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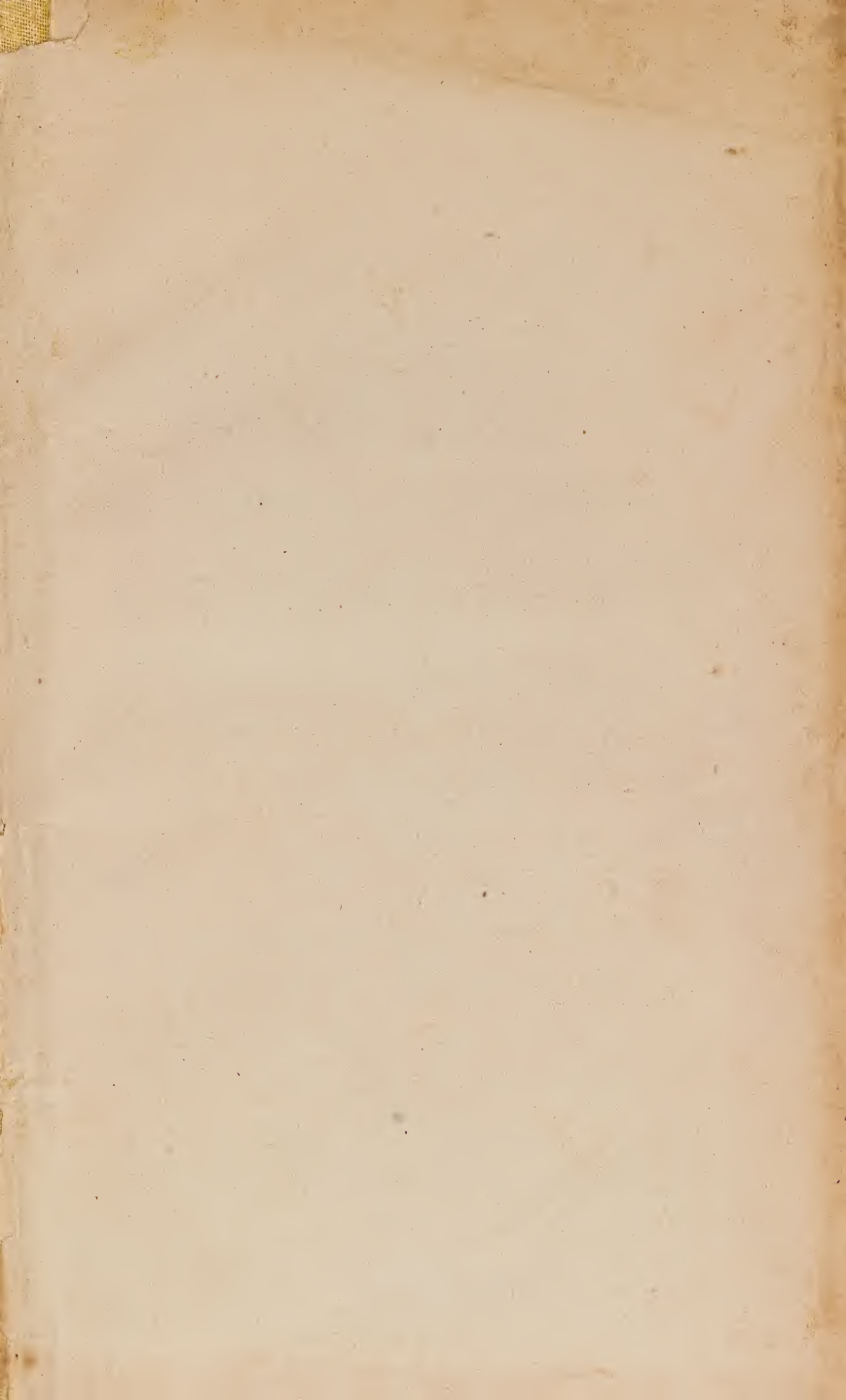
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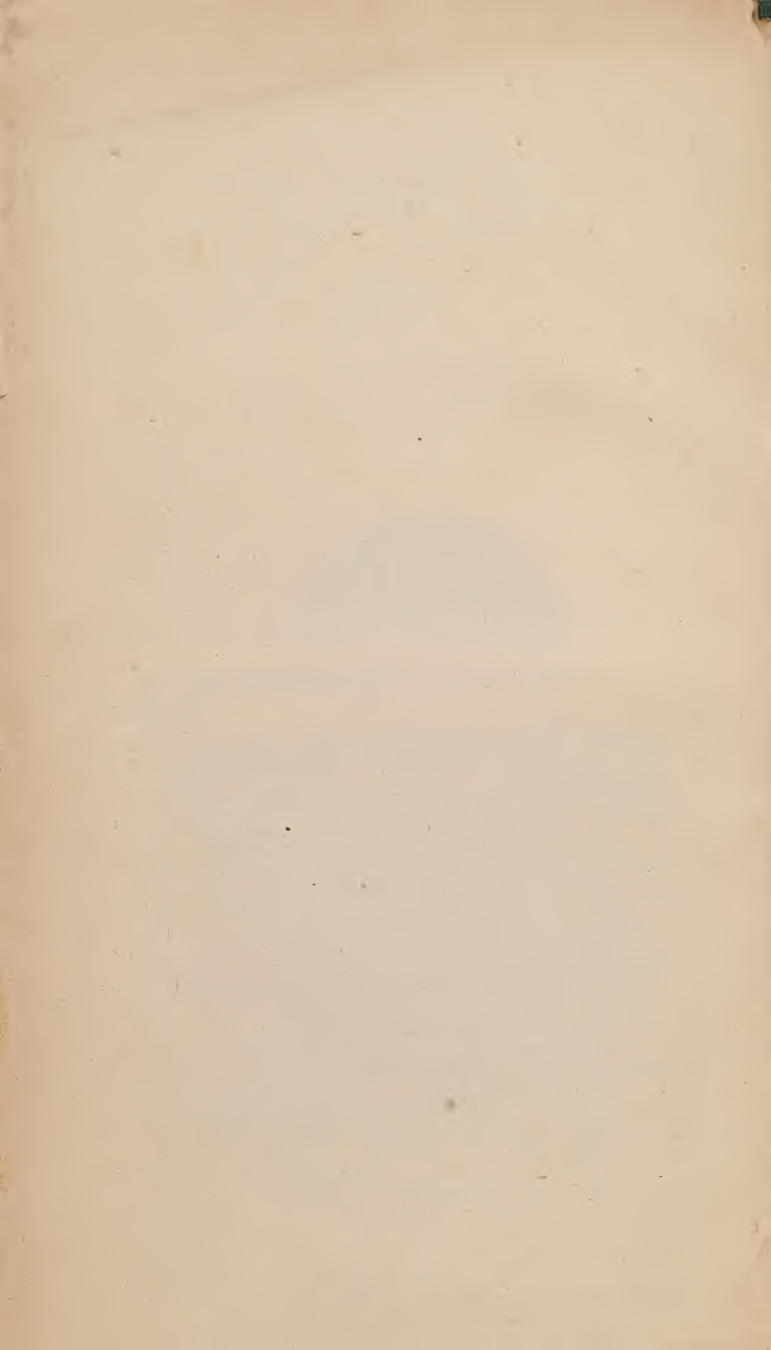


