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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Introduction to the Compositae of the North American Prairie planting at Wakehurst Place - part 2

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Summary

A further eight plant portraits are provided of additional Compositae amongst the North American Prairie plantings at Wakehurst, West Sussex. Three tribes are represented amongst the portraits, the Astereae (*Symphyotrichum oolentangiense*, *Heterotheca camporum*), Heliantheae (*Echinacea simulata*, *E. purpurea* and *Helianthus occidentalis*) and the Eupatorieae (*Eupatorium maculatum*, *E. hyssopifolium*, and *Liatris pycnostachya*). Each of the portraits are discussed in relation of the taxon to their tribe and related species. The importance of verifying the identity of any material chosen for *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* plant portraits is highlighted by the need to redetermine the names of two plants growing in the prairie plantings. Material labelled as *Chrysopsis mariana* was redetermined as *Heterotheca camporum*, and that of *Echinacea pallida* redetermined as *E. simulata*. The historical plate in the then *Botanical Magazine*, supposedly illustrating *Echinacea purpurea* is discussed. The species illustrated, with its attenuate lamina base, pinnate venation, serrate leaf margins, orangish paleae, and narrow ray limbs (with almost forked apices), should now be named *Echinacea laevigata*. Mention is made of this year's flowering of the strange-looking and architectural *Arnoglossum plantagineum* (Senecioneae), a plant first illustrated in *Curtis's* some 120 years ago. Discussions of *Helianthus* include comments on the confirmation of the earliest publication of the name *H. mollis* by Buc'hoz following a critical examination of his earlier publications. The three variants of the engraving are illustrated. Later duplications of the original uncoloured plate of this species showed it was modified, with the addition of an additional

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flowering shoot. Between the two duplications, the hand-coloured plates differ somewhat as does the detail of the background engraving. Confirmation of the authority of *Helianthus mollis* is provided, as *Helianthus mollis* Buc'hoz; it should never be attributed to Lamarck. Although *Helianthus mollis* appears to have been illustrated before in the *Magazine*, a critical commentary suggests that Hooker incorrectly determined the material painted, and that *H. decapetalus* was re-illustrated. Brief mention of Pierre-Joseph Buc'hoz, self-publicist, author, lawyer, physician, mineralogist, naturalist and compiler, is made; a short biography is provided later in this issue. Buc'hoz, although clearly a prolific author, was held in contempt by many as he was demonstrably a serial mass-plagiariser, frequently of his own works. His connection with *Helianthus mollis* is expanded upon, and the relevance of three of his more significant works in this story is indicated.

INTRODUCTION

Eventually, and well after Easter 2024, the special issue of *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* celebrating the North American Prairie plantings at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew at Wakehurst Place (now known simply as Wakehurst), was published (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine* volume 40 (4), nominally the December 2023 issue). That special issue introduced the reader to the philosophy, methodology and practicality of providing a new landscape at Kew's satellite garden in West Sussex. It also introduced the reader to eight plant portraits of members of the Compositae suitable for prairie planting, some well-known to horticulture, others less well-known or poorly known, but all worthy of consideration in such a drier planting environment. The author's introduction to the family (Hind, 2023 [2024]), one of the largest families represented in the North American prairies, listed over 100 species in its Appendix 1. The Wakehurst prairies contain many more Compositae than in the first article, and another selection of eight species is provided in this second part. I have maintained the tribal order used in the first part; four tribes were illustrated (the Vernonieae, Astereae, Heliantheae and Eupatorieae). In this, the second part, just three appear – the Astereae, Heliantheae and Eupatorieae.

Whilst not covered in either issue of prairie Compositae, I did mention a rather interesting member of the tribe Senecioneae in the Appendix listing of Compositae (Hind, 2023 [2024]), the strange-looking *Arnoglossum plantagineum* Raf. (Senecioneae) (Pale Indian Plantain, Prairie Indian Plantain) in Figures 1 & 2 of this Introduction). It was pleasing that Daniel Cahen and Beverley Holt reported to me back in July (2025) that there was a very strange plant in full flower in the Prairie plantings at Wakehurst; it was none other than the *Arnoglossum*, two photographs of which are reproduced here, just to show how strange and 'exotic' the species really is, with its glossy, almost fleshy plantain-like leaves and almost umbellifer-fruit-like capitula. Unfortunately, whilst apparently available (as seed, bareroot and potted plants) in the United States, it is not currently seen commercially in the UK. It would be well worth considering as something different for a damper mixed border should it become available.

