

CURTIS'S  
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE,

COMPRISING THE

Plants of the Royal Gardens of Kew,

AND

OF OTHER BOTANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN;

WITH SUITABLE DESCRIPTIONS;

BY

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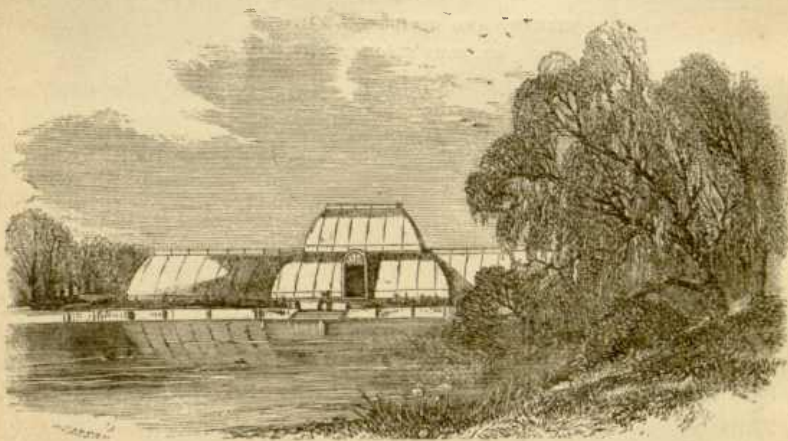
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VOL. XXXIX.

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(Or Vol. CIX. of the Whole Work.)



"Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,  
Why do ye fall so fast?  
Your date is not so past,  
But you may stay here yet a while  
To blush and gently smile."—HERRICK.

LONDON :

L. REEVE & CO., 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1883.

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Mo. Bot. Garden,

1887.



M.S. del. J.N. Pitch. lith.

Vincent Brooks, Day & Son Imp.

TAB. 6703.

CAMPANULA JACOBÆA.

*Native of the Cape de Verd Islands.*

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Nat. Ord. CAMPANULACEÆ.—Tribe CAMPANULÆÆ.

Genus CAMPANULA, *Linn.*; (*Benth. et Hook. f. Gen. Pl. vol. ii. p. 561.*)

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CAMPANULA (Medium) *Jacobæa*; fruticulosa, strigoso-hirta, caule noduloso lignescente cavo, ramis diffusis herbaceis foliosis, foliis oblongis v. ovato-oblongis obovato-spathulatisve obtusis v. subacutis supremis  $\frac{1}{2}$ -amplexicaulibus, calycis tubo brevi cyathiformi laciniis anguste lanceolatis strigoso-ciliatis, corolla campanulata æquali calycis laciniis 3-plo longiore, filamentis plano-filiformibus basi dilatatis fere glaberrimis, capsula depressa seminibus ovatis.

*C. jacobæa*, *Chr. Sm. in Tuck. Voy. p. 251; Webb in Hook. Niger Fl. p. 148, t. 12, icon in Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 772, iterata.*

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As coming from a comparatively low level, in a thoroughly tropical and indeed a very hot archipelago, *Campanula Jacobæa* forms a remarkable exception to the rule that the genus to which it belongs is eminently one of temperate and, indeed, cold latitudes. It is certainly one of the last vegetable forms that might be expected to occur in the torrid and generally arid Cape de Verd Islands, in lat.  $15^{\circ}$  N., and which forms geographically an insular continuation of the Saharan region. In this, as in other respects of its botany, the Cape de Verd Islands display an affinity with the Floras of the temperate Atlantic Islands to the northward of them (Canaries, Madeira, and Azores), which is totally out of harmony with their physical conditions, and thus affords one of the strongest proofs known of a previous land-connexion, whose effects on the Flora have not been obliterated by subsequent geographical segregation. The late Mr. P. B. Webb, who published the first Florale of the Cape de Verds, founded principally on the collections made by Christian Smith in 1816, by myself in 1839, and by Vogel in 1841, and which appeared in the "Niger Flora," states that nearly one-fifth of the species then known belong to Canarian genera or forms, only a tenth to the Arabo-

JULY 1st, 1883,



Nubian, and a twelfth to the forms of the Mediterranean region. Amongst these forms common to the temperate Atlantic Islands the *Campanulaceæ* hold a most conspicuous place, as instanced by the beautiful *Campanula Vidalii* (Plate 4748) being peculiar to one spot in the Azores Islands; *Musschia aurea* (Plate 6556), and *M. Wollastoni* (Plate 5606), being both confined to Madeira; and *Canarina Campanula* (Plate 444) being restricted to the Canary Islands. Nor is this continuity of vegetable affinities confined to the *Campanulaceæ*; it extends to *Compositæ*, *Cruciferae*, and other conspicuous Orders.

*Campanula Jacobæa* is a rather common Cape de Verd plant, inhabiting S. Nicolas, Brava, S. Antonio, S. Vincent, and S. Jago, in which last I gathered it (in 1839) on arid rocks about 2000 feet above the sea-level. It was introduced into cultivation by our valued correspondent, Max Leichtlin, who communicated seeds to Kew, which produced (in a cold frame) the flowering specimen here figured in March of this year. The flowers in a native state vary in colour from pale greenish-yellow to a deep blue; those that were produced at Kew were of the colour represented in the flower at the side of the Plate.

DESCR. An undershrub, two to three feet high; stem below woody, hollow, gnarled, brittle; branches green, angular, rather soft, leafy; all parts, except the corolla, hispid with white spreading hairs. *Leaves* one and a half to two and a half inches long, sessile or subsessile, oblong ovate or obovate-oblong, obtuse or subacute, narrowed at the base; upper cordate, half-amplexicaul. *Flowers* axillary on curved pedicels two to three inches long, nodding or drooping. *Calyx-tube* very small; segments one-half to two-thirds of an inch long, erect, narrowly lanceolate, margins at the base reflexed, sinus sometimes produced backward into an auricle. *Corolla* campanulate, one to one and a half inches long, deep blue or pale greenish, lobes very short and broad. *Filaments* slender, dilated and slightly hairy at the base. *Style* pubescent.—*J. D. H.*

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Fig. 1, Flower from a native specimen; 2, and 3, stamens; 4, pistil:—all but fig. 1 enlarged.