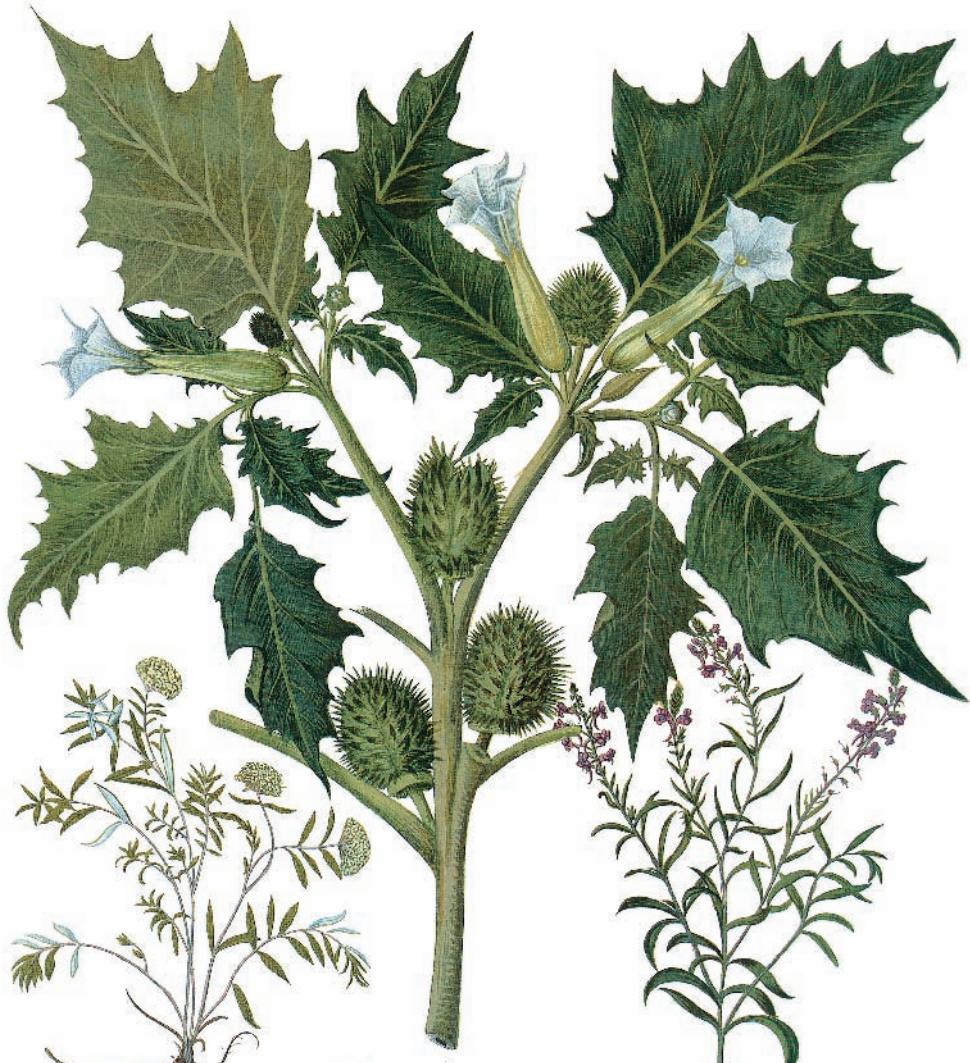
I. *Datura stramonium*
Thorn Apple [Jimsonweed]
Solanaceae



II. *Teucrium* specie
Pouliot Germander
Labiatae



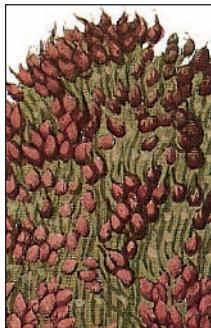
III. *Linaria purpurea*
Purple Toadflax
Scrophulariaceae



Piumfolia & facie Larendula

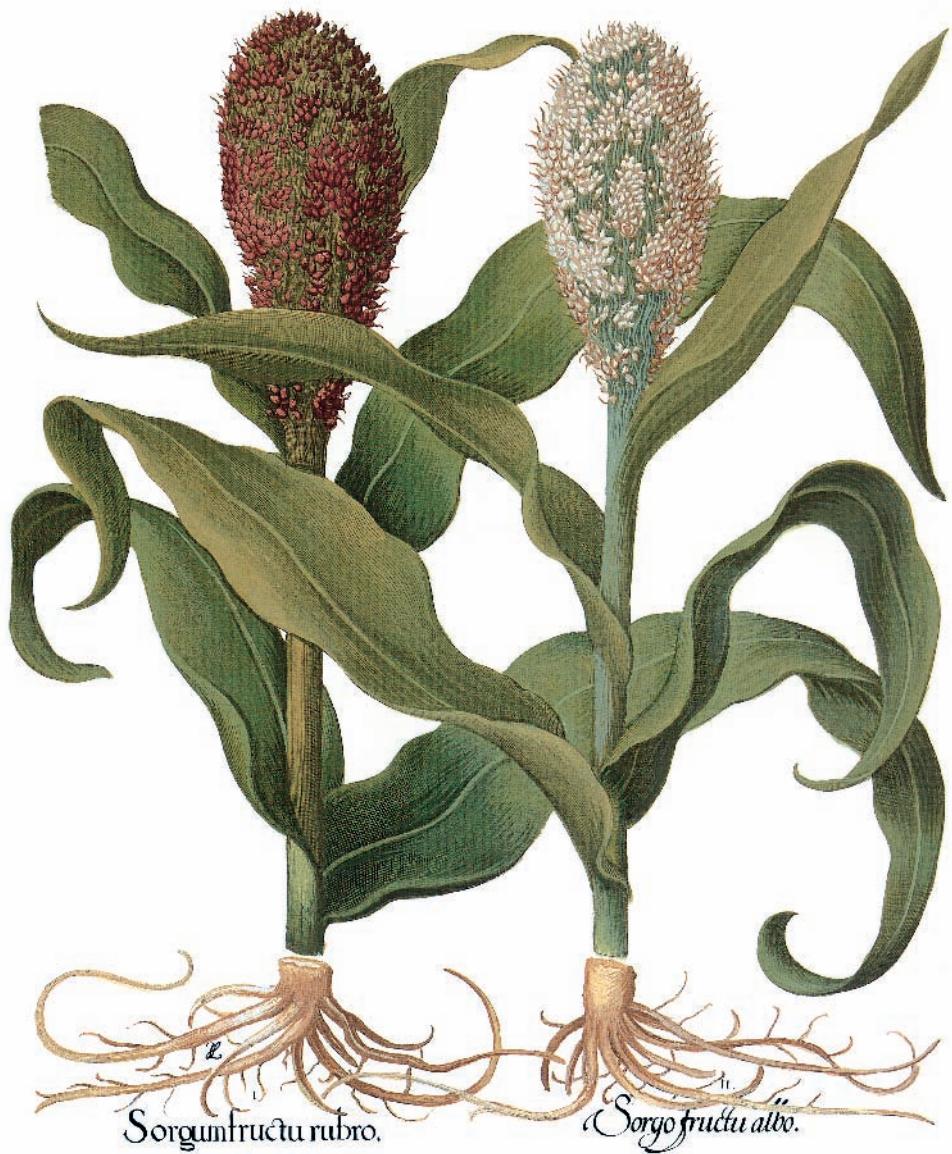
Datura Turcarum.

Linaria purpurea violacea
clatior.



I. *Sorghum bicolor*
Sorghum
Gramineae

II. *Sorghum bicolor*
Sorghum
Gramineae



Sorgunfructu rubro.