The Astereae often has some of the latest flowering prairie species, with the final blue and lilac hues owing to the Michaelmas Daisies of the genus *Symphyotrichum* Nees. In the previous part the genus was illustrated by *Symphyotrichum laeve* (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve (see Hind & Lambkin, (2023c)[2024c]), but in this part, *S. oolentangiense* (Riddell) G.L. Nesom (the Sky Blue Aster or the Azure Aster) appears (see Hind & Lambkin, 2025a [2026a]). As a many-headed version of



FIGURE 1 *Arnoglossum plantagineum* Raf. – whole flowering plant seen in the North American Prairie landscape plantings at Wakehurst Place. Photograph © Daniel Cahen.

S. laeve it should contrast well with any yellow, late-flowering members of the Sunflower tribe, as well as the other representative of the Astereae, *Heterotheca camporum* (Greene) Shinners var. *camporum* (one of the WESTERN GOLDENASTERS – see Hind & King, 2025a [2026a]) – see Figure 3. The material of the *Heterotheca* Cass. was originally labelled as *Chrysopsis mariana* (L.) Elliott (MARYLAND GOLDENASTER, GOLDEN ASTER) but, as both the author and Christabel King ascertained, had far too large capitula to be that species (the ray limbs were well in excess of any recorded measurements in the literature), apart from the rather conspicuous osteolate hairs on the stems, leaves, bracts and bracteoles (see Hind & King, 2025a [2026a], for further discussion); such hairs are not found in *Chrysopsis* (Nutt.) Elliott, but are ubiquitous in *Heterotheca*.

The Heliantheae, nearly always the tribe with one of the longest flowering seasons, is represented in this issue by three species in two genera. Two species are from *Echinacea* Moench (usually referred to as the PURPLE CONEFLOWERS), *E. purpurea* (L.) Moench (PURPLE



FIGURE 2 *Arnoglossum plantagineum* Raf. – portion of inflorescence. Photograph © Daniel Cahen.

Coneflower – the generitype) (see Hind, 1987; Hind et al., 2025 [2026]) and *E. simulata* McGregor (see Hind & Lambkin, 2025b [2026b]).

Echinacea purpurea has apparently been illustrated before in *The Botanical Magazine* (Curtis, 1787: Plate 2). Sydenham Teast Edwards' (1768–1819) plant portrait, whilst titled '*Rudbeckia purpurea* Purple Rudbeckia', is clearly not the plant now known as *Echinacea purpurea*, but is conspecific with the plant known to Linnaeus (1753: 907) and authors of the polynomials cited by him (see Plukenet, 1696; Morison†, 1699; Ray, 1704; Catesby, 1736; Gronovius, 1739). However, the plant now cultivated as that species is something completely different; Linnaeus's plant should be called *Echinacea laevigata* (C.L. Boynton & Beadle) S.F. Blake (for a full explanation see Hind et al., 2025 [2026], in this issue).

Rudbeckia purpurea was introduced into cultivation about 1699 at about the time Leonard Plukenet (1641–1706) and Robert Morison (1620–1683) illustrated it with somewhat stylized woodcuts, and John Ray (1626–1705) mentioned it in the last volume of his ultimate work, *Historia Plantarum* … (1704: 218). Plukenet (1696: 99, TAB. XXI. f. 1) provided an extraordinarily stylized figure with alternate leaves, parallel venation, and entire margins, the solitary terminal capitula with almost rotate ray limbs with entire apices and a grotesque disc. Morison's illustration (Morison†, 1699: 42, Sect. VI, Tab. 9, f. 1) is semi-stylized, but with more realistic lower leaf, alternate stem leaves with attenuate bases onto petioles, reticulate venation and serrate leaf margins, the solitary terminal capitula with drooping ray limbs with clear terminal forked lobes.