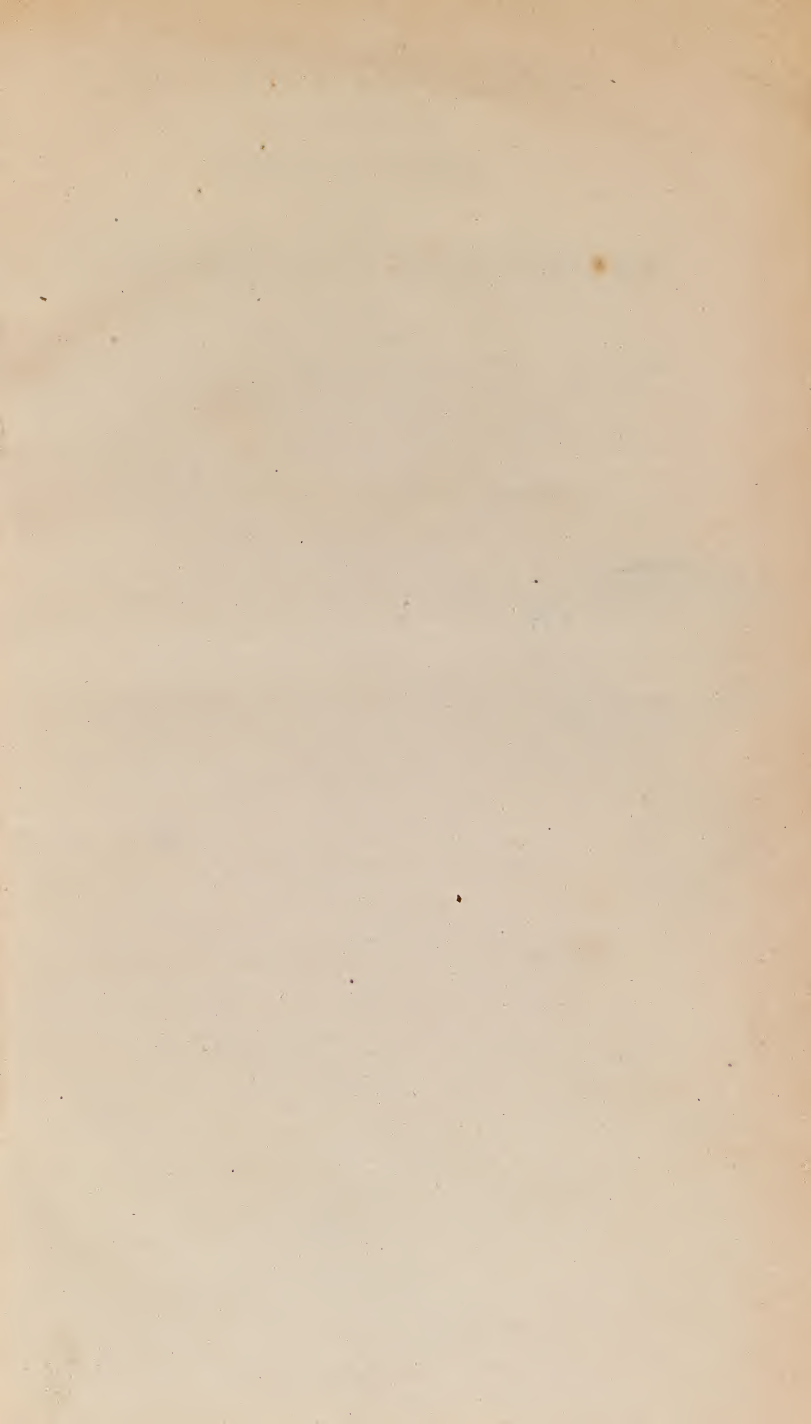
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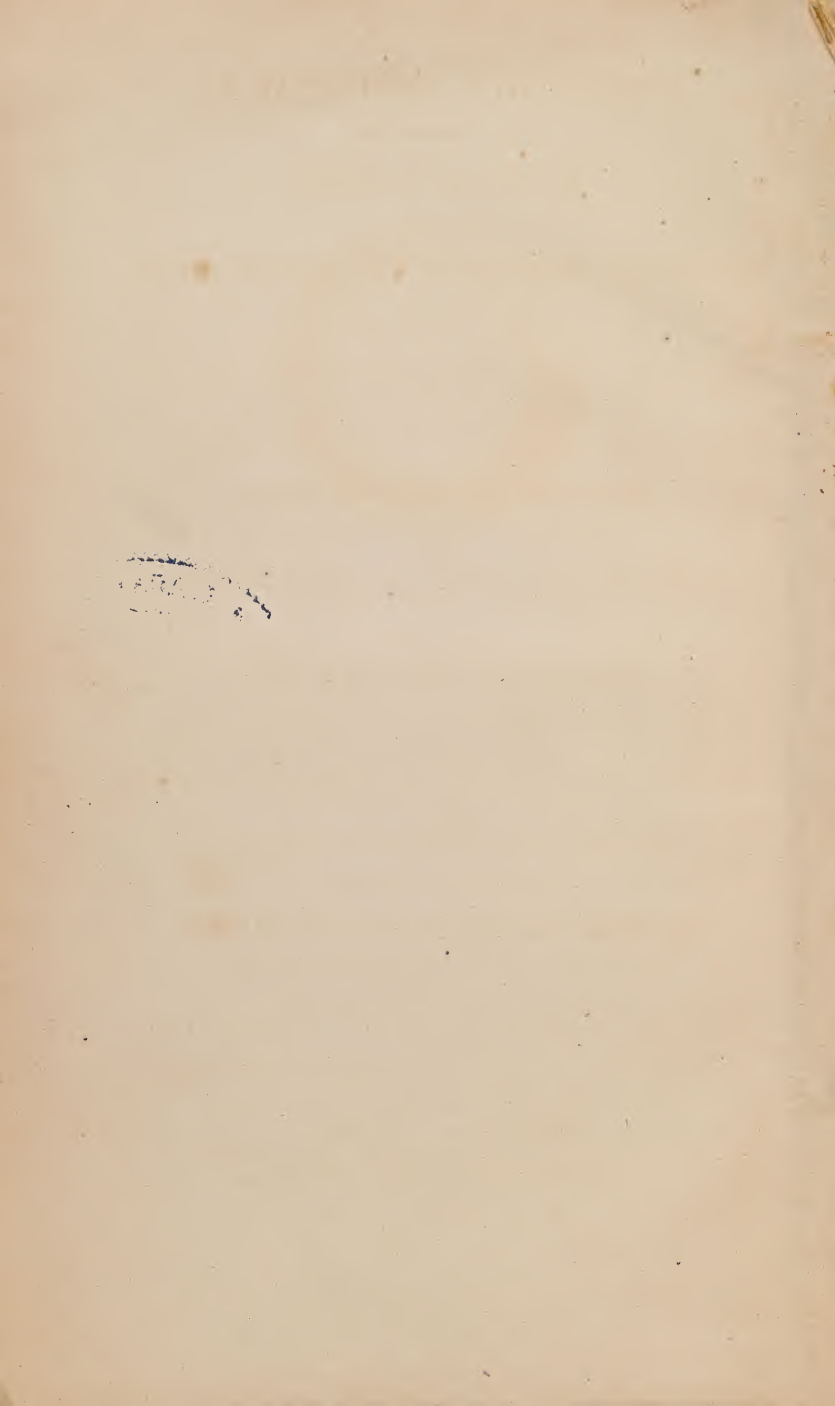
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# PRINCIPIA BOTANICA:

Or, a Concise and Easy

## INTRODUCTION

TO THE

# SEXUAL BOTANY OF LINNÆUS.

Containing

THE GENERA ;  
THEIR MODE OF GROWTH (AS TREE, SHRUB, OR HERB);  
THE KNOWN NUMBER OF SPECIES TO EACH GENUS;  
WHERE PRINCIPALLY NATIVE; AND  
THE NUMBER INDIGENOUS TO THE BRITISH ISLES :

Arranged in a Tabular Form,

UNDER EACH CLASS AND ORDER;

And

DIGESTED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER SEVERAL  
GENERIC DISTINCTIONS.

Together with

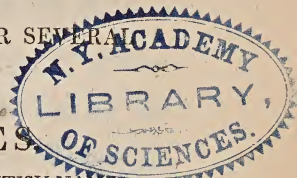
## THREE INDEXES

- I. Of the LINNÆAN GENERA accented, with the BRITISH NAMES.
- II. Of such TRIVIAL NAMES as were the GENERA of OLD AUTHORS.
- III. Of the BRITISH NAMES, with the LINNÆAN GENERA ; to which  
are added the SPECIFIC NAMES.

ALSO

A TABLE OF VEGETABLE DRUGS,

NOT IN THE INDEXES.



LIBRARY  
NEW YORK  
BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

**The Third Edition, corrected and enlarged,**

*With many curious and useful additional Notes.*

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And he spake of Trees, from the Cedar that groweth in Lebanon, even unto  
the Hyssop that springeth out of the wall..... I. KINGS, iv. 33.

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*Printed and sold by M. Hage.*

Sold also by Messrs. LONGMAN, HURST, REES, and ORME,  
Paternoster Row, LONDON, and all other Booksellers.

1810.

*Darwin R.W.*

+QK92

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1810

IN THE CITY OF ...

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TO  
ROBERT WARING DARWIN,

M. D. & F. R. S.

*As the Science of BOTANY has always been intimately connected with the Science of MEDICINE, I make no Apology for taking the Liberty of addressing this third Edition of the PRINCIPIA BOTANICA to one so eminent in his Profession. It also indicates a just Tribute to his Abilities and Merit; and a sincere Testimony of the high Esteem and Regard of his truly affectionate Uncle,*

*Robert Waring Darwin.*



## PREFACE.

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IT may seem unnecessary to attempt an introduction to BOTANY, after so laborious and established a performance as that of Mr. Lee; but as that work is very diffuse, and more proper for an adept in the science, than a young student; it was thought a more easy way of inculcating the first principles might be adopted on a *less* scale; and by confining the necessary matter to each respective head, the whole might be so contracted as to give a general idea of the system at one view; and the mind not left at large to expatiate over an unbounded prospect, which frequently creates confusion, and ends in disgust.

Another reason also occurred to render this attempt necessary; that the price might be so

## PREFACE.

low, as not to deter those in less affluent circumstances from entering into the paths of Nature ; and therefore the plates of the several parts of the fructification, the forms of the leaves, &c. (which may be seen in every larger publication of Botany) are omitted ; as are also the several tables of scientific terms, which, as far as is necessary, will be easily acquired in a further progress.\*

By these means it is hoped to encourage a more extensive inquiry into the science ; for nothing is more pleasing and instructive to the human mind than to contemplate the harmony of Creation, as nothing more strongly evinces the existence of a Supreme Cause.

It is impossible for the most laboured harangues, or the most subtle reasoning, to make

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\* Linnæus hath no good plates to explain his system, but if thought necessary, plates may be seen in many of the English publications on Botany, and especially in Rose's Elements of Botany, which contain the principal parts of the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnæus ; and very proper to be perused, after a general idea of the system is obtained.

## PREFACE.

so deep and lasting impressions in the mind, as the works themselves ; and no part of Natural History is more inviting than the science of *Botany*, as the objects of it continually surround us, and present themselves before our eyes in the most beautiful attire ; many of them indeed leave us in Autumn, and go into Winter quarters, but, like the parting of friends, the pleasure is enhanced by our meeting again in the ensuing Spring : neither is any part of Natural History more useful for the most important purposes of life, as food, drink, raiment, &c. but what is still more valuable, *health* ; for it supplies us with a very essential part of the *Materia Medica*.