Sorgo fructu albo.



I. *Solanum tuberosum*

Potato

Solanaceae



II. *Thymus pulegioides*

Broad-leafed Thyme

Labiatae



III. *Thymus vulgaris*

Common Thyme

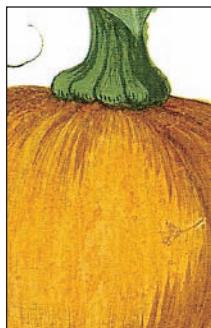
Labiatae



Serpillum citratum.

Papas Peruanorum.

Thymus vulgaris.



I. *Colocasia esculenta*

Taro

Araceae

II. *Lagenaria* specie

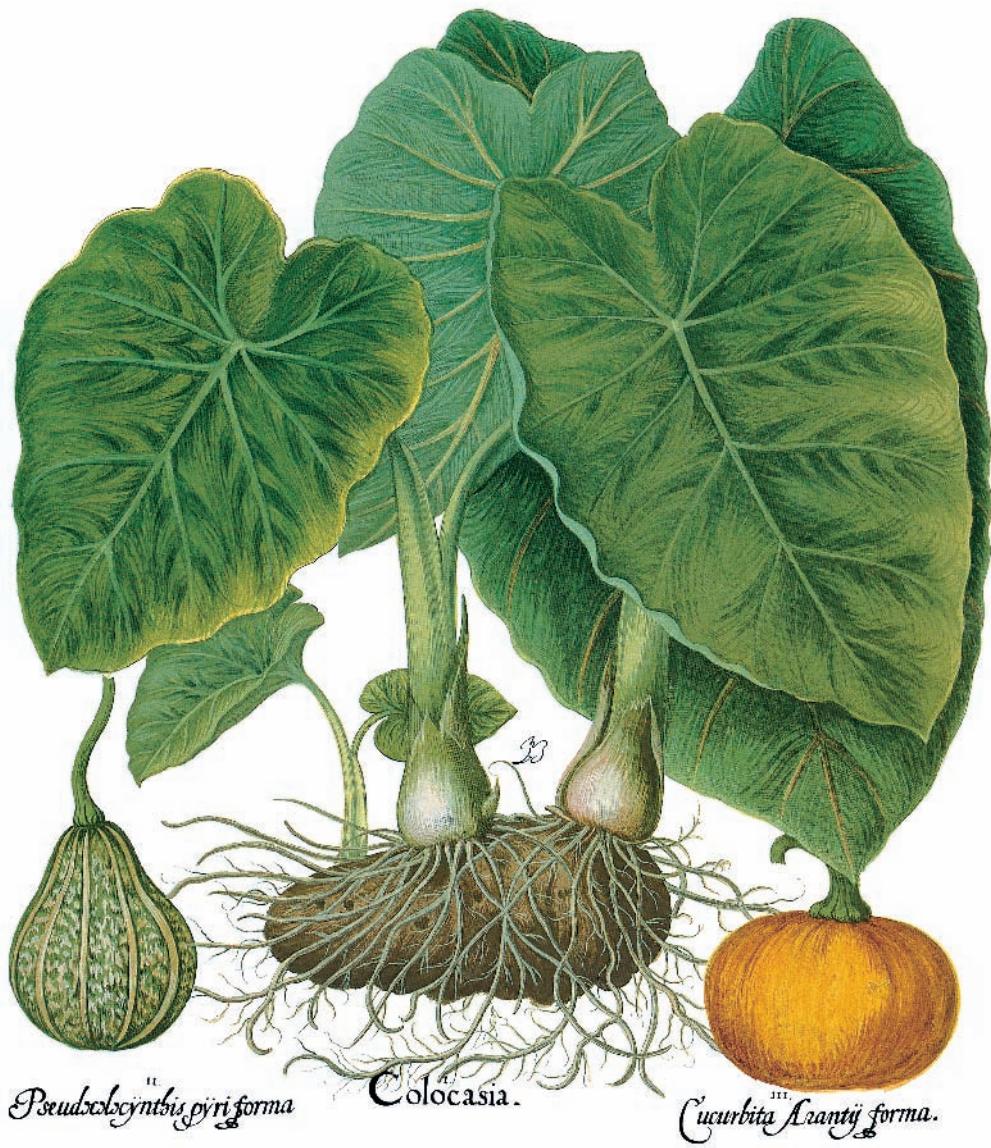
Colocynth [Bitter Apple]

Cucurbitaceae

III. *Cucurbita pepo*

Squash

Cucurbitaceae



Pseudoxanthis ^{II.} *pyriforma*

Colocasia.

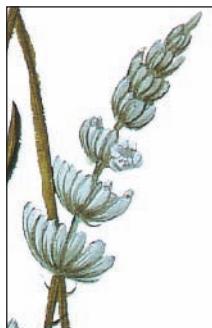
Cucurbita ^{III.} *Sarrantij forma.*



I. *Cyclamen hederifolium*

Ivy-leaved Cyclamen

Primulaceae



II. *Lavandula latifolia*

White-flowered Broad-leaved Lavender

Labiatae

III. *Lavandula latifolia*

Blue-flowered Broad-leaved Lavender

Labiatae

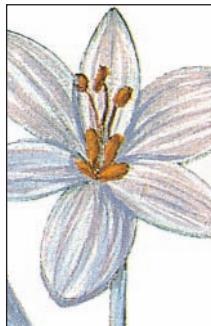




Spica vulgaris flor caruleo.

Cyclamen Roma-
nun.

Spica vulgaris flor albo.



I. *Sternbergia lutea*
Autumn Crocus [Winter Daffodil]
Amaryllidaceae



II. *Scilla autumnalis*
Autumn Squill
Liliaceae



III. *Crocus sativus*
Saffron Crocus
Iridaceae

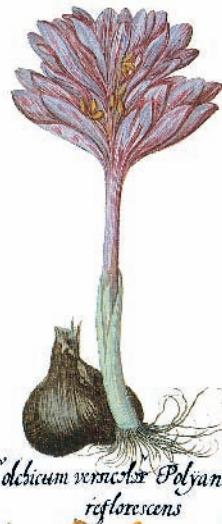
IV. *Colchicum autumnale*
Autumn Crocus [Meadow Saffron]
Liliaceae

V. *Colchicum autumnale*
Multi-floral Autumn Crocus
[Meadow Saffron]
Liliaceae

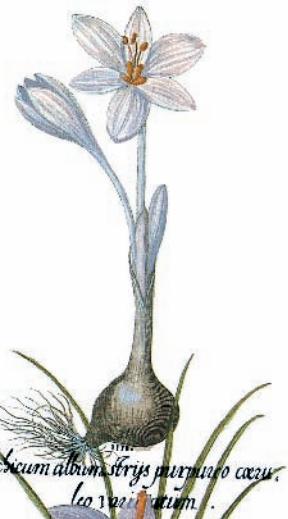
VI. *Sternbergia lutea*
Double-flowered Autumn Crocus [Winter Daffodil]
Amaryllidaceae



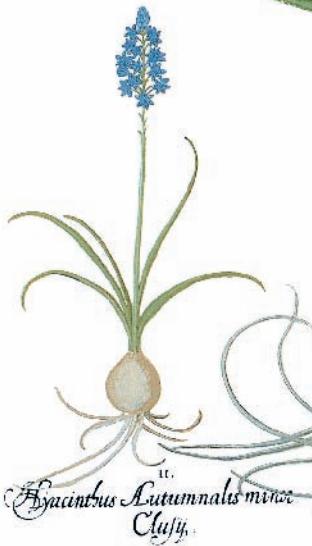
Narcissus Sternbergii flor luteo
Clusii multiplex