Catesby (1736: 56 & Tab. 59) noted that "We have had it flower in England, …', and the plate provided was semi-realistic, but showing only upper bracts/stem leaves lacking any venation detail, and entire margins, the solitary terminal capitulum with distinctly drooping ray limbs with forked apices and a conical disc. Catesby's plate combined an illustration of the plant overlain by the 'Glass Snake', *Caecilia maculata* (= *Ophisaurus ventralis* ((L.) L., 1766). Sweet (1826) in his compendium, listed a couple species of *Rudbeckia* L. that are now considered to be species of *Echinacea*, *R. purpurea* L. and *R. serotina* (Nutt.) Sweet. Sweet's combination was based on Nuttall's infrataxon of *R. purpurea*, '[unranked] β *serotina'*



FIGURE 3 *Heterotheca camporum* (Greene) Shinners var. *camporum* – whole flowering plant from the North American Prairie landscape plantings at Wakehurst Place. Photograph © Beverley Holt.

(Nuttall, 1818: 178); Nuttall's concept of *Rudbeckia purpurea* was conspecific with that of Linnaeus. Sweet recorded *R. serotina* as having been introduced into cultivation in about 1816. De Candolle (1836: 554) recognized Nuttall's entity as a distinct species, but most later authors overlooked his (de Candolle's) proposal and were content with recognising it as *Echinacea purpurea*, under which name it is now widely known in horticulture and 'medicine'.

Material of the second species of *Echinacea* illustrated in this issue was originally named as *E. pallida* (Nutt.) Nutt. However, after some discussion, and Deborah Lambkin sticking to her

claim that she was "painting what she was seeing", it became clear that what was growing in Wakehurst was not this species. Whilst it had the drooping ray limbs found in that species the pollen was yellow, and the paleae orangish (when young). In *E. pallida* the pollen is white, and the rays often longer than in the Wakehurst material, to the extent that they often touch the subtending pedicel (see Hind, 2023 [2024]: 376, Fig. 3). The plant has proven to be *Echinacea simulata* McGregor (Figures 4 & 5), which I have maintained separate from *E. pallida* – c.f. Binns et al. (2002) where it was treated as a variety. Zhang et al. (2017), using incorrect nomenclature, listed our species as *E. speciosa* McGregor, a later homonym, having overlooked a much earlier combination.

The third species from the Heliantheae, is from another favourite genus, *Helianthus* L., illustrated by *H. occidentalis* Riddell (e.g. Western Sunflower, Naked Sunflower, Few-leaved Sunflower), which has never been illustrated in the *Magazine* before (see Hind & King, 2025b [2026b]). *Helianthus*, the type of the subtribe Helianthinae, is a medium-sized genus of about 50 spp. (Heiser et al., 1969; Schilling, 2006; Panero, 2006). Earlier (Hind, 2023 [2024]), I indicated that some 10 species of the genus were suitable prairie species that could be cultivated, five of which have yet to be illustrated in the *Magazine* – *H. occidentalis* reduces this to four, and the issue with *H. mollis* Buc'hoz is discussed below.

Helianthus occidentalis is found throughout the central and eastern United States, so has one of the most inappropriate common names. In horticulture it is useful in that it it is one of the shortest sunflowers from the States, in terms of its leafy stem with largely basal leaves, and a tall scapiform to several-headed lax corymbose-racemose inflorescence of 60–90 cm height – and its capitula smell of chocolate. Other than heavy clay it is tolerant of a wide range of soils that are well-drained and in full sun.



FIGURE 4 *Echinacea simulata* McGregor seen in the North American Prairie landscape plantings at Wakehurst Place. Photograph © Beverley Holt.



FIGURE 5 *Echinacea simulata* McGregor – The disc cone showing the burgundy-coloured paleae, disc floret corollas and style arms, together with yellow pollen and, in the youngest disc florets, the exserted black anther cylinders topped by yellow pollen. Photograph © Daniel Cahen.

