

## Selection of Photos

For high resolution images please contact Kate Longhurst – E. [kate@linnean.org](mailto:kate@linnean.org) T. +44 (0)20 7434 4479



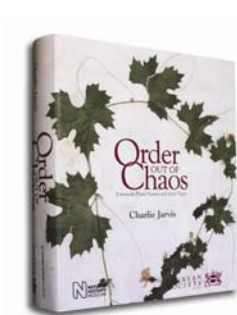
Dr Charlie Jarvis, author of  
*Order out of Chaos*  
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Linnaeus' own annotated copy  
of the first volume of  
*Species Plantarum* (1753)  
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Part of Linnaeus' herbarium and library  
at the Linnean Society of London  
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*Order out of Chaos*  
*Linnaean plant names and their types*  
by Charlie Jarvis  
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This plant was acquired in South Africa and given to Linnaeus by Carl Gustav Ekeberg (1716-1784). This specimen is the chosen type of *Gnaphalium eximium* L. (= *Syncarpha eximia* (L.) B. Nord.), its common name being Giant Cudweed. Ekeberg was a captain in the Swedish East India Company; he wrote books of his travels, and made several journeys to East India and China. It was Ekeberg who brought Linnaeus a tea plant in 1762 which Linnaeus succeeded in cultivating in 1765, in an attempt to save the expense of importing tea to Sweden.

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This original Linnaean specimen shows the chosen type of *Cheiranthus incanus* L. (= *Matthiola incana* (L.) R. Br.) and is kept in the Linnaean Herbarium at the Linnean Society of London. Linnaeus named the genus *Matthiola* after Pietro Andrea Gregorio Mattioli (1501-1577), an Italian doctor and naturalist with a great interest in medicinal plants, and whose books Linnaeus consulted during his own botanical study.

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This is the chosen type specimen of *Delphinium grandiflorum* L. in Linnaeus' herbarium (LINN). Also known as the Chinese Larkspur, or Blue Butterfly Larkspur, this pressed specimen has been preserved very well and is kept in the Linnaean Herbarium in Piccadilly, London. Delphiniums are renowned for keeping their vibrant pigments very well – this one is over 200 years old and is still extraordinarily striking.

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The specimen shown is of the genus that Linnaeus named *Hasselquistia* to commemorate his apostle Fredrik Hasselquist (1722-1752). Hasselquist studied under Linnaeus at Uppsala University, and collected sought after specimens from Egypt, Asia Minor and Palestine. He sent them on to Linnaeus for study, though his health failed him on the return journey and he sadly died before reaching home. This material (348.2 LINN) is the chosen type of *Hasselquistia aegyptiaca* L.

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The chosen type specimen of *Passiflora caerulea* L. is annotated by Linnaeus with both the specific epithet and the associated *Species Plantarum* number (i.e. "22") from the 1753 edition, indicating that it was in Linnaeus' possession by 1753. It is also known as the blue passion flower, and is native to southern Brazil and Argentina. Over time the blue pigment at the centre of these flowers has disappeared, making them appear almost yellow.

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The Treasure Flower, a native of South Africa was named *Gorteria rigens* by Linnaeus, but is now known by the name *Gazania rigens* (L.) Gaertn. The Linnean Society of London looks after Linnaeus' herbarium or collection of dried plants.

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