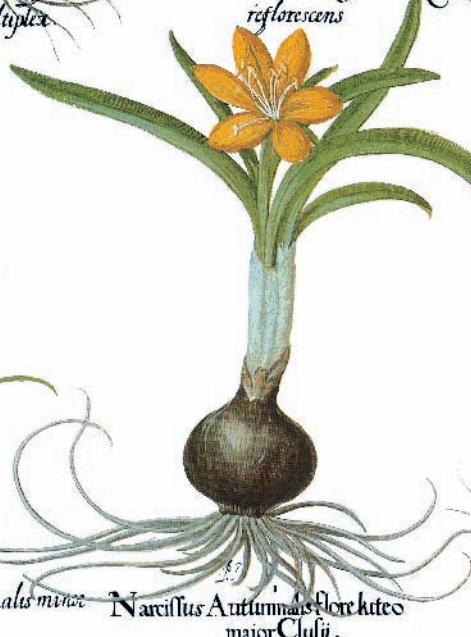
Colchicum vernalex Polyanthos
reflorscens



Colchicum album strips purpureo aereum.
leo variatum.



Hyacinthus Autumnalis minor
Clusii.



Narcissus Autumnalis flore luteo
maior Clusii.



Crocus biflorum.



I. *Aeonium arboreum*

Tree Aenium

Crassulaceae

II. *Colchicum* specie

Multi-floral Colchicum with streaked petals

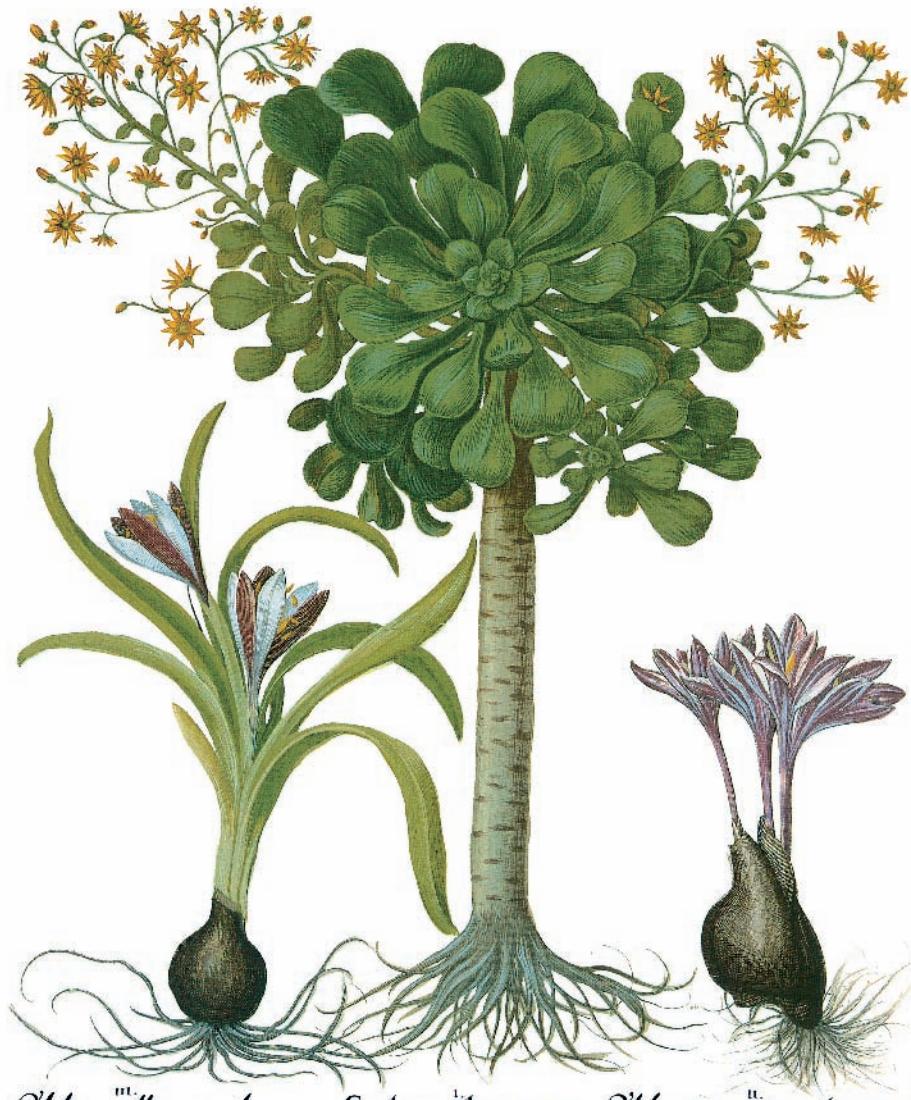
Liliaceae

III. *Colchicum* specie

Leafed Colchicum

Liliaceae





Colchicum album et rubrum. *Sedum arborescens*. *Colchicum mixtum* ^{u.} *autumnale*.



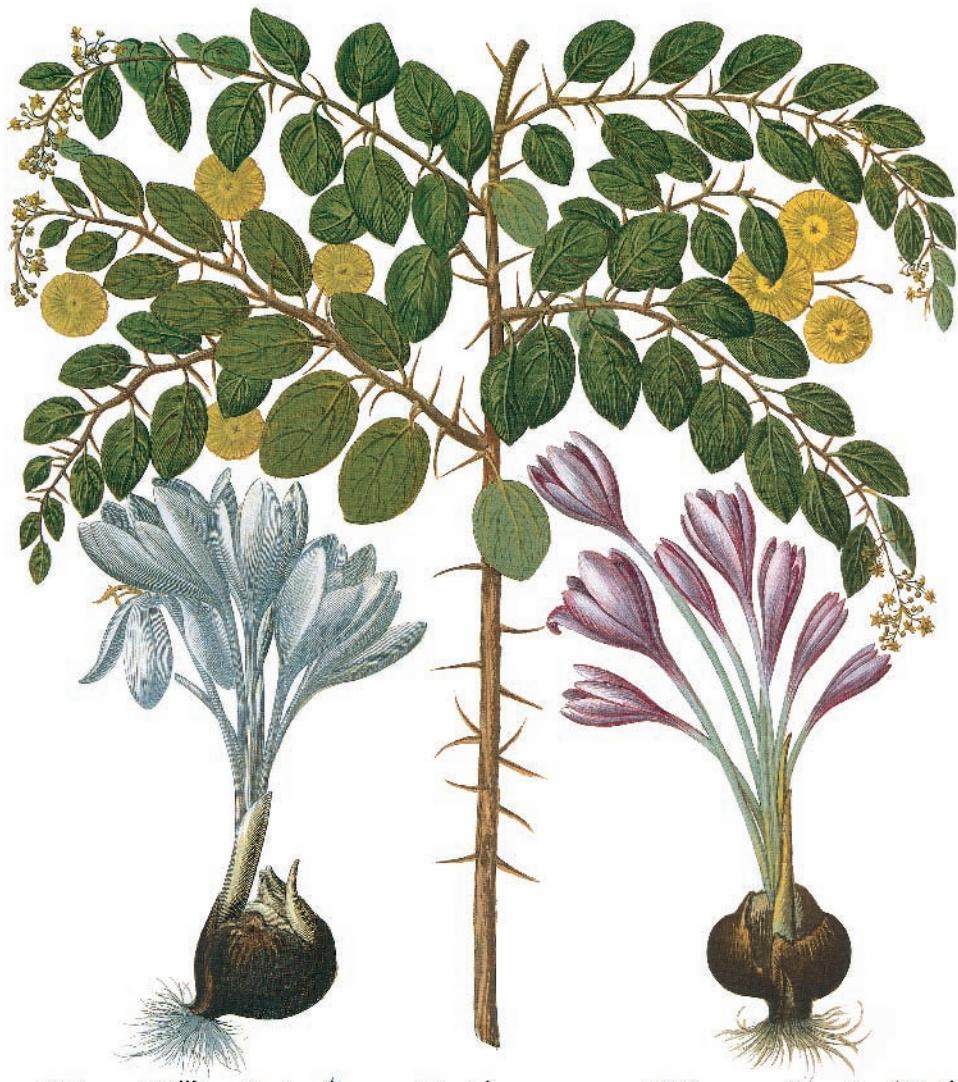
I. *Paliurus spina-christi*
Jerusalem Thorn
Rhamnaceae



II. *Colchicum* specie
Multi-floral Colchicum
Liliaceae



III. *Colchicum* specie
Multi-floral Colchicum
Liliaceae



Colchicum autumnale f. alb.