In my earlier introduction (Hind, 2023 [2024]), I noted that *Helianthus decapetalus* L. (Hooker, 1836) and '*H. mollis* Lam.' (see Hooker, 1838) (Downy Sunflower, Ashy Sunflower) had been illustrated before. Anyone looking at the two plates, Plates 3510 and 3689 respectively, would take a second look and realize that they most certainly illustrate the same species (since the the plates are almost identical) – *H. decapetalus*. *Helianthus mollis* is known for its sessile leaves with rounded to subcordate bases (sometimes almost amplexicaul) and, perhaps more importantly, cinereous-hispid to -tomentose leaf surfaces, not the petiolate scabrous leaves of *H. decapetalus*. Further examination of their descriptions would also suggest little difference between the two plates. A thorough check of the herbarium collections and illustration collections of the Compositae at RBG, Kew, has failed to find any herbarium material that might have been used, nor any preliminary sketches for the *Magazine* articles.

I have called into question the correct publishing author for *Helianthus mollis* even though I earlier cited it as '*H. mollis* Lam.' (Hind, (2023)[2024]: 366, 391) – I was incorrect. Heiser et al. (1969: 101) quite clearly gave '**Helianthus mollis Lam**. Encyc. 3: 85 1789' without any subsequent comment, and absolutely nothing on the name's typification. However, IPNI (2024) provided three clear records (although one is duplicated), to variously *Helianthus mollis* Willd. (Willdenow, 1803: 2240 – a nom. illeg. superfl. pro *H. tomentosus* Michx. [= *H. tuberosus* L.]); '*Helianthus mollis* Buc'hoz' (the duplicated records to 'Herb. Color. Amerique t. 61 (1783)' (Buc'hoz, 1783), and; '*Helianthus mollis* Buc'hoz ex Lam., Encycl. (J. Lamarck & al.) 3 (1): 85 (1789), isonym' (Lamarck, 1789: 85). Schilling ([30th June 2006b) also referred to Buc'hoz's apparent publication in the *Herbier Colorié de l'Amerique* (Buc'hoz, 1783), clearly unaware of the plate's earlier publication. Schilling ([6th April] 2006a: 163) had originally cited '*Helianthus mollis* Lamarck', but contemporaneously, or subsequently, the e-floras' web site (dated 30th June 2006) clearly referred to the NY copy of the *Herbier Colorié* …, and IPNI (2024) had a note added to that effect following my earlier research (into the dates of Buc'hoz's publications – see also Hind (2025[2026]) in this issue of the *Magazine*). None of these references or citations is correct. The plate of *Helianthus mollis* appears as Planche LXI in the NY copy of *Herbier colorié de l'Amerique*, but is Planche 51 in the Kew copy – see Figure 8. The

most probable explanation of this is that each of the distributed copies was unique, and likely to have been paid for on subscription, Buc'hoz tipping in the relevant plates to make up the volumes for the subscribers, and clearly some with many more (or different) plates than others (see also Hind 2025[2026] for more details). However, this is a modified plate, with an additional flowering stem with capitula in bud, from the plate that originally appeared in *Histoire Universelle du règne végétal* Planches Tom. 9, Cent. 9, Dec. 7, Pl. III. (Buc'hoz, 1775) – see Figure 6. It is also interesting that the *Herbier Colorié de l'Amerique* has many plates derived from both *Les Dons Merveilleux* … (Buc'hoz, 1779–1783) and many from *Le Jardin d'Eden* … (Buc'hoz, 1783 & 1785). The associated text for *Helianthus* in the *Discours* of the *Histoire Universelle* … (Buc'hoz, 1778 – vol. 9: 191–195) listed thirteen species but not *H. mollis*. There is also a duplicate of the plate appearing a little later in *Les dons Merveilleux* in Vol. 1, Pl. 61 (Buc'hoz, 1781) – see Figure 7. Buc'hoz was clearly taking re-use to the extreme. The proper, and earliest citation … at the moment … is:

Helianthus mollis Buc'hoz, Hist. Univ. Règne Vég., Planches Vol. 9: Cent. 9, Dec. 7, Pl. III (1775), non 'Buc'hoz ex Lam. (1789: 85 – an isonym), nec Willd. (1803: 2240) [= *Helianthus tuberosus* L.]. This is considered to have been validly published since the plate is accompanied by an analysis (in the bottom righthand corner of the plate), thus complying with Art. 38.7, 38.8 and 38.9 of the present Code (Turland et al., 2018).