It is curious to observe the several ways Nature hath chosen for the protection of those plants she hath designed for particular purposes ; some she hath armed with thorns, prickles, or stings, as a defence against the larger animals ; others emit a viscous matter to annoy the voracious insect ; others are guarded with bitter, acrid, or narcotic juices ; she hath also given to plants and flowers agreeable and disagreeable odours, which are owing to the exha-

## PREFACE.

lation of their *essential oils* ;\* all intended as

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\* Oils of plants are obtained either by *expression*, where the oil is very copious, as in *rape*, *linseed*, &c. or by infusion,—and the oil extracted by distillation, or insolation ; by which latter methods the fine essential qualities of the plant are preserved, and are hence called *essential oils* (see note to *dyctamnus*) ; which may be divided into two classes according to their specific gravities ; some floating upon water, as *lavender*, *mint*, *marjoram*, *citron-peel*, *roses*, &c. ; others sinking to the bottom, as *cloves*, *cinnamon*, *sassafras*, &c.—Dr. Monro, in his Treatise on Chymistry, v. ii. p. 311, hath given the method of preparing the essential oil of roses, as it is done in the East Indies, called the *ottar of roses*.—Take a very large earthen or stone jar, or a large clean wooden vessel ; fill it with the leaves of the flowers of roses, very well picked, and freed from all seeds and stalks ; pour on them as much pure spring water as will cover them, and set the vessel in the sun in the morning at sun rise, and let it stand till the evening, then take it into the house for the night ; expose it in this manner for six or seven successive days, and at the end of the third or fourth day, a number of particles of a fine yellow oily matter will float on the surface, which in two or three days more will gather into a scum, which is the *ottar of roses* : this is taken up by some cotton, tied to the end of a piece of stick, and squeezed with the finger and thumb into a small phial, which is immediately well stopped ; and this is repeated for some successive evenings, or while any of this fine essential oil rises to the surface of the water.

This oil is said to be sold at a guinea a drop in the East Indies.

Trans. of the R. S. Edinb. vol. 2.

The monks of St. Mark's Convent at Florence, are said to make very good *ottar of roses* for about eight pounds sterling an ounce.

Smith's Tour on the Continent, printed 1793.

The word *ottar*, used by the Asiatics to express the *essence of roses*, is originally Arabic ; and signifies an aromatic odour or perfume in general.

## PREFACE.

weapons of defence against the depredations of a variety of animals, which would otherwise frustrate some higher intention.

Many of these plants, by the long experience of mankind, have already been converted into medicine, and other useful purposes; and by the diffusion of botanical science, it is hoped, in many others, the virtues which yet lie dormant will be awakened; and that those plants which are now ranked amongst destructive poisons, will gradually be reclaimed, and become a valuable acquisition to the science of medicine.

The analogy of plants as to their *virtues*, is well worth the enquiry of some able botanist, as the same virtues which are observed in a genus, do in a great measure run through all the species; and in some cases a whole order, and even a whole class, if *natural*, will have the same predominant virtue.\*

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\* Tournefort had a very easy method to discover the *acid* or *alkaline* quality of plants; he made use of a deep blue paper, which being moistened with the juice of the plant, shewed its quality; with an acid it becomes red, with an alkali, green.—A vegetable blue will

PREFACE.

It is hoped also some able enquirer into Nature, will think it worthy attention to investigate the analogy and connexion between *vegetables* and *minerals*; and whether there exists such a sensible analogy, that by inspecting the plants which grow naturally on the surface of any place, the quality of the *soil* may be discovered, as also the several sorts of minerals it may contain.\*

R. W. D.

Elston, }  
Notts. }

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in general turn red with acid (*indigo* is an exception, being soluble in acid; as is also the root of the *mercurialis perennis*, which, by exposure to the air, will frequently become a brilliant blue), hence we observe a red colour developed in vegetables, in which an acid continually acts, as in the leaves of *sorrel*, *vine*, &c.—Nicholson's translation of M. Chaptal's Elements of Chymistry, in 3 vols. printed 1791.

\* The *lichen calcarius* receives its name from its peculiarity in growing on lime stone rocks; that wherever that stone occurs amongst others, it may be distinguished by this plant growing upon it.

Dillon's Travels through Spain, printed 1782.

The *digitalis* and *arenaria* are found on sandy soils, and others are only found on boggy and marshy soils; as the *rubus chamæmoris* (cloud-berry), and the *vaccinum oxycoccos* (cranberry) are found on peat bogs.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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IN this Edition, the errors of the former are corrected; the number of *genera* is taken from the 8th edition of the *Genera Plantarum*, by Thaddæus Haenke, member of the Scientific Society at Prague, printed in 1791; which includes all the genera (amounting to 1683) discovered to that time, by Linnæus, Forster, Thunberg, L. Heritier, Swartius, Aiton, and others.—In this edition of the genera (and it is said by the instruction of Dr. Thunberg) four of the original classes of Linnæus are omitted, viz. *gynandria*, *monœcia*, *diœcia*, and *polygamia*; as also the *appendix*: And the several genera are incorporated with the other classes according to the number of *males* and *females* to each genus: But the crowding the regular classes with plants of such different singularities in their sexual disposition, seems such a mutilation of the LINNÆAN SYSTEM, as I cannot approve of, till sanctioned by more general authority; for it seems much more pleasing to see plants of particular singularities ranged together; besides the great confusion and inconvenience that will arise to all modern writers who have adopted the regular system of Linnæus, which hath now been long established and approved. The number of species is taken from the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, by Dr. Murray, printed in 1784, which includes all the genera and species of Linnæus the elder, and

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Linnæus the younger, with a few others.—Also several notes and observations are added, and the *specific* names to the genera in the *Index of British Names*; together with the British names to the *Genera of Old Authors*.—And that the Science may be divested of indelicacy in an English dress, for the word *bastard*, which frequently occurs in Botany, the word *base* is substituted; and the word *hermaphrodite* is entirely discarded; and instead thereof, the word *monoclinia* (one bed) which Linnæus makes use of in his *Key to the Sexual System* (called the *nuptials* of plants) is in general adopted (in allusion to the marriage state) in all those classes where husband and wife are in the same bed or flower; for in such the sexes are not united, but stand separate and distinct; each flower being perfect in its kind; whereas the word *hermaphrodite* (in our language) implies imperfection, and gives a very disagreeable idea, as also greatly lessens the affinity in the sexual analogy between plants and animals, which is the basis of the system; if any flowers can with propriety deserve the excluded appellation, they are those of the class *gynandria*,

## PRINCIPIA BOTANICA.

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No part of natural history hath employed the pens of so many writers, as the science of BOTANY, in order to distinguish and methodize the great variety of plants.

The systems most in esteem for this purpose, before Linnæus, were those of Ray and Tournefort. Ray is said to have described 18655 species, including varieties; and his method of arrangement was founded upon the general habit or structure of plants, their growth, as trees, herbs, &c. their greater or less degree of perfection, the number of petals, seed-leaves, and various other circumstances, which he arranged in 33 classes.

Tournefort's method is chiefly founded upon the *figure* of the petals, which is preferable in that respect to others, figure being more constant than number: His classes are 22, subdivided into 698 genera, which are again subdivided into 10146 species and varieties.

But the SEXUAL SYSTEM of LINNÆUS hath now superseded all others, by its concise and elegant arrangement, and by shewing the great analogy and nice connexion between plants and animals: It is founded on the difference in the *sexes*\* of plants, and is divided into 24 classes, which are

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\* The ancients, as Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Aristotle, Herodotus, and Pliny, as well as the modern botanists, were well aware of the sexes in many plants, and thence concluded it might be the same in all; but the full investigation, and classing them according to their sexes, was reserved for Linnæus.

subdivided into several orders, and under the orders are ranked the respective *genera*,\* with their attendant species: The names of the classes and orders are chiefly derived from the Greek, those of the first 13 classes being expressive of the number of *stamina* or *males* in a flower; and those of the orders, of the number of *pistilla* or *females* in a flower; and the names of the other classes and orders, are also particularly expressive of the circumstances attending the males or females of the genera under each respective class and order.†

Therefore to investigate a plant, we must first find the *class* and *order* to which it belongs,‡ for that is the grand foundation of the system; next we must find the *distinction* in that order; and then (by Linnæus's description) the *genus* or *family*,§ and afterwards the several *species* or *relations*; for

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\* In the 6th edition of Linnæus's *Genera Plantarum* are described 1239 genera, which have since been augmented to 1444.—See the 13th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*. To which a few more are added in the 14th edition.—And under the several genera are the following number of species in each class, besides varieties.

Classes.		Classes.		Classes.	
1 Monandria.....	44	10 Decandria ....	511	19 Syngenesia ....	1165
2 Diandria.....	255	11 Dodecandria ..	164	20 Gynandria.....	275
3 Triandria.....	618	12 Icosandria ...	293	21 Monœcia.....	374
4 Tetrandria.....	391	13 Polyandria ...	330	22 Diœcia.....	222
5 Pentandria.....	1603	14 Didynamia ...	646	23 Polygamia.....	224
6 Hexandria.....	471	15 Tetradyndamia ..	286	24 Cryptogamia....	860
7 Heptandria.....	10	16 Monadelphia ..	252	Appendix.....	17
8 Octandria.....	273	17 Diadelphia ...	697	Total ..	10080
9 Enneandria ....	28	18 Polyadelphia ..	65		

By this table it appears that, in the vegetable system, nature seems most to delight in the number 5; see the classes pentandria and syngenesia, &c.

† Dr. Darwin thinks that if all the classes of plants had been distinguished by the proportion, situation, and disposition of the stamina, along with the number, the arrangement would have been more natural, than by number alone; as being less liable to variation; and he gives several examples.—Many of the orders also he thinks would admit of more plain essential characters (added to the present distinction) from the proportion and length of the style, compared with the stamina, and from several other peculiar circumstances attending the style and stigma; several examples of which are given, and by which a plant would be more easily found, and the orders be more natural.

*Phytologia.*

‡ The class and order of any plant may generally be found by the explanation of the classes and orders.