Paliurus.

Colchicum autumnale rubell. fl.



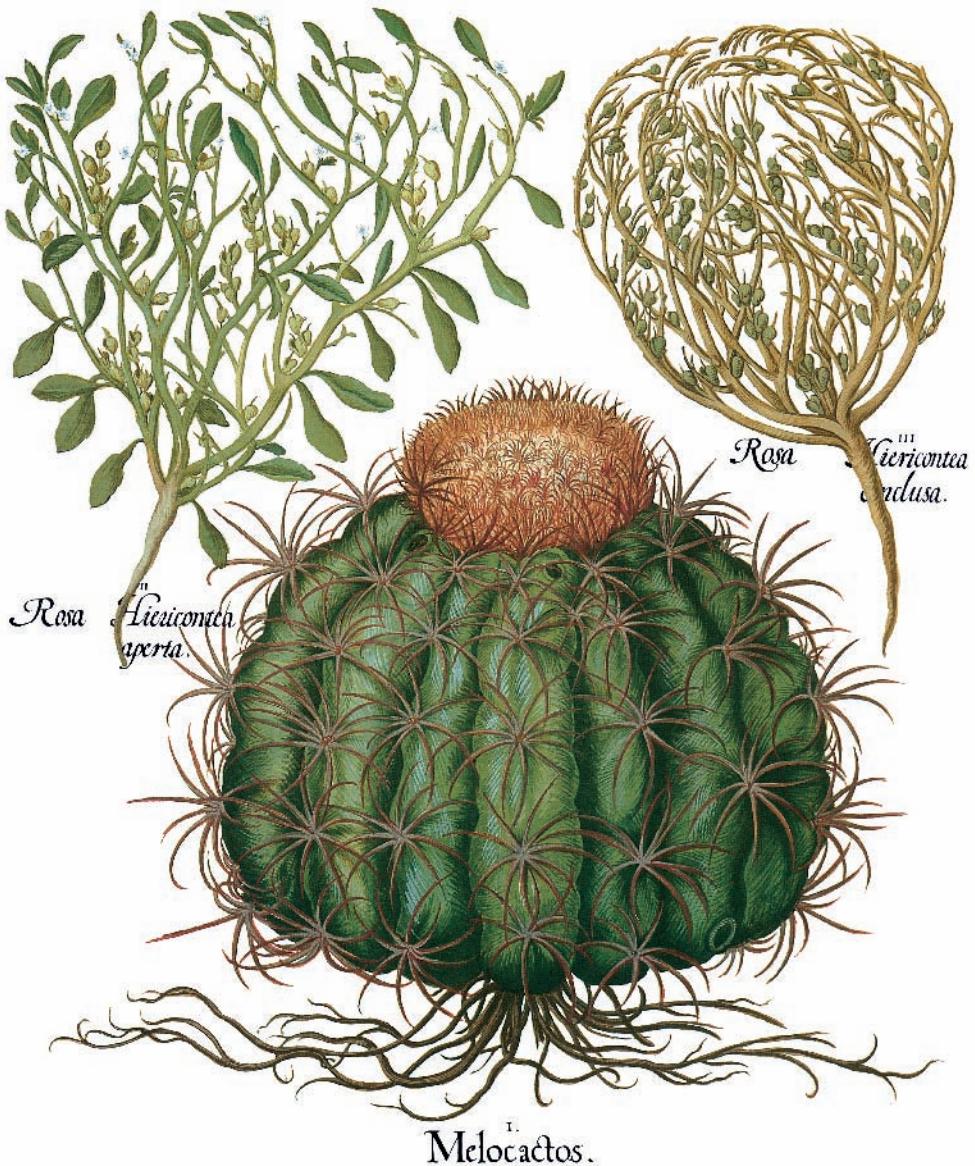
I. *Melocactus intortus*
Melocactus [Turk's Cap]
Cactaceae



II. *Anastatica hierochuntica*
Spread Rose of Jericho
Cruciferae



III. *Anastatica hierochuntica*
Closed Rose of Jericho
Cruciferae





Aloë vera

Aloe

Liliaceae



Aloe.



Agave americana
Agave [Century Plant, Maguey]
Agavaceae





Aloc Americana.



I. *Cynara scolymus*
Globe Artichoke head
Compositae



II. *Cynara scolymus*
Globe Artichoke head
Compositae



III. *Cynara scolymus*
Globe Artichoke head
Compositae



Cinara Genugsum.

Cinara maior Boloniensis

Cinara seu Artisdochii vulgaris.