[Note: in Kew's unique copy of *Herbier colorié de l'Amerique* (Buc'hoz, 1783), there is a manuscript memo by Sprague. Paraphrasing Sprague's comments, he noted 'Buc'hoz was stigmatized in Pritzel's *Thesarus*, ed. 2, 46, (Pritzel, 1872: 46) as a most wretched compiler of innumerable works. … This verdict has been fully confirmed by examination of the Kew copy of the *Herbier colorié'*. Thomas Archibald Sprague (Edinburgh, 7th October 1877 – Cheltenham, 22nd October 1958) went on to list numerous plates taken from Buc'hoz's publications, and was damning about the 'inferior coloured copies of plates' in earlier works, as well as the 'atrocious figure of *Fothergilla Gardeni* (no. 2) … which had appeared in at least two earlier works of his own, as well as others copied from works by other authors' (listing three examples taken from much earlier works). In March 1934 Sprague provided this well-reasoned, and quite damning, memo to the London booksellers Bernard Quaritch Ltd., in March 1934., which had possession of the copy that Sprague had been asked to examine. He noted that Quaritch's copy had 15 plates that were lacking in the Kew copy.]

According to Sweet (1826: 236), *Helianthus mollis* appeared in cultivation in 1805, although Sweet's source was not provided, and it is more than probable that Sweet was unaware of much earlier introductions into Europe (that had also most certainly arrived in Britain late in the eighteenth century).

It is perhaps worth noting that *Parthenium integrifolium* L. was recently illustrated in the *Magazine* (Hind & King, 2023 [2024]) and, whilst several references to illustrations were provided, it came as a surprise working through Buc'hoz's many publications that the *Histoire Universelle* … Planches Tom. 8, Cent. 8, Decad. 8, Pl. I (Buc'hoz, 1775) provided the earliest illustration of the species. This original plate (one of several in this volume) is subscripted as 'Fessard. Sculp.' The Fessard in question is likely to have been Étienne Fessard (1714–1777), as he worked for some 20 years for Buc'hoz, 'excelling in this type of engraving' (Buc'hoz, 1775: 7–8 – in the *Preface* of volume 1 of the *Discours* of *Histoire Universelle* …). It is also a plate later copied in *Les Dons Merveilleux* … Vol. 1, Pl. XLVI, as 'La Ptarmique de Virginie à feuilles d'Aunée' (Buc'hoz, 1783).

Now probably unknown to many, Pierre-Joseph Buc'hoz (Metz, 27th January 1731 – Paris, 30th January 1807), whilst apparently a prolific author, was also a lawyer, physician, mineralogist, naturalist, compiler, and quite clearly a serial plagiariser of his own works. Perhaps at times he was misunderstood, and given little credit for some of his works. These were considerable, with various estimates of between 300 and 500 publications to his name (see de Bure, 1797 – a partial listing in a sale of his library; Peignot, 1812 – with the comment '*Quel bagage pour aller à*



FIGURE 6 *Helianthus mollis* Buc'hoz. Reproduced from *Histoire Universelle du règne végétal* … Vol. 9, Cent. 9, Dec. 7, Pl. III. (Buc'hoz, 1775). Note: The lithographer/engraver 'Dupin filius' was Jean Victor Dupin of Paris, son of Pierre Dupin 'the Elder'.