§ The word *genus*, in natural history, is aptly compared to a *family*, with reference to some higher distinction; it is only an abstract idea expressed by some general name or term, comprehending a greater or less number of species or relations, bearing the same sir-name, as resembling each other in certain established characters, or at least in some essential parts; though distinguished by different specific names.

the genera include a great number of relative species, distinguished by the specific difference of the root, the trunk, the branches, the leaves, &c. (yet all agreeing in the essential generic character) and are called by trivial names (expressive of the difference, or some other circumstances) added to the generic name.

The *essence* of every vegetable, says Linnæus, consists in the fructification (or mode of fruit-bearing) and the essence of the fructification consists in the flower and fruit; the essence of the flower consists in the antheræ and stigma, and the essence of the fruit consists in the seed: Hence in his *Sexual Theory*, he necessarily makes the flower and fruit the foundation of his *generic* distinctions, and these are generally composed of seven parts.

1st, The CALYX.

2d, The COROLLA.

3d, The STAMINA.

4th, The PISTILLUM.

5th, The PERICARPIUM.

6th, The SEMINA.

7th, The RECEPTACULUM.

And the presence or absence, the number, figure, proportion and situation of the several parts, constitute the *genus*: but as there are few genera wherein all the parts of the *generic* or *natural* character are constant in every one of the species; Linnæus found it necessary to fix upon such circumstances as are constant in both *genus* and *species*, and call those the *essential* or *ruling* character; as well the more easily to distinguish one *genus* from another, as to regulate and fix the several species and their varieties to their respective genera; \* for which purpose, in some cases, he was obliged to have recourse to the *nectarium*.†

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\* This variation renders the system incomplete (though perhaps it is the best hitherto formed) from the difficulty arising in adapting a plant to its proper class and order, as in one of the species of the *horse-chesnut* (*Aesculus pavia*) though it is of the class *heptandria*, hath eight stamina; and so of several others; as *lychnis dioica*, *hypericum*, *cleome*, &c.

† See *nectarium* explained under *corolla*: And see the *Gen. Plantarum*, for a particular description of each *genus*, according to the natural character: And see the *Systema Vegetabilium*, where the *genera* and *species* are discriminated according to their essential and specific differences; under several *generic* and *specific* distinctions.

The first four parts of the fructification are properly parts of the flower, and the last three are parts of the fruit.

I. The CALYX\* (a cup) is the termination of the outer bark (cortex) of a plant, and its chief use is to enclose, support, and protect the other parts of the fructification; when present, it is generally seated on the receptacle, and is distinguished by its figure, and by the number, division, and shape of its leaves or segments; and by the following names, according to the circumstances with which it is attended.

1st. PERIANTHIUM, (surrounding the flower) when its station is close to, and surrounds the other parts of the fructification, and it is then called the perianthium of the fructification: If it includes many florets, as in *scabiosa*, and other aggregate and compound flowers, it is called a *common* perianthium; if it includes only one floret, in such flowers, it is called a *proper* perianthium; if it includes the stamina, and not the germen,† it is the perianthium of the flower, and is said to be *above*, as in *lonicera*, *ribes*, *campanula*, *pyrus*, &c. if it includes the germen, but not the stamina, it is the perianthium of the fruit, and is said to be *below*, as in *linnea* and *morina*, each of which have two calyxes and two receptacles above each other, one of the flower and the other of the fruit; and may therefore serve as instances in both cases.‡

2d. INVOLUCRUM (a cover) when stationed at the foot of an umbel below the common receptacle, and at a distance

\* The *calyx* is considered a part of the flower, though it more generally attends, and is permanent with the fruit; as in the class *didynamia*, and most other plants; yet sometimes it drops before or with the corolla, and before the fruit is ripe; as in the class *tetradynamia*, and many other plants. It is also considered a part of the flower, as there is no instance of its coming out after the plant hath done flowering; yet in *patagonula* it is observed to grow to a much larger size in the fruit, than it had in the flower: In some plants there is none, (when the petals are strong, as in the *tulip*, &c.) or scarce perceptible; in others it is only a rim or border (margo). The germen is also considered as part of the flower, as being the base of the pistillum, though it afterwards becomes the seed-vessels.

† See *germen* under *pistillum*.

‡ When the calyx is a perianthium, it generally corresponds with the petals of the corolla, as to the number of its leaves, but not always, as in *fragaria*, &c.

from the flower; and it is called *universal*, if placed under the universal umbel, and *partial*, if placed under a partial umbel.\*

3d. **AMENTUM** (a thong, meaning a catkin) when it consists of a great number of chaffy scales, disposed along a slender axis or common receptacle, which from its resemblance to a cat's tail, hath obtained the name of *catkin*; and these flowers have generally no petals: Sometimes the same amentum supports both male and female flowers, distinct, on the same plant, as in *carpinus*, &c.; sometimes the male and female flowers are removed from each other on the same plant, and the amentum supports only the male flowers, and the female flowers are enclosed by a perianthium, as in *corylus*, *juglans*, *fagus*, &c.; and sometimes an amentum only supports male flowers on one plant, and female flowers on another plant, as *salix*, *populus*, &c.

4th. **SPATHA** (a sheath) being a sort of calyx growing from the stalk, bursting lengthways, and protruding a spadix,† or receptacle, supporting one or more flowers, which have often no perianthium; and consists either of one leaf, with a valve or opening on one side only, as in *narcissus*, *galanthus*, and the greater number of *spathaceous* plants; or of two leaves, with two valves or openings, as in *stratiotes*, &c.; or is imbricated, as in *musa*, &c. with one or two valves.

5th. **GLUMA** (a husk) this chiefly belongs to *corn* and *grasses*, consisting of one, two, three, or more valves, folding over each other like scales, and frequently terminated by a long, stiff, pointed prickle, called the *arista* (beard or awn).

6th. **CALYPTRA** (a veil or covering) the proper calyx to *mosses*; it is placed over the antheræ of the stamina, resembling an extinguisher, a hood, or monk's cowl.

\* See *umbellate* flowers under distinction of flowering.

In *umbellate* flowers several want both the universal and partial involucrem; as *parsnip*, *herb-gerard*, *burnet-saxifrage*, *dill*, &c.; and some have only a partial involucrem, as *shepherd's-needle*, *chervil*, *master-wort*, &c.

† See *spadix* under *receptaculum*.

7th. *VOLVA*\* (from its infolding or involving) the proper calyx to fungusses being membranaceous, and surrounding the stalk or pillar before their expansion.

N. B. It is often difficult to distinguish the *calyx* from the *bractea* (sometimes called floral leaves) which are found on many plants, situated on the flower stalks; and are often so near to the lower parts of the fructification, as to be confounded with, and mistaken for the calyx, as in *tilia*, *helleborus*, *passiflora*, &c.; (in *helleborus* the calyx is wanting) but they may be best distinguished by this rule; the bracteæ are scales or small leaves, which differ in size, shape, and colour, from the other leaves of the plant, but are commonly of the same duration; whereas the calyx always withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before. See *bractea*, under *PROPS*, *postea*.

II. The *COROLLA* (a wreath or little crown) is the termination of the inner bark (*liber*) of the plant; which accompanies the fructification, in the form of leaves variously coloured: it is generally seated on the receptacle, sometimes on the calyx, serving as an inner work of defence to the part it encloses; as the calyx, which is usually of stronger texture, does for an outer work. The leaves of which the corolla is composed are called *petals*, by the number, division, and shape of which it is distinguished; and the corolla is said to be *below*, when it includes the germen, and is attached to the part immediately below it, as in *salvia*, *borago*, *convolvulus*, *primula*, &c.; and it is said to be *above*, when it is placed above the germen, as in *lonicera*, *ribes*, *cratægus*, &c. In respect to duration, the corolla either continues till the fruit is ripe, as in *nymphaea*; or falls off at the first opening of the

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\* *Volva*, though mentioned as a calyx to fungusses, yet in the *Genera Plantarum*, it is not once taken notice of in the description of those genera. In Dr. Alston's *Tyrocinium Botanicum*, published at Edinburgh in 1753, are enumerated the several calyces of each sort, from a former edition of the *Gen. Pl.* then containing 1021 genera; 673 of which have a *perianthium*; 75 an *involutum*; 18 an *amentum*; 72 a *spatha*; 29 a *gluma*; 3 a *calyptra*; 25 have both a *perianthium* and *involutum*; and a few have both *perianthium* and *spatha*. In *eriphorum alyris*, *cyperus*, and *scirpus*, the spike is the calyx; in *morinda* and *eringium*, the common receptacle is the calyx; and about 110 have no calyx, or very imperfect.



flower, as in *actæa*, *thalictrum*, or falls off with the stamina, and other parts of the flower, as in most plants; or does not fall, but withers, as in *campanula*, *cucumis*, and others.

There is also a part which, Linnæus says, principally belongs to the corolla, as an appendage to the petals; which he calls the NECTARIUM,\* (from *nectar*, the fabled drink of the gods) and is that part containing the honey, which is the principal food of bees, and other insects; but, though in such plants where it is found, it may more commonly be attached to the corolla, and be then most evident; yet it is almost as oft attached to other parts of the fructification; Linnæus therefore chiefly makes use of it, as an essential character in many of the genera, as being less variable than his other distinctions, as in *ranunculus*, and *parnassia palustris*, &c.† and observes that when it is distinct from the petals (that is) not united with their substance, those plants are generally poisonous: The tube or lower part of the flowers of one petal, he considers as a true nectarium, because it contains a sweet liquor. But as it affords very singular varieties in other instances, it hath obtained the following distinctions.

1st. CALYCINE NECTARIA, such as are situated upon, and make part of the calyx, as in *tropæolum*, *monotropa*, &c.