I. *Opuntia ficus-indica*
Cladophyll of the Indian Fig Opuntia
Cactaceae



II. *Opuntia ficus-indica*
Fruits of the Indian Fig Opuntia
Cactaceae



III. *Opuntia ficus-indica*
Fruits of the Indian Fig Opuntia
Cactaceae



Fructusⁱⁱ Opuntiae. Fructus Opuntiae dimidioidisectus

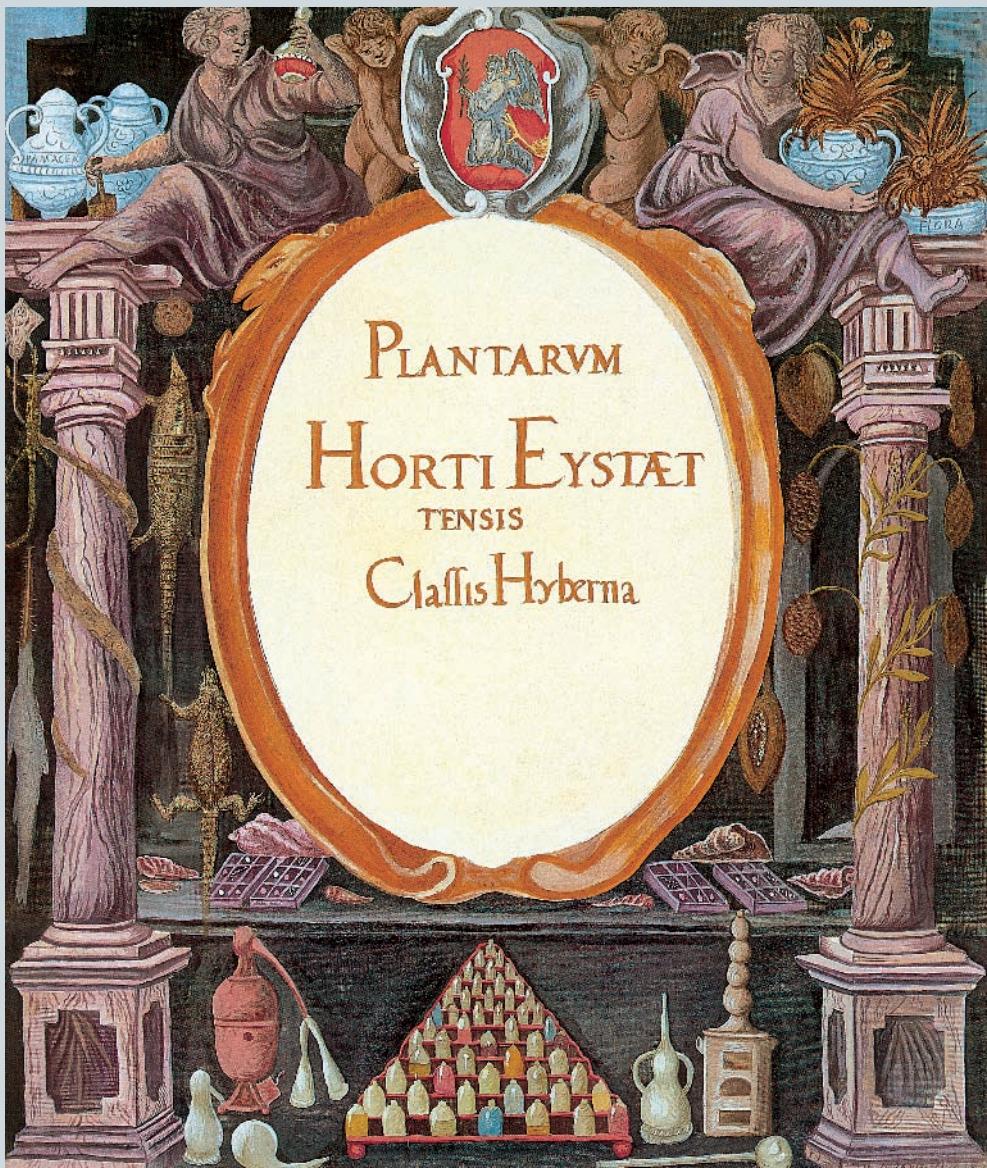
Folium Opuntiae cum flore
& fructu.



PLANTARUM HORTI EYSTÆT
TENSIS
Claffis Hyberna
Introductory plate: Winter



PLANTARVM
HORTI EYSTÄT
TENSIS
Classis Hyberna





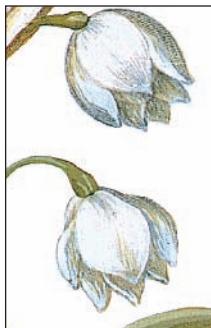
I. *Helleborus niger*
Christmas Rose
Ranunculaceae



II. *Galanthus nivalis*
Byzantium Snowdrop
Amaryllidaceae

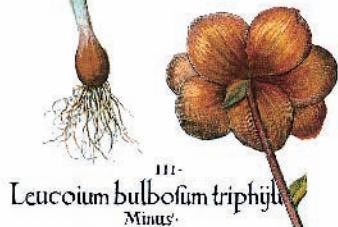
III. *Galanthus nivalis*
Snowdrop
Amaryllidaceae

IV. *Leucojum vernum*
Spring Snowflake
Amaryllidaceae



V. *Leucojum vernum*
Small-flowered Spring Snowflake
Amaryllidaceae

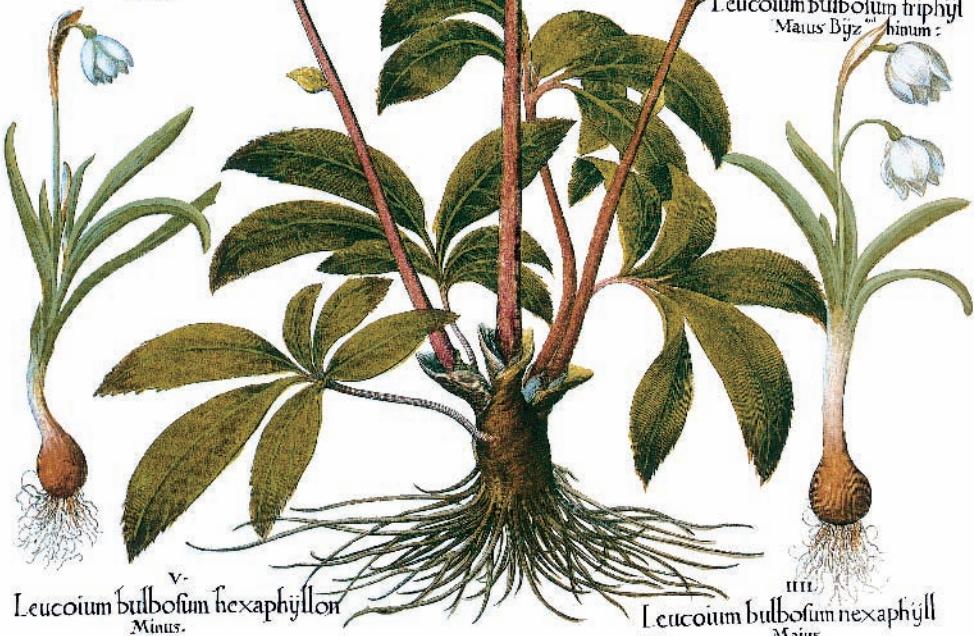
I.
*Helleborus niger legi „
timus.*



III.
*Leucoium bulbosum triphyllum
Minus.*



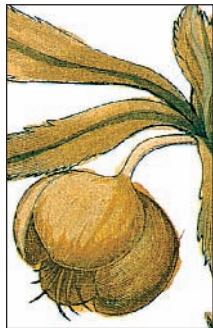
IV.
*Leucoium bulbosum triphyllum
Maius Byzantium.*



V.
*Leucoium bulbosum hexaphyllum
Minus.*



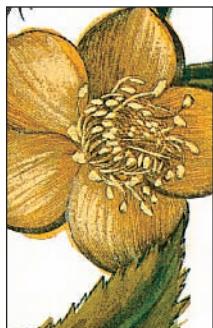
VI.
*Leucoium bulbosum hexaphyllum
Maius*



I. *Helleborus viridis*
Green Hellebore
Ranunculaceae



II. *Crocus* specie
Yellow Crocus
Iridaceae



III. *Crocus* spec
Golden Crocus
Iridaceae



Crocus ^{III.}
Vernus aureus
var. gatus.

Helleborus niger
flore viride.

Crocus ^{II.}
Vernus polyanthos
flor. luteo.



I. *Helleborus foetidus*
Stinking Hellebore [Bear's Foot]
Ranunculaceae



II. *Crocus biflorus*
Spring Crocus
Iridaceae



III. *Crocus biflorus*
Spring Crocus
Iridaceae



Helleboraster maximus.



Crocus vernus polyanthos
gatus varie.



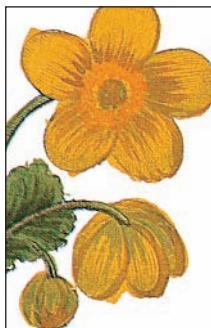
Crocus vernus polyanthos
albus



I. *Omphalodes verna*

Blue-eyed Mary

Boraginaceae



II. *Caltha palustris*

Kingcup [March Marigold]

Ranunculaceae

III. *Adonis vernalis*

Spring Adonis [Spring Pheasant's Eye]

Ranunculaceae

IV. *Viola tricolor*

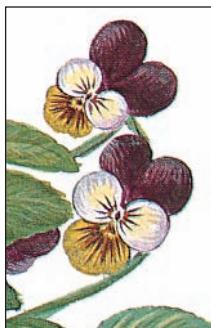
Heartsease

Violaceae

V. *Primula veris*

Cowslip

Primulaceae





Pseudo ^{III.} Helleborus niger.



