

BONPLAND'S "DESCRIPTION DES PLANTES RARES CULTIVEES A MALMAISON ET A NAVARRE"

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AFTER the death of Etienne Pierre Ventenat in 1808 the Empress Josephine charged Aimé Jacques Alexandre Goujaud Bonpland (1773–1858)¹ with the management of her Malmaison estate near Paris and the description of its rare plants. In 1810, the Navarre estate near Evreux in Normandy was added to his charge. This had belonged in the fourteenth century to Jeanne de France, Reine de Navarre and Comtesse d'Evreux; after Josephine's repudiation by Napoleon in December 1809 it became her chief residence and she set out to create here a garden of rare and beautiful plants such as had been her joy at Malmaison. Pierre Joseph Redouté continued to paint them for her and Bonpland's "Description des Plantes rares cultivées à Malmaison et à Navarre" (folio, Paris) is a sequel to Ventenat's "Jardin de la Malmaison" (2 vols., folio; Paris, 1803–1805).² Both are beautifully illustrated by Redouté. The title-page of Bonpland's book bears the date '1813' but its publication neither began nor ended in that year. References to it in contemporary periodicals show that it

¹See "Aimé Bonpland, Médecin et Naturaliste, Explorateur de l'Amérique du Sud; sa Vie, son Oeuvre, sa Correspondence" (xcvi + 300 pages; Paris, c. 1906) for an account of Bonpland's extraordinarily varied and adventurous career. He was born at La Rochelle, France, in 1773 and died at Restauracion on the Argentine-Brazil frontier in 1858, having settled in South America after the fall of Napoleon. According to Hamy, the family name dating back to the sixteenth century was Goujaud and the name of Bonplant, later Bonpland, was not adopted until about 1778 by Aimé's father, Simon Jacques Goujaud, upon whom it had originally been bestowed as a nickname in allusion to the fact that his father had planted a "bon plant de la vigne" upon the date of his birth:—"Michel Goujaud-Levasseur faisait planter de la vigne . . . lorsqu'on vint lui annoncer la naissance de son deuxième fils Simon-Jacques. Il se serait alors écrié tout joyeux: 'Dieu soit loué! voila un bon plant! Et pour célébrer la naissance de ce fils, il mit en terre un sarment qui, distingué de tous les autres, fut le bon plant de la vigne. Pour faire allusion à cet incident on désigna dans la famille Simon-Jacques sous le nom de *Bonplant* qui lui resta."

The dates of publication of Humboldt and Bonpland, "Voyage aux Régions équinoxiales, Botanique" (Paris, 1805–34) are given by C. D. Sherborn and B. B. Woodward in Jour. Bot. **39**: 202–205 (1901), and by J. H. Barnhart in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club **29**: 585–598 (1902) and Jour. Bot. **42**: 153–156 (1904). For "Humboldt and Bonpland's Mexican Itinerary" see T. A. Sprague in Kew Bull. **1924**, pp. 20–27, with map; for "Humboldt and Bonpland's Itinerary in Venezuela" see N. Y. Sandwith in Kew Bull. **1925**, pp. 295–310; for "Humboldt and Bonpland's Itinerary in Colombia" see T. A. Sprague in Kew Bull. **1926**, pp. 23–30; these three papers are of great value in fixing the type-localities of species based upon specimens of Humboldt and Bonpland's collecting.

²Of Ventenat's "Jardin de la Malmaison," tt. 1–30 were published in 1803, tt. 31–78 in 1804, tt. 79–84 in Dec. 1804 or Jan. 1805, tt. 85–120 in 1805; for fuller details see Stearn in Jour. Soc. Bibl. Nat. Hist. **1**: 200–201 (1939).

appeared in 11 livraisons (parts) between 1812 and 1817; these notices state the number of plates and sheets of text contained in each part, and the plate- and page-numbers given below have accordingly been deduced from these:—

B.F. = Bibliographie de France (Paris); F.T.G. = Fortsetzung des Allgemeinen Deutschen Garten-Magazins (Weimar); G.A. = Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen (Göttingen); J.L.F. = Journal général de la Litterature de France (Paris).

Livr. 1, pp. 1-16, tt. 1-6	1812 (Nov. or Dec.)	B. F. 1 : 809 (25 Dec. 1812); J. L. F. 16 : 4 (1813).
Livr. 2, pp. 17-32, tt. 7-12	1813 (Aug. or Sept.)	B. F. 2 : 406 (24 Sept. 1813); G. A. 1814 . 2 : 1185 (1814).
Livr. 3, pp. 33-48, tt. 13-18	1814 (Jan.)	B. F. 3 : 26 (28 Jan. 1814).
Livr. 4, pp. 49-60, tt. 19-24	1814 (Nov. or Dec.)	B. F. 3 : 396 (17 Dec. 1814); J. L. F. 18 : 2 (1815); F. T. G. 1 : 212 (1815).
Livr. 5, pp. 61-76, tt. 25-30	1815 (April or May)	B. F. 4 : 225 (20 May 1815); J. L. F. 18 : 164 (1815).
Livr. 6, pp. 77-88, tt. 31-36	1815 (June or July)	B. F. 4 : 316 (22 July 1815); J. L. F. 18 : 227 (1815); F. T. G. 2 : 39 (1816).
Livr. 7, pp. 89-100, tt. 37-42	1816 (June or July)	B. F. 5 : 313 (20 July 1816); J. L. F. 19 : 226 (1816).
Livr. 8, pp. 101-120, tt. 43-48	1816 (Aug. or Sept.)	B. F. 5 : 394 (14 Sept. 1816); J. L. F. 19 : 290 (1816); F. T. G. 2 : 149 (1818).
Livr. 9, pp. 121-144, tt. 49-54	1816 (Oct. or Nov.)	B. F. 5 : 505 (23 Nov. 1816); J. L. F. 20 : 2 (1817).
Livr. 10, pp. 145-152, tt. 55-60	1816 (Nov. or Dec.)	B. F. 5 : 553 (21 Dec. 1816); J. L. F. 20 : 36 (1817).
Livr. 11, pp. 153-157, tt. 61-64	1817 (Mar.-April)	B. F. 6 : 202 (12 April 1817); F. T. G. 2 : 152 (1818).

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