FIGURE 7 *Helianthus mollis* Buc'hoz. Reproduced from Planche LXI of volume 1 of *Les Dons Merveilleux …* (Buc'hoz, 1781). Note: A further stem has been added to a copy of the original plate; it is a coarse reproduction both in terms of the plate's detail as well as the colour, which is wholly inaccurate. Details of the engraver have been removed, as have the indications of the plate details used in *Histoire Universelle du règne végétal …*; a double-ruled frame and title have been added, together with the plate number in *Les Dons Merveilleux …*



FIGURE 8 *Helianthus mollis* Buc'hoz. Reproduced from Pl. LI (Kew copy), appearing in *Herbier colorié de l'Amerique* … (Buc'hoz, 1783). Note: This is perhaps the coarsest reproduction of the three and a duplicate of that appearing in *Les Dons Merveilleux* …

l'immortalité!'; Begin, 1829; Pritzel, 1872; Colin, 2012). He also had an apparent free hand in obtaining plates from the Bibliotheque National de France, Paris, which he 'stole' (and reproduced) without giving credit to previous authors or artists and engravers. He was widely criticized in the literature of the day, and by many subsequent authors, but clearly had the protection of several of his patrons prior to the end of the *Ancien Régime* (= Old Regime). However, a significant portion of his output was novel, sometimes ahead of its time and, without doubt, mostly of '*ouvrages des titres pompeux …*' (Begin, 1829: 212), of which I shall comment further – see Hind (2025[2026]).

The last tribe to be treated in this special issue is the Eupatorieae. It is one of the medium-sized tribes of the family, with some 2200 species in over 185 genera (Hind, 2006, 2007; Hind & Robinson, 2006 [2007]). The tribe is best represented in the North American Prairies by several species of *Eupatorium* L. and the spectacular, and somewhat distinctive form of, *Liatris* Gaertn. ex Schreb., with its characteristic spiciform inflorescences.

In this issue, two species of *Eupatorium* are illustrated – *Eupatorium maculatum* L. (Spotted Joe-Pye weed, Spotted Boneset) (Hind & Langhorne, 2025a [2026a]) and *E. hyssopifolium* L. (Hyssop-leaved Boneset) (Hind & Langhorne, 2025b [2026b]). The former is sometimes met with under the synonym *Eutrochium maculatum* (L.) E.E. Lamont, or even *Eupatoriadelphus maculatus* (L.) R.M. King & Robinson (1987: 64–67) eventually reconsidered the use of their concept of *Eupatoriadelphus* R.M. King & H. Rob. (King & Robinson, 1970: 431) and subsequently included both *Eutrochium* Raf. and *Eupatoriadelphus* in the synonymy of *Eupatorium*. This is something concurred with by Hind (2006) and Hind & Robinson (2006 [2007]: 528–529 – albeit with limited synonymy). The species falling within the concept of '*Eupatorium* Ser. I. *Imbricata* §4. *Verticillata* [sic!]' of de Candolle (de Candolle, 1836: 151) originally included five species, grouped on the basis of being herbaceous perennials possessing 5–10 florets per capitulum, imbricate oblong phyllaries, and whorls of three or four (or five) leaves. Although augmented by detail, that concept was essentially diagnostic for King & Robinson's *Eupatoriadelphus* (which included most of de Candolle's species), and included Rafinesque's all too brief diagnostic concept of *Eutrochium* (Rafinesque, 1838: 78; see also Hind & Langhorne, 2025a [2026a] in this issue). Widely cited as '*Eupatorium* sect. *Verticillata* [sic!] DC.' (see Whittemore, 1987; Lamont, 1995, 2006: 474 – in synonymy), de Candolle's 'sectional' rank was not validly published, since it was misplaced under the higher ranked 'Ser. I. *Imbricata'* within *Eupatorium* (see Turland et al., 2018: Art. 37.6).

Eupatorium maculatum, a large perennial rhizomatous herb, is a useful plant for specimen planting, but because of its size is probably best sited at the back of borders or in the centre of an island bed. Its preference for full sun, and liking for moister soils, should help choose associated plants, especially if contrasts with the leafy portion of the plant and the large pink corolla'd corymbose inflorescences are considered. Taller contrast, with some yellow-flowered *Helianthus* spp. (Sunflowers), or slightly shorter pink- or purple- rayed *Echinacea* spp. (the Purple Coneflowers), might well be contemplated, especially if a Compositae-biassed planting is the aim.

Eupatorium hyssopifolium, a medium-height rhizomatous herb, is so much more useful in mixed-planting borders or beds of plants of similar height, and its white corollas useful in mixes of most other colours. Its much more open inflorescences provide an interesting contrast to single-headed purple- or pink- rayed plants such as *Echinacea* spp., but would also work if planted with several yellow-flowered *Solidago* spp. (e.g. *S. nemoralis* Aiton – Hind & Lambkin, 2023b [2024b]) or *Oligoneuron* spp. (both called Goldenrods).