Caltha ^{III.} palustris simpliciflora.



Primula ^{V.} veris fln. luteo.



Borago ^{III.} Mi-
nima.



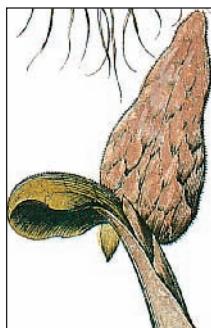
Herba ^{III.} Trinitatis.



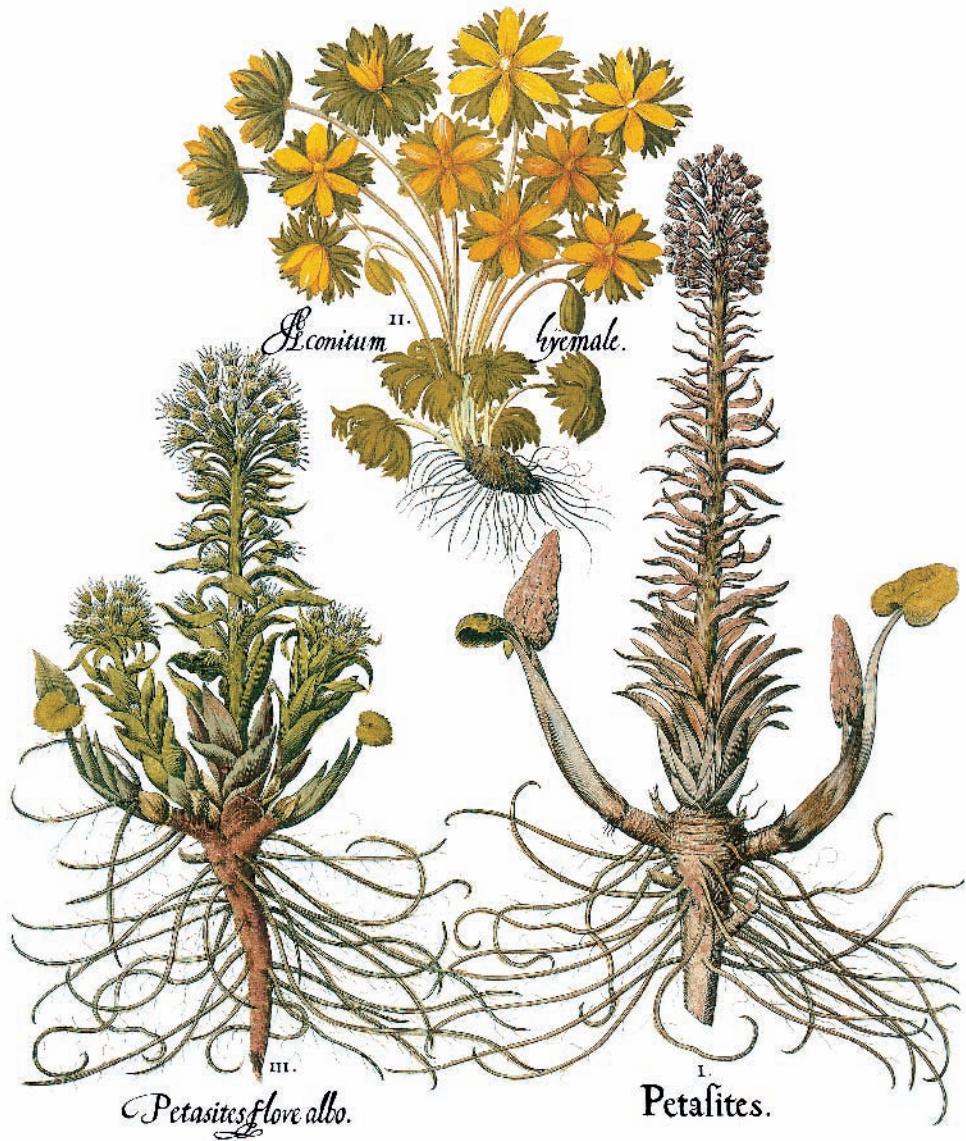
I. *Petasites hybridus*
Scarlet Common Butterbur
Compositae



II. *Eranthis hyemalis*
Wolf's Bane [Winter Aconite]
Ranunculaceae



III. *Petasites albus*
White Butterbur
Compositae



Petasites flore albo.

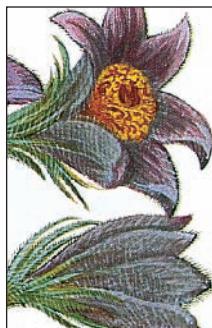
Petasites.



I. *Tussilago farfara*
Coltsfoot in flower
Compositae



II. *Pulsatilla vulgaris*
Common Pasque Flower
Ranunculaceae



III. *Pulsatilla vernalis*
Spring Pasque Flower
Ranunculaceae

IV. *Anemone nemorosa*
Wood Anemone
Ranunculaceae

V. *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*
Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage
Saxifragaceae



Pulsatilla ^{III} florum albo.



Tussilago.



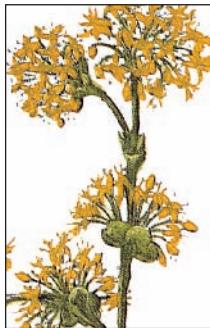
Pulsatilla ^{II.} florum coeruleo.



Saxifraga ^{V.} aurea.



Ranunculus ^{III.} nemorosus
albus.



I. *Corydalis cava*
Corydalis [Fumewort]
Papaveraceae



II. *Daphne mezereum*
Mezereon
Thymelaeaceae



III. *Cornus mas*
European Cornel
Cornaceae

IV. *Crocus vernus*
Spring Crocus
Iridaceae



List of Illustrations

A			
<i>Aconite-leaved Ranunculus</i>	39	<i>Blue-flowered Broad-leaved Lavender</i>	215
<i>African Basil</i>	137	<i>Blue-flowered Common Larkspur</i>	113
<i>Agave [Century Plant, Maguey]</i>	227	<i>Blue Wood Forget-me-not</i>	149
<i>Aloe</i>	225	<i>Bird Cherry</i>	17
<i>Alpine Currant</i>	29	<i>Bitter Orange</i>	91
<i>Alpine Fire Lily [Alpine Orange Lily]</i>	65	<i>Blackcurrant</i>	29
<i>Alpine Laburnum</i>	23	<i>Bladdernut</i>	21
<i>Alpine Toadflax</i>	101	<i>Blue-flowered Canterbury Bells</i>	103
<i>Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage</i>	245	<i>Branch and cones of the Norway Spruce</i>	17
<i>Apricot</i>	95	<i>Broad-leaved Thyme</i>	211
<i>Asparagus Shoots</i>	79	<i>Bulb and base of the Madonna Lily</i>	67
<i>Aubergine</i>	179	<i>Bulb and base of the stem of a</i> <i>Martagon Lily [Turk's Cap Lily]</i>	115
<i>Autumn Crocus [Meadow Saffron]</i>	217	<i>Butcher's Broom</i>	13
<i>Autumn Crocus [Winter Daffodil]</i>	217	<i>Butterfly Hawkweed</i>	157
<i>Autumn Squill</i>	217	<i>Byzantium Snowdrop</i>	235
B		C	
<i>Balloon Vine</i>	169	<i>Cardoon [Artichoke Thistle]</i>	153
<i>Basil</i>	87, 171	<i>Castor Oil Plant</i>	141
<i>Bear's Breeches</i>	151	<i>Cherry Plum ["Myrobalan" Plum]</i>	95
<i>Blue-eyed Mary</i>	241	<i>Chiltern Gentian</i>	191
<i>Blue Flax</i>	105	<i>Chinese Lantern Plant</i>	169