2d. COROLLACEOUS NECTARIA, such as are attached to the corolla; and are called *calcariate* (from *calcar*) when they resemble a spur or horn; which are either on flowers of one petal, as in *valeriana*, *antirrhinum*, &c. or on flowers of many petals, as in *orchis*, *delphinium*, *viola*, *fumaria*, &c.: Or the nectarium lies within the substance of the petals, as in *fritillaria*, *lilium*, *berberis*, *iris*, *ranunculus*, &c.

\* The proper use of the *nectarium*, and why it should have such very different situations, is not yet certainly known: but as it is found in most plants, there is great reason to believe it an essential part in the fructification, though not always perceptible. Pontedera imagined the balsam contained in the nectarium was imbibed by the seeds, to make them keep and preserve their vegetative quality the longer, and as long as this balsam remained in the seeds, so long they would generate.

† In *Parnassia palustris*, the 5 nectaries are very beautiful, each having an hearted concave scale, fringed with 13 pedicles along its margin rising gradually higher, and each terminated by a transparent globe.

3d. STAMINEOUS NECTARIA, such as attend the stamina, and are either seated upon the antheræ, as in *adenanthera*; or upon the filaments, as in *laurus*, *dictamnus*, *campanula*, &c.

4th. PISTILLACEOUS NECTARIA, such as accompany the pistillum and are placed upon the germen, as in *hyacinthus*, *butomus*, *cheiranthus*, *hesperis*, &c.

5th. RECEPTACULACEOUS NECTARIA, such as join to the receptacle, as in *polygonum*, *sedum*, *sempervivum*, &c.

6th. NECTARIA that crown the corolla, that is, when placed in a series or row within the petals, though entirely unconnected with their substance, as in *passiflora*, *lychnis*, *silene*, &c.; and in this situation it often resembles a cup, as in *narcissus*, &c.

7th. NECTARIA of singular construction, being such as cannot properly be placed under any of the foregoing distinctions, as in *amomum*, *curcuma*, *salix*, *urtica*, &c.

III. The STAMINA, (threads or chives). These are the *males* of the flower, proceeding from the wood of the plant, each stamen consisting of two parts, (*viz.*) the filament and the anthera; and in most flowers are placed upon the receptacle, within the corolla, and round the germen; and are chiefly distinguished by number.

The FILAMENT (from *filum*, a thread) is the thread-shaped part of the stamen, serving as a footstalk to elevate the antheræ, and is sometimes found to have jags or divisions, (*laciniæ*) which are either two, as in *salvia*; three, as in *fumaria*; or nine, as in the class *diadelphia*. They are also distinguished by their form or figure, as awl-shaped, thread-shaped, hair-like, spiral, revolute, &c.; also by their proportion, as equal, unequal, irregular, long, or short; also by their situation, being generally opposite to the leaves or divisions of the calyx, and alternate with the petals; that is, when the divisions of the calyx are equal in number to the petals, and to the stamina.\* In flowers of one petal

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\* By this rule it may generally be known whether calyx or corolla be wanting, when there is a deficiency in either. But in *aletris* the stamens are an exception

(monopetalous) they are generally inserted into the corolla; but scarcely ever in flowers of more than one petal, (poly-petalous) but into the receptacle. Yet in the class *icosandria*, they are inserted into the calyx or corolla, (though the flowers have many petals) as also in a few other plants. But in the class *polyandria*, and most other plants of many petals, they are inserted into the receptacle, like the calyx and corolla. But the class *gynandria* is an exception to the above rules, where the stamina are placed upon the pistillum, or female part of the flower; and are sometimes without filaments.

The ANTHERA, (from *anthos*, a flower) emphatically so called, from its great utility in the fructification, is the top or summit of the filament, containing the impregnating pollen or farina;\* and is either one to each filament, as in most plants; or one common to three filaments, as in *cucurbita*, &c.; or one common to five filaments, as in the whole class *syn-genesia*; or sometimes there are two antheræ to each filament, as in *ranunculus*, and *mercurialis*; three to each filament, as in *fumaria*; five to three filaments, as in *bryonia*; or five to each filament, as in *theobroma*. The anthera is also distinguished by its form or figure, as oblong, round, angular, &c. It also consists of one or more cells, which burst differently in different plants; either on the side, as in most plants; on the top; or from the top to the base. It is also fastened to the top of the filament, either by its base, as in most plants; or horizontally, by its middle, to the top of the filament, so poised as to turn like a fan (*versatillis*); or it is fixed by its side, leaning to the top of the filament, then called incumbent; or it sometimes grows to the nectarium, as in *costus*; to the receptacle, as in *arum*; to the pistillum, as in the class *gynandria*.

IV. The PISTILLUM, (a pestle). This is the *female* of the flower, proceeding from the pith of the plant; and is that erect column, which is generally placed in the centre of the

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to this rule, not being alternate with the segments of the corolla, but opposite to them; which gives the essential character.—As soon as the stamina have performed the office assigned by nature, they wither and drop off. See note to *collinsonia*.

\* The particles of the pollen or farina, appear by glasses to be of very different forms.—The pollen makes a third division of the stamen, but Linnæus generally includes it in the term *anthera*, along with the little cells in which it is enclosed.

flower, amidst the stamina; and consists of three parts, the germen, the style, and the stigma.

The GERMEN (a bud) is the base of the pistillum, supporting the style, and, after a process of nature, becomes a seed-vessel; may therefore be considered as the rudiment of the pericarpium; and is distinguished by its shape, number, and situation; and is said to be *above* or *below*, according to its situation above or below the attachment of the corolla.

The STYLE (from *stylus*, a pillar) is that part which elevates the stigma from the germen, in order to receive the influence of the stamina, and to convey the effects down to the germen, as through a tube. It is distinguished either by its number,\* which, when present, (or when absent, the number of stigmata) gives rise to most of the orders, and are called so many females; or by its divisions (*laciniæ*) being double, treble, or quadruple, &c. though joined at the base; or by its length, being longer, shorter, or equal with the stamina; or by its proportion, being thicker or thinner than the stamina; or by its figure, being angular, cylindric, awl-shaped, bent, &c.; or by its situation, being generally on the top of the germen, though in some instances supposed to be both above and below, as in *capparis* and *euphorbia*; unless the lower part in these genera be considered as the extension of the receptacle: It is also often placed on the side of the germen, as in *hirtella*, *suriana*, also in *rosa*, *rubus*, and the rest of the plants in the class and order *icosandria*, *polygynia*. With respect to duration, it generally falls with the other part of the flower; but in some plants is permanent, and attends the fruit to its maturity, as in the class *tetradynamia*. In flowers which have no style, the stigma adheres to the germen.

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\* The number of *styles*, generally speaking, is equal to the number of *germina*, each germen having its own proper style. The compound flowers, in the class *syngenesia*; the cone-bearing plants; *rose*, *ranunculus*, and many others, shew this to be the natural structure: yet several plants have more than one style to a single germen, as in the umbelliferous plants (*pentan. digyn.*) and many others. Some have only one style common to many germens, as the rough-leaved plants (*pentan. mono.*) and most of the *lip* flowers (*didyna. gymnos*). Again, there are some plants which seem to form a medium between the two latter, the style being single at its base, but afterwards branching out into as many ramifications as there are divisions or cells in the seed-vessel, as in *geranium*, and *mallow*, also in *hibiscus*, and some others.

The STIGMA, (a mark) when single, is generally placed like a head on the summit of the style; when several, they are either placed on the top, or regularly disposed along the side; and covered with a moisture, to retain the pollen of the antheræ. It is distinguished either by its number, being single in most plants; by its divisions; by its figure or shape; by its length; by its thickness; and by its duration, as in most plants it withers when the germen is become a seed-vessel; in some it is permanent, as in *papaver*.

V. The PERICARPIUM (round the fruit) is the germen grown to maturity, and now become a matrix or seed-vessel; yet, however, all plants are not furnished with a seed-vessel, as in *corylus*, &c. and in many it is supplied chiefly by the calyx, which converging, encloseth the seeds till they arrive at maturity; as is the case with the rough-leaved plants, the lip, and compound flowers of the several classes, *pentandria*, *didynamia*, and *syngenesia*: Sometimes the receptacle supplies the office of seed-vessel, as in *gundelia*; and sometimes the nectarium, as in *carex*. The pericarpium is situated at the receptacle of the flower, either above or below, or both, as in *saxifraga* and *lobelia*; and is distinguished by the following appellations, according to its different structure.

1st. CAPSULA, (a little chest or casket) which is frequently succulent whilst green, but when ripe, is a dry husky seed-vessel, that cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, to discharge its contents; and by some sort of elastic motion, the seeds are often darted forth with considerable velocity, as in *dictamnus*, &c. It opens also various ways, either at the top, as in most plants; at the bottom; at the side; horizontally across the middle, or longitudinally; and if it is articulated or jointed, it opens at each of the joints, which contains a single seed. It is further distinguished externally, by its number of valves;\* and internally, by the number of its cells or divisions, wherein the seed is enclosed; as also by its shape and substance.

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\* Capsules and dry pods are divided externally into one or more pieces, called by Linnæus *valves*; and internally are generally divided by membranous partitions (called *dissepiments*) into cells, sometimes longitudinally, as in *cheiranthus*, *lunaria*, &c.; and sometimes transversly, as in jointed pods.

