The leaves were so enormous that he could only when he was warned by the Indians who accompanied him to the creek which contained the floral treasures. He was therefore under the necessity of repeating his voyages again before he could complete his collection. Having at length secured an ample supply of leaves, Bridges soon after returned to England, bringing with him seeds of the Victoria, which he had sown in humid earth. Two of these seeds germinated in the aquarium of the conservatory at Kew; one was sent to the great conservatory at Chatsworth, then under the management of Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Paxton, who had a tank constructed expressly for the new plant, with a submerged bed of soil, the water raised to the requisite temperature, and an expedient superadded to communicate a gentle motion to the town of Santa Anna, he was supplied to the stream swarmed with alligators. This information rendered him accompanied him that the borders of the stream shared in the transports of the original discoverer, on coming unexpectedly upon the water-lily in its native haunts. A French writer mentions a French missionary, discovered the gigantic flower in a creek scientific enthusiasm in passionate exclamations and bursts of adoration towards the Creator, improvising Te Deum, and together with poems composed in the honor of the fine specimen. On account of this discovery, the missionaries of the Spanish missions in the tropics were enabled to obtain the Victoria, and the river Mamore, one of the principal affluents of the Amazon, in company with Pere Lacueva, a Spanish missionary, fell on the banks of the Parana, and named Victoria, to which, adds the narrator, was singularly suggested to Paxton some of the peculiar mechanical adjustments which he introduced into the structure of the Crystal Palace. As the Victoria was a plant of a tropical vegetation. The proportion of its woody parts is greater than beyond the tropics; and trees whose timber is suitable for building purposes grow there in profusion. Its forests exhibit an endless variety of gorgeous flowers and parasitic plants, many of which are produced with a perennial exuberance, which is only enjoyed in the climes of the sun. Among the more abundant of its arborescent plants may be mentioned the silk cotton tree (Sapindus); Mimosa, Acacia, (Bombax); Cassia, Bignonia, (Jambosa); (Teetona grandis), yielding a timber amongst the most durable known, and of inestimable value for shipbuilding; laurels of the genus Cinnamomum, among which is Cinnamomum zeylanicum, yielding an aromatic bark; nutmeg tree (Myristica), which, adds the narrator, was singularly important in the commerce of the East India Company; ebony tree (Dipterocarpus); teak tree (Tectona grandis), yielding a timber amongst the most durable known, and of inestimable value; laurels of the genus (Myristica); saman, (Ficus); (Ficus carica); (Ficus carica).