<i>Christmas Rose</i>	235	<i>Common Toothwort</i>	31
<i>Citron</i>	91	<i>Corn Poppy</i>	161
<i>Cladophyll of the Indian Fig Opuntia</i>	231	<i>Corydalis [Fumewort]</i>	33, 247
<i>Closed Rose of Jericho</i>	223	<i>Cowslip</i>	241
<i>Clove Pink</i>	173	<i>Cranberry</i>	203
<i>Clustered Broom [Hairy Broom]</i>	27	<i>Crimson-flowered Auricula [Bear's Ear]</i>	33
<i>Colocynth [Bitter Apple]</i>	213	<i>Crown Imperial [Kaiser's Crown]</i>	59
<i>Coltsfoot in flower</i>	245	<i>Crowned Opium Poppy</i>	
<i>Columbine "Pom-pom"</i>	111	<i>with fringed petals</i>	163
<i>Common Asparagus in flower and in fruit</i>	79		
<i>Common Broom</i>	27	<i>D</i>	
<i>Common Dracunculus [Dragon Arum] with its bulb and cut stalk</i>	123	<i>Daffodil</i>	47
<i>Common Eyebright</i>	99	<i>Dark-flowered Common Hyacinth</i>	45
<i>Common Grape Hyacinth</i>	47	<i>Devil's Trumpet</i>	205
<i>Common Houseleek</i>	165	<i>Double Daffodil</i>	49
<i>Common Hyacinth</i>	45	<i>Double-flowered Apple</i>	19
<i>Common Laburnum</i>	23	<i>Double-flowered Autumn Crocus</i>	
<i>Common Pasque Flower</i>	245	<i>[Winter Daffodil]</i>	217
<i>Common Peony "flore pleno"</i>	73	<i>Double-flowered Bulbous Buttercup</i>	39
<i>Common Redcurrant</i>	29	<i>Double-flowered Cherry</i>	17
<i>Common Selfheal</i>	83	<i>Double-flowered crimson Rose Campion</i>	143
<i>Common Thyme</i>	211	<i>Double-flowered dark scarlet</i>	
		<i>Common Hollyhock</i>	133

<i>Double-flowered Lesser Periwinkle</i>	21	<i>Fire Lily [Orange Lily]</i>	63
<i>Double-flowered Mauve Sweet Violet</i>	35	<i>Fire Lily [Orange Lily] with its bulb</i>	63
<i>Double-flowered Mock-orange</i>	13	<i>Florist's Pink "flore pleno"</i>	115
<i>Double-flowered Opium Poppy</i>	161	<i>Flowering Martagon Lily</i>	
<i>Double-flowered orange Marigold</i>	127	<i>[Turk's Cap Lily]</i>	117
<i>Double-flowered Persian Buttercup</i>	41	<i>Fringed Gentian</i>	191
<i>Double-flowered pink Forking Larkspur</i>	113	<i>Fruits of the Indian Fig Opuntia</i>	231
<i>Double-flowered Rose "Incarnata"</i>	71		
<i>Double-flowered scarlet Columbine</i>	111	G	
<i>Double-flowered scarlet</i>		<i>Garden Anemone</i>	43
<i>Common Hollyhock</i>	133	<i>Garden Balsam [Rose Balsam]</i>	181
<i>Double-flowered variegated Columbine</i>	111	<i>Globe Artichoke head</i>	229
<i>Double-flowered White Sweet Violet</i>	35	<i>Globe-flower</i>	39
<i>Double-flowered Wood Anemone</i>	33	<i>Golden Crocus</i>	237
<i>Dwarf Bush Basil</i>	137	<i>Golden Garlic [Lily Leek]</i>	57
		<i>Golden Saxifrage</i>	15
E		<i>Goldmoss Stonecrop</i>	165
<i>Early Tulip, crimson with white tips</i>	53	<i>Great Mullein [Common Mullein]</i>	147
<i>Eastern Arborvitae</i>	83	<i>Greater Plantain</i>	93
<i>English Tansy</i>	129	<i>Green Hellebore</i>	237
<i>European Cornel</i>	247	<i>Green Shiso</i>	137
F		H	
<i>False Lily of the Valley</i>	15	<i>Hairy Canary Clover</i>	27
<i>Field Marigold</i>	127	<i>Harebell</i>	167

<i>Heartsease</i>	241	<i>Late Hyacinth [Dipcadi]</i>	69
<i>Horse Mint</i>	135	<i>Late red multi-flora Tulip</i>	55
		<i>Late White-flowered Tulip</i>	57
<i>I</i>		<i>Lavandula Angustifolia 'Alba'</i>	173
<i>Imperforate St John's Wort</i>	139	<i>Lavandula Angustifolia 'Munstead'</i>	173
<i>Introductory plate: Autumn</i>	175	<i>Leafed Colchicum</i>	219
<i>Introductory plate: Hortus Eystettensis</i>	9	<i>Lesser Periwinkle</i>	21
<i>Introductory plate:</i>		<i>Lords-and-ladies in fruit</i>	205
<i>Portrait of Basilius Besler</i>	6	<i>Love-lies-bleeding</i>	197
<i>Introductory plate: Spring</i>	11	<i>Lungwort</i>	31
<i>Introductory plate: Summer</i>	81		
<i>Introductory plate: Winter</i>	233	<i>M/N</i>	
<i>Ivy-leaved Cyclamen</i>	215	<i>Madonna Lily</i>	67
<i>Ivy-leaved Toadflax</i>	131	<i>Marjoram</i>	99
		<i>Marsh Stonecrop</i>	165
<i>J</i>		<i>Mauve-flowered Common Primrose</i>	31
<i>Jerusalem Cherry</i>	101	<i>Mauve-flowered Dog's Tooth Violet</i>	31
<i>Jerusalem Thorn</i>	221	<i>Mauve-flowered Lesser Periwinkle</i>	21
<i>Joseph's Coat</i>	195	<i>Mauve-flowered Siberian Iris</i>	119
<i>Judas Tree</i>	15	<i>Mauve-flowered Stock</i>	109
		<i>Meadow Crane's-Bill</i>	37
<i>K/L</i>		<i>Mediterranean Hartwort</i>	163
<i>Kingcup [March Marigold]</i>	241	<i>Melocactus [Turk's Cap]</i>	223
<i>Large-leaved Tobacco</i>	201	<i>Melon</i>	177
<i>Large Yellow Restharrow</i>	145	<i>Mexican Marigold</i>	171

