

FLOWERS OF THE FIELD AND FOREST.

Zouch, at Hackney, near London. He was subsequently appointed botanist and physician to King James the First. He was the author of several voluminous works on botany, all of which were profusely illustrated. He projected a vast botanical cyclopædia and prepared a portion of it, which was edited and published half a century after his death by Parkinson. It is said that the idea of natural families among plants may be found in Lobel's works.

"The illustrations of Lobel's works can scarcely be recognized now as belonging to the plants for which they were intended." And, in the light of this fact, "it is amusing," says Prof. Moehan, "to find Lobel complaining that the cuts illustrating the work of his predecessor, Mathioli, are so unlike nature, that he thinks this early author must have drawn his pictures in many cases from his imagination."

One may judge of the estimation in which he and his works were held by later botanists, by the fact that it was nearly a century after his death that Plumier named for him this important and interesting genus of plants. We first hear of the Cardinal-flower in Parkinson's "Herbel," published in England about 1630. He says that he had the root of the plant from France, it having been sent over from the New World by the French who had settled in Canada. It is therefore probable that our Cardinal-flower was among the earliest of our native plants to be sent to the Old World, and to receive the admiring attention of botanists there. It no doubt got its popular name in France, as Parkinson seems to say, a name which we can easily suppose was suggested by the resemblance of its brilliant color to the scarlet hat and cassock of a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. Parkinson calls it "a very brave" plant, referring,