2d. **SILIQUA** (a pod) is a pericarpium of two valves; but as some are long, others round or broad, Linnaeus thought it necessary to distinguish them by their form, into *siliqua* and *silicula*; which gives rise to the two orders in the class *tetradynamia*: The *siliqua* means a long pod, being much longer than broad, as in *brassica*, *sinapis*, &c.; the *silicula* (a little *siliqua*) is a roundish pod, either flat, or spherical, and the length and breadth nearly equal, as in *lunaria*, *draba*, *thlaspi*, &c. in both, the apex, which had been the style, is often so long beyond the valves, as to be of equal length with the pod; and the seeds in both are fastened alternately by a slender thread, to both the sutures or joining of the valves.

3d. **LEGUMEN** (pulse) is also a pod, and is likewise a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened to short receptacles along the upper suture only, on each side alternate: This chiefly belongs to the papilionaceous (butterfly) flowers of the class *diadelphica*.

4th. **FOLLICULUS** (a little bag, in former editions called *conceptaculum*) is a pericarpium of one valve only, opening lengthways on one side, and the seeds not fastened to the suture, but to a receptacle within the fruit, as in *apocynum*, *asclepias*, &c.

5th. **DRUPA** (from *drupæ*, unripe olives) is a pericarpium that is generally succulent, or pulpy, having no valve or external opening, and generally contains within its substance a stone or nut;\* that is, a seed enclosed with an hard ligneous crust, as *olea*, *cornus*, *juglans*, *prunus*, *amygdalus*, &c.; and when the drupa is seated below the calyx, it is furnished with an umbilicus, like the pomum.

6th. **POMUM** (an apple) is also a pericarpium that is succulent or pulpy, and without valve; but containing in the middle a membranous capsule, with several cells or cavities,

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\* All drupes have not a stone or nut (properly so called) for the seed, as in *schrebera*, &c. neither have all seeds that are called nuts a drupe for the pericarpium, as in *fagus* it is called a *capsule*, one-celled, four-valved, containing two nuts; in *quercus*, as also in *corylus*, and *trapa*, there is no pericarpium, the nuts are lodged in the calyx; and in *pinus* the nut is lodged in the calyx strobile; in *cannabis* the seed is also called a nut lodged in the calyx. See note to *bacca*.

containing the seeds; and at the end opposite the footstalk, is generally a small cavity, called *umbilicus*, (the navel) from its resemblance to that part in animals, and which was formerly the calyx, seated above the fruit, and permanent, as in *pyrus*, *cucumis*, *cucurbita*, &c.

7th. *BACCA* (a berry) is also generally a pulpy pericarpium without valve, enclosing one or more seeds, which have no membranous capsule, but are disposed promiscuously through the pulp without other covering,\* as in *solanum*, &c. and are generally placed on footstalks, attached to receptacles within the pulp, as in *ribes*, &c. The berry also admits of the following distinction; it is said to be *proper*, when it is a true pericarpium formed of a germen; and *improper*, when it is formed from other parts of the fructification; as in *morus*, *rosa*, *juniper*, *taxus*, &c. a large succulent calyx becomes a berry; and in *juniper* the three petals become the umbilicus; in *poterium* the berry is formed of the tube of the corolla; in *fragaria*, &c. it is formed of the top of the receptacle; in *rubus*, &c. it is formed from a seed, which is the receptacle of the berry; in *ruscus*, &c. it is enclosed within, and is a part of the nectary. The berry is commonly either round or oval, and is frequently furnished with an umbilicus, as in *ribes*, &c.: It doth not naturally open to disperse the seeds like the capsule, that office being performed by birds and other animals.

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\* Dr. Milne, in his Botanical Dictionary, thinks Linnæus's definitions of the drupe and berry very imperfect; for the pericarpium in *capsicum* is called a berry, yet hath no pulp, and is hollow within; also in *xanthium* it is called a berry, though it contains a nut in a dry pericarpium: neither is *drupa* always succulent or pulpy, though so defined, as in *ulmus*, *pistacia*, *sparganium*, &c.; neither is the seed always a stone or nut, as in *ulmus*, *schrebera*, *flagellaria*, and *mangifera*.—But in the later editions the pericarpium of *ulmus* is now altered to a berry, and that of *xanthium* to a drupe: and though the seeds in *flagellaria*, &c. are not properly nuts, yet they are large and single, and are generally called *nuclei*.—Linnæus is very nice and accurate in those plants which he hath seen himself, but where he hath taken the description from others, or from dried specimens, it is sometimes imperfect.—Though the drupe and berry are generally succulent, yet in some plants he describes them as dry; as in *pistacia*, &c. the drupe is called dry; and in *orientalis*, &c. the berry is called dry; for the chief ruling distinction is, that the capsule is divided into parts called *valves*, and the drupe and berry are entire, having no valve; and in favour of this distinction, he sometimes calls the dry drupe or berry, a *capsular* drupe or berry, from its resembling the capsule as to its dryness, but without valves.

Sth. **STOBILUS\*** (a cone) is a pericarpium formed of the amentum, being a seed-vessel composed of woody scales placed against each other in the form of a cone, opening only at the top of the scales, being firmly fixed below to a sort of axis, or receptacle, occupying the middle of the cone, as in *pinus*, *thuya*, *cupressus*, &c.

VI. The **SEMINA,†** (seeds). A seed is the essence of the fruit of every vegetable, and is defined by Linnæus to be a deciduous part of the plant, containing the rudiments of a new vegetable, fertilized by the sprinkling of the pollen; and they are distinguished according to number, shape, texture, appendage, &c. A seed, properly so called, consists of the five following parts; to which is added the *nut* and *propago*.

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\* Though Linnæus calls *strobilus* a pericarpium, from its containing the seed; yet in his *Gen. Pl.* he rather makes use of it as a calyx in many of the cone-bearing genera; which in his *Fragments of a natural Method*, under the order *coniferae*, amount to seven, (*viz.*) *cupressus*, *ephedra*, *equisetum*, *juniperus*, *pinus*, *taxus*, and *thuya*, to which may be added *banksia*: In which, as the seeds are attached together in the form of a cone, so the plants themselves grow conically, and make a beautiful appearance; all of which are evergreen, (except the larch) resinous, warm, stimulating, and diuretic.

† Plants, in analogy to animals, may properly be said to be viviparous and oviparous; seeds are vegetable eggs, and buds the living fœtusses, or infant plants; some also are only viviparous, others only oviparous.—The fecundity of some plants is wonderful. Dr. Milne says, from a single plant or stalk of Indian *Turkey wheat*, are produced in one summer, 2000 seeds; in *clecampane*, 3000; of *sun-flower*, 4000; of *poppy*, 32000; of a spike of *cat's tail*, 10000 and upwards; a single fruit or seed vessel of *tobacco* contains 1000 seeds, that of *white poppy* 8000. Mr. Ray relates from experiments, that 1012 *tobacco* seeds are equal to one grane, and consequently those of the whole plant, in that proportion, amounted to 360000: he also estimates the annual produce of a single stalk of *spleen-wort* to be upwards of one million of seeds.

*Reproduction* is perhaps one of the greatest curiosities in the animal system; if a Crab or Lobster loses a leg, another will be reproduced; a species of Earth-worm may be cut in two, and each part will become a perfect worm; and the Polype (an aquatic insect) as also the *Hirudo-viridis* (the English green-leech) may be cut into a thousand pieces, and each part will become a perfect animal.—So in the vegetable system, M. Reynier, by depriving flowers of the sexual organs, hath discovered in many instances an attempt to reproduce the stamina and pistilla, for the flower threw out filaments from the wounded parts of different lengths, as was very apparent in the *echinops ritro*, *geum rivale*, and in many of the *mallows*: but it doth not appear from his experiments that antheræ were reproduced, yet he mentions that some of the flowers bore seeds. *Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris, 1786.*



1st. The **CORCULUM** (from *cor*, a heart) is the essence of the seed, and principle of the future plant; and consists of two parts, (*viz.*) *plumula* and *rostellum*. *Plumula* (a little feather) is the scaly part and essence of the corculum, which ascends and becomes the stem or trunk of the plant: it extends itself into the cavity of the lobes or cotyledons, and is terminated by a small sort of branch resembling a feather.—*Rostellum* (a little beak) is the plain or simple part of the corculum, which descends into the earth, and becomes the root: its form is that of a small beak, placed without the lobes, and adhering internally to the plumula.

2d. The **COTYLEDONS** (from *cotyledon*, the hollow of the hucklebone) are the thick porous side-lobes of the seed, consisting of farinaceous matter, and which involve, and for some time furnish nourishment to the embryo plant; but when it becomes strong, they wither and die away.\* The cotyledons are also called the seminal or seed-leaves; some plants have only one,† as in *grasses* and in *cuscuta*, &c.; others two, as in *vicia*, &c.; *linum* hath four; *cypressus* hath five; and *pinus*, Linnæus saith, hath ten. The cotyledons in *mushrooms*, *ferns*, and *mosses*, are not sufficiently ascertained, to know if they have any.

3d. The **HILUM** (the black spot on a bean, called the eye) is the external mark or scar on the seed, where it was fastened within the pericarpium.

4th. The **ARILLUS**, a term used by Linnæus, to express the proper exterior coat or covering of the seed; which falls off spontaneously, and is either cartilaginous or succulent;

\* If a plant be cut below the cotyledons, it will scarce ever put out fresh leaves, but withers and decays; if it is cut above the cotyledons, it generally shoots out afresh, and continues to grow: Therefore, if plants, whose cotyledons rise above ground, as *turneps*, *beans*, *peas*, &c. be cut, or eat to the ground by cattle, they decay; but where the cotyledons remain below ground, as in *grasses*, and are cut or eat to the ground, they will shoot out afresh.

† Linnæus observes that those plants which are said to have only one cotyledon, may more properly be said to want them, as they remain within the seed; as such seed doth not split when it germinates, but continues entire, to nourish the infant plant.—Two cotyledons are most common, and those plants that are thought to have more, are in fact said to be only different divisions almost to the base.

yet seeds are said to be naked, when not enclosed in any sort of pericarpium, as in the class and order *didynamia gymnospermia*.