<i>Mezereon</i>	247	<i>Persian Buttercup with serrated petals</i>	41
<i>Moonwort</i>	15	<i>Persian Fritillary [Adiyaman] bulb</i>	61
<i>Mountain Crocus</i>	121	<i>Persian Fritillary</i>	
<i>Mountain Houseleek</i>	73	<i>[Adiyaman] without its bulb</i>	61
<i>Multi-floral Autumn Crocus</i>		<i>Persian Lilac</i>	85
<i>[Meadow Saffron]</i>	217	<i>Physalis [Cape Gooseberry]</i>	169
<i>Multi-floral Colchicum</i>	221	<i>Pink-flowered Common Centaury</i>	65
<i>Multi-floral Colchicum with streaked petals</i>	219	<i>Pink-flowered Yarrow</i>	85
<i>Narrow-leaved Hawksbeard</i>	197	<i>Plum-scented Iris</i>	61
		<i>Plumed Cockscomb</i>	199
<i>O</i>		<i>Pomegranate</i>	97
<i>Old Frankfurt Rose</i>	71	<i>Pomegranate in flower</i>	93
<i>Old Man's Beard</i>		<i>Pomegranate in fruit</i>	95
<i>[Traveller's Joy, Evergreen Clematis]</i>	131	<i>Poppy Anemone</i>	43
<i>Oleander</i>	89	<i>Potato</i>	211
<i>Oleander in fruit</i>	89	<i>Pot Marigold [English Marigold]</i>	
<i>Orange-fruited Balsam Apple</i>	181	<i>"flore pleno"</i>	127
<i>Orange-fruited Tomato</i>	177	<i>Pouliot Germander</i>	207
		<i>Proliferous Persian Buttercup</i>	41
<i>P</i>		<i>Purple-flowered Heartsease</i>	159
<i>Pale Field Forget-me-not</i>	149	<i>Purple Morning Glory</i>	
<i>Pea</i>	165	<i>with cordate leaves</i>	167
<i>Pepper called "Cherry"</i>	185	<i>Purple Salsify</i>	105
<i>Pepper with long, yellow fruits</i>	183	<i>Purple Toadflax</i>	207
<i>Perfume Jasmine</i>	151	<i>Pyramidal Star of Bethlehem</i>	69

R		Single-flowered bright pink	
Redcurrant	29	Common Hollyhock	133
Red-flowered Canna Lily	189	Single-flowered Mauve Sweet Violet	35
Red-flowered variegated		Single-flowered Mock-orange	13
Marvel of Peru [Four O'Clock Flower]	191	Single-flowered scarlet	
Red-fruited Balsam Apple	181	Common Hollyhock	133
Red-fruited upward-facing Pepper	187	Single-flowered stippled	
Red Gallica Rose	71	Rose Campion	143
Red Valerian	103	Single-flowered variegated Stock	109
Redstem Filaree [Common Stork's-bill]	37	Single-flowered white	
Roman Nettle	135	Common Hollyhock	133
Rose Campion	143	Single-flowered White Sweet Violet	35
Rosemary	157	Six-sided Stonecrop	165
		Small Alpine Laburnum	25
S		Small-flowered Spring Snowflake	235
Saffron Crocus	121, 217	Small-leaved Basil	87
Scarlet Common Butterbur	243	Smoke Tree	97
Scarlet-flowered Common Larkspur	113	Snake's Head Iris	61
Scarlet Martagon Lily	67, 121	Snowball Bush [Guelder-rose]	25
Sea Aster	147	Snowdrop	235
Sea Holly	155	Sorghum	209
Sea Purslane	205	Southernwood	107
Shrubby Jasmine	27	Spanish Catchfly	197
Silver-white Tulip with a blue and yellow crown, petals striped with crimson	53	Spanish Jasmine	99
		Spearmint	135

<i>Spine Acanthus [Bear's Breeches]</i>	149	T	
<i>Spread Rose of Jericho</i>	223	<i>Tansy</i>	129
<i>Spreading Bellflower</i>	19	<i>Taragon [Dragon's Wort]</i>	107
<i>Spring Adonis</i>		<i>Taro</i>	213
<i>[Spring Pheasant's Eye]</i>	241	<i>Thorn Apple [Jimsonweed]</i>	207
<i>Spring Crocus</i>	239, 247	<i>Thuringian Tree Mallow</i>	131
<i>Spring Meadow Saffron</i>	47	<i>Tobacco</i>	203
<i>Spring Pasque Flower</i>	245	<i>Touch-me-not Balsam</i>	129
<i>Spring Snowflake</i>	235	<i>Tree Aenium</i>	219
<i>Squash</i>	213	<i>Tuberous Pea</i>	165
<i>Squirting Cucumber</i>	157	<i>Tulip with petals streaked</i>	
<i>Stag's-horn Clubmoss [Ground Pine]</i>	141	<i>white and crimson</i>	51, 53
<i>Stalkless-leaved Laburnum</i>	25	<i>Turban Lily</i>	119
<i>Star of Bethlehem with long bracts</i>	69	<i>Tutsan</i>	139
<i>Sticky Catchfly</i>	19		
<i>Stinking Hellebore [Bear's Foot]</i>	239	U/V	
<i>Stinking Tutsan</i>	139	<i>Upward-pointing Euphrasia</i>	99
<i>Stock [Double-flowered wallflower]</i>	109	<i>Variegated gold and brick-red Tulip</i>	51
<i>Strawberry with large fruits</i>	77	<i>Variegated Persian Buttercup</i>	41
<i>Strawberry with white fruits</i>	77	<i>Victory Onion [Alpine Leek]</i>	57
<i>Summer Snowflake</i>	55		
<i>Sunflower</i>	125	W	
<i>Sweet Pepper called "Tomato"</i>	185	<i>Watermelon</i>	177
<i>Sweet Orange</i>	91	<i>Western Salsify</i>	105
<i>Syrian Bean Caper</i>	145	<i>White Butterbur</i>	243

<i>Whitecurrant</i>	29	<i>Wild Pink</i>	115
<i>White Double Daffodil</i>	49	<i>Wild Tulip, flamed yellow</i>	53
<i>White-edge Morning Glory [Ivy-leaved]</i>	167	<i>Wild Tulip, slightly virescent</i>	53
<i>White-flowered Auricula [Bear's Ear]</i>	33	<i>Wild Violet</i>	35
<i>White-flowered Broad-leaved Lavender</i>	215	<i>Wolf's Bane [Winter Aconite]</i>	243
<i>White-flowered Buttercup</i>	41	<i>Wood Anemone</i>	245
<i>White-flowered Canterbury Bells</i>	103	<i>Woodland Strawberry</i>	
<i>White-flowered Common Centaury</i>	65	<i>[Wild Strawberry]</i>	77
<i>White-flowered Dog's Tooth Violet</i>	31		
<i>White-flowered Lesser Periwinkle</i>	21	Y	
<i>White-flowered Meadow Crane's-Bill</i>	37	<i>Yellow Bugle</i>	83
<i>White-flowered Montpellier Cistus</i>	97	<i>Yellow Crocus</i>	237
<i>White-flowered Oleander</i>	87	<i>Yellow Double Daffodil</i>	49
<i>White-flowered Yarrow</i>	85	<i>Yellow-flowered Auricula [Bear's Ear]</i>	33
<i>White Jasmine</i>	151	<i>Yellow-flowered Heartsease</i>	159
<i>White Mullein</i>	147	<i>Yellow-flowered Spanish Iris</i>	
<i>White one-flowered Daffodil</i>	55	<i>[Small Bulbous Rooted Iris]</i>	119, 121
<i>White Rockrose</i>	155	<i>Yellow-flowered variegated Marvel</i>	
<i>White Rose with single and semi-double flowers</i>	71	<i>of Peru [Four O'Clock Flower]</i>	193
<i>White Tulip with a crimson and yellow crown</i>	51	<i>Yellow-flowered Wild Tobacco</i>	203
<i>White Water Lily</i>	75	<i>Yellow-flowering Common Rockrose</i>	155
<i>Wild Daffodil</i>	47	<i>Yellow Horned Poppy [Sea Poppy]</i>	159
<i>Wild Mignonette</i>	107	<i>Yellow Tulip flamed with red and green</i>	51
		<i>Yellow Tulip with crimson highlights</i>	51
		<i>Yellow Water Lily</i>	75