Liatris pycnostachya Michx. is the final plant portrait in this special issue and is by far and away the tallest and most floriferous species in the genus. At up to 1.8 m tall, with nearly half that height consisting of the spiciform inflorescence, with dozens of capitula opening basipetally (from the top down) it can be impressive in its own right, especially so in mass plantings, where the plants can help support each other (rather than adding too many plant supports). The vegetative stems look more like one of the Horsetails, or even small versions of *Helianthus salicifolius* A. Dietr. (see

Hind & Smith, 2018), before the inflorescence starts to develop. It is later flowering than most other species in the genus (e.g. *L. spicata* (L.) Martyn – Sims, 1811; or *L. scariosa* (L.) Martyn – Sims, 1815), so plantings should bear this in mind, perhaps choosing contrasts with similar height grasses, or themed Compositae plantings with contrasting *Solidago* spp. (GOLDENRODS), or mid-height *Helianthus* spp., or *Coreopsis tripteris* L. (the TALL COREOPSIS).

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Buc'hoz, P.-J. (1779–1783)[probably 1783]. *Les Dons Merveilleux et diversement coloriés de la nature dans la Règne Végétal bou Collection de plantes precieusement coloriés, pour servir a l'intelligence de l'Histoire générale et aeconomique des 3 regnes, et formant suite a la Collection des Fleurs curieuses et enlumiées, qu'on cultive tant dans les Jardins de la Chine, que dans ceux de l'Europe*. [Chez l'auteur] Paris. [Note: one of the copies on the Gallica website {https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k15272639?rk=42918;4} shows an undated title page, but with 'Tom. 2.' lightly pencilled beneath, the other has nothing to indicate it is volume one; neither volume is dated. Note: it is

in this work, on page CL, that *Victoria Borbonica* appears – a nom. inval. However, the plate only has 'Pl.' the rest removed/scratched off, just as in all of the remaining plates, although some have been pencilled in, but certainly not all, others are in upper case Roman numerals. This suggests that some of the plates have come from yet an/-other work/s. The Table des planches in volume 2 clearly lists all of the plates. Volume 1 contains the plates Pl. I to XCIX, and ends with the 'Explication des planches', but this is clearly not for this work, but for the earlier '*Herbier, ou collection des plantes médicinales de la Chine* …', q.v. This raises an element of doubt as to when the two works were published.]

Buc'hoz, P.-J. (1783 & 1785). *Le Jardin d'Eden*, le paradis terrestre renouvellé dans le Jardin de la Reine à Trianon ou collections des plantes le plus rares, qui se trouvent dans les deux Hémispheres. Pour servir à l'intelligence del'histoire générale a oeconomique des 3 Règnes et faisant le supplément de la Collection précieuse et coloriée des fleurs qui se cultivent tant dans les Jardins de la Chine que dans ceux de l'Europe et des dons merveilleux et diversement coloriés de la nature dans le Règne Végétal par M. Buchoz, auteur de differens ouvrages d'Histoire naturelle. Volume 1. Plates I – C. [Chez l'Auteur] Paris. https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k15274311/f7.item. Volume 2. Plates CI – CC https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1527433v [Note: in volume 2 the second page of the 'Explication des planches …' notes that the volume was 'Fini de graver et imprimer en 1785.', although the title page (of Vol. 2) is clearly marked 1783. Stafleu & Cowan (1976: 395) provided an entry for this work but I think the dates provided are in error, having most probably relied solely upon the title page of volume 2, not having read the 'Explication …'.]

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de Bure, G. (1797). *Catalogue des ouvrages composés par le Cit. Buc'hoz;* dont la Vent se fera le 7 Frimaire l'an VI, (le Lundi 27 Novembre 1797 v. st.), à quatre heures de relevée, en l'Appartement du Citoyen Buc'hoz, rue Hautefeuille, N°. 26. Chez Guillaume De Bure, Paris.

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