5th. THE CORONULA, (a little crown) which is either a little sort of calyx, (caliculous) adhering to the top of the seed, like a little crown, and assisting to disperse it by flying, as in *scabiosa*, *knautia*, &c. where the little calyx of the floret becomes the crown of the seed. Or the coronula is a *down*\* (pappus) which is either feathery, as in *valeriana*, *leontodon*, *gnaphalium*, &c. or it is hairy, as in *tussilago*, *senecio*, *hieracium*, &c. ; it is also either sitting, (sessilis) that is, attached close to the seed, as in *hieracium*, &c. or foot-stalked (stipitatus, from stipes) by a thread, elevating and connecting the crown or tuft with the seed, as in *lactuca*, *crepis*, &c. Some seeds are also furnished with a wing, a tail, a hook, an awn, &c. all coming under the term *coronula*, and tending either to disperse or fix the several seeds to which they belong.

6th. NUX, (a nut) which is a seed enclosed in an hard woody substance, called the *shell*, which is one-celled, two-celled, &c. and the enclosed seed is called (nucleus) the *kernel*.

The seed of a *moss*, not coming under the above description, Linnæus calls PROPAGO, (a slip or shoot) which hath neither coat nor cotyledon, but consists only of a naked plumula, where the rostellum is inserted into the calyx of the plant.

VII. The RECEPTACULUM (receptacle) is the base which receives, supports, and connects the other parts of the

\* The *down* with which many seeds are furnished, as in *goat's-beard*, *dandelion*, *thistle*, &c. hath generally been thought intended to disperse them: yet as the down frequently breaks off, and is seen flying alone; it hath been imagined by some, that the down is only intended as a defence of the seed till arrived at maturity. Some seeds are also furnished with an elastic force, in order to disperse them, which is either in the calyx as in *oats*, and some others; in the pappus, as in *centaurea-crupini*; or in the capsule, as in *justicia*, *geranium*, *fraxinella*, *spurling cucumber*, *hura*, &c. Other plants of the burr kind, as *burdock*, *hairiff*, &c. are furnished with little hooks to stick to the hair of animals, by which means the seeds are dispersed. Other seeds, especially those whose pericarpium is a berry, as also the nutmeg, and other nuts, are dispersed by birds and other animals.

See note to *momordica elaterium*.

fructification, but it is only mentioned by Linnæus (in his *Gen. Pl.*) when it can be introduced as a character varying in shape and surface, as principally in the class *syngenesia*. It hath the following distinctions:

1st. A PROPER RECEPTACLE, when it supports the parts of a single fructification only; and when it is a base to which only the parts of the flower are joined, and not the germen, it is called a *receptacle* of the *flower*; in which case, the germen being placed below the receptacle of the flower, hath a proper base of its own, which is called the *receptacle* of the *fruit*; and it is called a *receptacle* of the *seeds*, when it is a base to which the seeds are fastened within the pericarpium (see *bacca*); in some simple flowers, where the germen is placed above the receptacle of the flower, the fruit hath a separate receptacle, as in *magnolia*, *uvaria*, &c. in which genera the numerous germens are seated upon a receptacle, rising like a pillar above the receptacle of the fructification.

2d. A COMMON RECEPTACLE, called so because it supports and connects a head of flowers in *common*, as in the *amentum*, and other aggregate flowers.

3d. UMBELLA, (an umbel) which Linnæus calls a *receptacle*.—See aggregate flowers.

4th. CYMA (a sprout) is also called a *receptacle*.—See aggregate flowers.

5th. RACHIS, (the back bone) a thread-form receptacle, collecting the florets longitudinally into a spike, in many of the glumose flowers, as *wheat*, *barley*, *rye*, &c.

6th. SPADIX (a branch of the palm) antiently only signified the receptacle of a palm, issuing out of a *spatha*, and branched: but now every flower stalk that is protruded from a calyx called *spatha*, is called a *spadix*, as in *narcissus*, &c.—See aggregate flowers.

## A SPECIMEN

OF THE

## DESCRIPTION OF A PLANT,

*According to the Generic Character, from the Genera Plantarum; and also the Essential Character of the same Plant, with the several Species, from the Systema Vegetabilium.*

## PAPAVER.

(POPPY.)

*Generic or Natural Character.*

**CALYX.** A perianth, two-leaved,\* egged, end-nicked; the leaflets rather egged, concave, obtuse, deciduous.

**COROLLA.** Petals four, roundish, flat, expanding, large, narrow at the base, less alternately.

**STAMINA.** Filaments numerous, capillary much shorter than the corolla; anthers oblong, compressed, erect, obtuse.

**PISTILLUM.** Germen, roundish, large; style none; stigma targetted, flat, radiated.

**PERICARPIUM.** A capsule crowned with the large flat stigma, one cell, half-many-celled, gaping at the top under the crown with many apertures.

**SEMINA.** Seeds numerous, very small; receptacles, longitudinal folds, of equal number with the rays of the stigma adhering to the sides of the pericarpium.

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\* The two leaves of the calyx fall off when the flower opens.

*Essential Character.*

PAPAVER. *Corolla* four-petaled; *calyx* two-leaved; *capsule* one-celled, gaping with pores under the permanent stigma. *Poppy.*

\* *With hispid capsules.*

- 1 P. HYBRIDUM. Capsules subglobular, brawny, hispid, stem leafy, many-flowered. *Mule.*
- 2 P. ARGEMONE. Capsules clubbed, hispid, stem leafy, many-flowered. *Rough Poppy.*
- 3 P. ALPINUM. Capsules hispid, scape one-flowered, naked, hispid, leaves twice feathered. *Alpine.*
- 4 P. NUDICAULE. Capsules hispid, scape one-flowered, naked, hispid, leaves simple, feather-sinuuous. *Naked Stem.*

\*\* *With smooth capsules.*

- 5 P. RHOEAS. Capsules smooth, globular, stem hairy, many-flowered, leaves feather-cleft, gashed. *Red Field Poppy.*
- 6 P. DUBIUM. Capsules oblong, smooth, stem many-flowered, with bristles appressed, leaves feather-cleft, gashed. *Dubious.*
- 7 P. SOMNIFERUM. Calyxes and capsules smooth, leaves stem-clasping, gashed. *Somniferous.*
- 8 P. CAMBRICUM. Capsules smooth, oblong, stem many-flowered, polished, leaves feathered, gashed. *Welch.*
- 9 P. ORIENTALE. Capsules smooth, stem one-flowered, rugged, leafy, leaves feathered, sawed. *Oriental.*

N. B. The papaver *cambricum*, and the papaver *orientale* are both perennial; the papaver *nudicaule* is biennial; and the others are annual.—Papaver *nudicaule* hath two varieties, distinguished by the colour of the flower; and the papaver *somniferum* hath three varieties, distinguished by the colour of the seed.

## THE DISTINCTION OR MODE OF FLOWERING:

CALLED

## THE INFLORESCENCE.\*

COMPLETE FLOWERS† are either *simple* or *aggregate*; *simple*, when no part of the fructification is common to many flowers or florets, but is confined to one only; *aggregate*, when the flower consists of many florets collected into a head by means of some part of the fructification common to them all, as by a common receptacle, or common calyx; as in *dipsacus*, *scabiosa*, &c.

From the different structure, disposition, and other circumstances of the receptacle or calyx, being the only common part to aggregate flowers, arise seven divisions.

1st. AGGREGATE, properly so called, consisting of such flowers as are formed by the union of several lesser flowers or florets, placed on partial *peduncles*,‡ on a common dilated

\* This term is defined to be the mode by which flowers are joined to their several peduncles, whether common or partial.

† A flower in the *Sexual Botany* hath a very different signification from the same term of former writers; for if the antheræ and stigma be present; though the calyx, corolla, filaments of the stamina, and style of the pistillum be wanting; it is still a flower; and if all the parts are present, it is a complete flower. The seed also constitutes the fruit, whether there be a pericarpium or not.—The different colours and odours of plants and flowers are supposed to proceed, by a chemical process of nature, from the different qualities of the juices of plants combined with their essential oils. In many plants the colour of the flower corresponds with the juices of the root, as in *celandine*, *barbary*, &c. and in these plants the colour is more fixed, and apt for dying.

‡ A *peduncle* is the footstalk of a flower only, issuing from the branches: the footstalk of a leaf is called *petiole*: peduncles are called *fastigate*, when there are several, and their lengths so proportioned, that the flowers form a regular surface. The whole flower of the *aggregate* sort is called *flos universalis*, and the partial florets are called *flores proprii*; and each floret, in some genera, is a complete fructification of itself, having calyx, corolla, &c.

receptacle,\* and within a common perianthium; and in those flowers where each floret hath its proper calyx, that is also a perianthium.

2d. COMPOUND AGGREGATE, consisting also of several lesser flowers or florets, placed sitting (or without partial peduncles) on a common dilated receptacle, and within a common perianthium; and where each floret hath its proper calyx, it is also a perianthium. Compound flowers also admit of a further description, (viz.) each floret consists of a single petal, with generally five divisions, and having five stamina distinct at the base, but united at the top by the antheræ into a cylinder, through which passeth the style of the pistillum, longer than the stamina, and crowned by a stigma with two divisions, that are rolled backwards, and having a single seed placed upon the receptacle under each floret.

This is the general character of a regular *compound* flower, to which there are a few exceptions; it also differs when the flower is *radiate*; † but the essential character of a regular floret consists in the antheræ being united so as to form a cylinder, and having a single seed placed upon the receptacle under each floret.

3d. UMBELLATE AGGREGATE, when the flower consists of many florets placed on fastigate peduncles proceeding from the same centre or receptacle, and though of different lengths, rise to such an height, as to form a regular head or umbel, whether flat, convex, or concave; and both the common and partial calyx, Linnæus calls an *involucrum*.‡ It is

\* The membranous sort of chaffy substance, or laminae, frequently growing on the receptacle, and intended as a partition between the florets, is called *palea* (chaff.)

† A flower is said to be *radiate*, when the florets in the radius or circumference differ from those in the disk; in which case they are generally larger, and are called *semi-florets*, from their difference in form, and in distinction from those of the disk, which are called *proper-florets*: and they also differ as to *sex*, as in *daucus*, &c. which gives rise to several of the orders in the class *syngenesia*, which contains the compound flowers; and where they are further explained.

‡ The *involucrum* in *umbellate* flowers, greatly differs as to the number of leaves; and generally each floret hath a proper perianthium, besides the two involucries.

called a *simple* umbel, when it hath no lesser divisions; a *compound* umbel when each peduncle is subdivided at its extremity into many lesser peduncles for supporting the flowers, so as to form several little umbellas, uniting in one head; the whole together is called an *universal* umbel, and the little umbellas are called *partial* umbels. (See the class *pentandria*, order *digynia*). In some genera, that have radiated flowers, the florets of the centre and those of the circumference, differ both as to sex and size; but in general each hath five petals, five stamina, and two styles, or one that is bifid (two-cleft), with a germen placed beneath, and two naked seeds, which when ripe, separate below, but remain connected at the top.

4th. **CYMOUS AGGREGATE**, (from *cyma*, a sprout) called by Linnæus a *receptacle*, is when several fastigate peduncles proceed from the same centre, like the umbel, and rise to nearly an even hight; but unlike the umbel, the secondary or partial peduncles proceed without any regular order,\* as in *sambucus*, *viburnum*, &c.

5th. **AMENTACEOUS AGGREGATE**, are such flowers as have a long common receptacle, along which are disposed squamæ or scales, which form that sort of calyx called an *amentum* or *catkin*, as in *corylus*, *pinus*, *juglans*, &c. Amentaceous flowers generally want the petals, and all of them are of the classes *monoecia* and *dioecia*.

6th. **GLUMOUS AGGREGATE**, are such flowers as proceed from a common husky calyx belonging to grasses, called *gluma*; (see class trian. digyn.) many of which are placed on a common receptacle called *rachis*, collecting the florets into the spike, as *triticum*, *hordeum*, *secale*, *lolium*, &c.

7th. **SPADICEOUS AGGREGATE**, are also such flowers as have a common receptacle, protruded from within a common calyx, called *spatha*, along which are disposed several florets; such a receptacle is called a *spadix*, and is either branched, as in *phœnix*, or *simple*, as in *narcissus*, &c.: In this last case

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\* Cymous flowers have no common calyx, yet each floret hath a perianthium (generally very small) either above or below the germen. In *sambucus*, and *viburnum* it is placed above.



the florets may be disposed, either all around it, as in *calla*, *dracontium*, *pothos*, &c. ; on the lower side of it, as in *arum*, &c. ; or on two sides as in *zostera*, &c. These flowers have generally no partial calyx.

These are the several distinctions of *aggregate* flowers, (according to Linnæus); besides which there are several other modes of flowering, properly so called, which come under the general term INFLORESCENCE; and often afford the best marks to discriminate the species. These modes of flowering are chiefly expressed as follow :

1st. VERTICILLUS,\* (a verticil, or whirl) when the flowers are placed in whirls at each joint, round the common stalk ; † they have very short partial peduncles, are all of the lip kind, and have either two or four stamina, and four naked seeds, as in *salvia*, *marrubium*, *mentha*, &c. A verticil hath several distinctions, as naked, bracted, &c. ; and all those genera with four stamina, are of the class *didynamia*.

2d. CAPITULUM, (a little head) when many flowers are connected into nearly a globular form or head, on the summit of the common stalk, sometimes with, and sometimes without partial peduncles, as in *gomphrena*, &c. and is distinguished by its shape, and other circumstances. Under capitulum is now introduced the term FASCICULUS, (a little bundle) which in former editions stood distinct. It means when the peduncles are erect, parallel, approaching each other, and raised to the same hight, as in *dianthus-barbatus*, (sweet william)

\* The leaves of verticiled plants are fragrant, warm, and aromatic.

† Common receptacles and common peduncles we must take from Linnæus ; he only calls those common receptacles, that belong to aggregate flowers. Proper modes of flowering are said to be either sitting, or on common or partial peduncles ; and to constitute an *aggregate* flower, the common receptacle must either be dilated, as in the first two distinctions ; or it must be a centre from whence the peduncles proceed, as in the umbel and cyme ; or it must proceed from, or be connected with a common calyx, as in the other distinctions. Some of the species under the modes of flowering on peduncles, are also aggregate flowers, as being within a common calyx, as *oats*, *panic-grass*, &c. under *panicula* ; and some of the species of *dianthus*, under the first distinction, are called *aggregate*, though fascicled and headed.—Pediculus (a pedicle from pes) was used by the antient botanists for the footstalk of a leaf or flower ; but Linnæus has exploded the term, and substituted *petiolus* for the footstalk of a leaf, and *pedunculus* for that of a flower.

where they generally proceed from different parts of the common stalk, opposite to each other.

3d. SPICA, (a spike) when the flowers, having no partial peduncles, are arranged alternately around a common simple peduncle; and it is called *spica secunda*, (a single rowed spike) when the flowers are all turned one way, following each other; and *spica disticha*, (a double rowed spike) when the flowers stand pointing two ways, as in *lolium*, &c.: and it is distinguished by shape and other circumstances.

4th. CORYMBUS, (a cluster of ivy berries) when the lesser peduncles of the flowers proceed from different parts of the common peduncle or stalk; and though of unequal lengths, and sometimes simple, and sometimes branched, yet form a regular surface at the top; as in the *siliquose* plants (class *tetradynamia*). The corymbus may be supposed to be formed from a spike, by adding partial peduncles to the flowers; and seems to be the mean between racemus and umbella, the peduncles rising gradually from different parts of the common stalk, like those of the raceme, and proceed to a proportionable height like those of the umbel.

5th. THYRSUS (a young stalk). A thyrsus is a mode of flowering resembling the cone of a *pine*: Linnæus saith, it is a panicle contracted into an oval, or egg-shaped form; the lower peduncles, which are longer, extend horizontally; and the upper, which are shorter, mount vertically, as *syringa*, &c.

6th. RACEMUS, (a bunch of grapes) it is called a *raceme*, when the flowers are placed on short partial peduncles, proceeding as little lateral branches from and along the common peduncle; it resembles a spike in having the flowers placed along a common peduncle, but differs from it in having partial peduncles; it also differs from a corymbus in the shortness and equal length of its peduncles, not forming a regular surface at the top; as in *ribes-rubrum*, *vitis*, &c.

7th. PANICULA, (the tuft upon reeds, a panicle) when the flowers are dispersed upon peduncles variously subdivided; or it is a sort of branching spike, composed of several smaller spikes, attached along a common peduncle, as in *avena*, *panicum*, and several other grasses, and many other plants.

When the partial peduncles diverge and hang loose, it is called a *diffuse*, and when they converge, it is called a *close* panicle.

To these may be added the term **AXILLIARES**, (from axilla, the arm-pit) being such flowers as proceed from the angle formed by the leaf and the stem, as is most common: And **TERMINALES**, being such flowers as terminate the stalk or branch. Also every other mode of flowering is called the *Inflorescence*, whether opposite the leaves, lateral, single, double, erect, bending, &c.

Under this head of *Inflorescence* may be explained **LUXURIANT FLOWERS**, (commonly called double flowers) which, as they are considered only as varieties and unnatural, belong properly to the head, *Habit of plants*. A *luxuriant* flower is supposed generally to be owing to superabundant nourishment; the luxuriant part is generally the corolla, but sometimes<sup>2</sup> the calyx also. It is divided into three degrees; 1st. *multiplicatus*, 2d. *plenus*, 3d. *prolifer*. To which may be added, as an opposite imperfection, *flos mutilatus*.

1st. **MULTIPLICATUS**, (multiplied) when the petals of the corolla are only so far multiplied, as to exclude part of the stamina; and it is called *duplicate*, *triplicate*, *quadruplicate*, &c. according to the number of rows of petals.

2d. **PLENUS**, (full) when the corolla is so much multiplied, as to exclude all the stamina; which is occasioned by the stamina running into petals; and the flower is often so crowded, as to exclude or choke the pistillum also. Therefore, as the essential parts of generation are thus wholly, or in part destroyed, the plants become barren or imperfect, and no seed, or very little, can be expected from them.\* Flowers with one petal are not very subject to fulness, when they are, it generally arises from an increase of the divisions of the petal. It is most usual in flowers of many petals, where it arises various ways; sometimes by multiplication of petals only, sometimes of the calyx or nectarium, and sometimes of all. Compound flowers are also subject to luxuriance, arising several ways.

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\* A remarkable instance of plenitude is in the *gelder rose* (*viburnum opulus forepleno*) where all the flowers are barren.

3d. **PROLIFER**, (prolific) when one flower grows out of another; this generally happens in full flowers, from their greater luxuriancy; in *simple* flowers, it rises from the centre, and proceeds from the pistillum shooting up into another flower, standing on a single footstalk. In *aggregate* flowers (properly so called) many foot-stalked flowers are produced out of one common calyx. In *umbellate* flowers, a second umbel proceeds from the centre of the first umbel, producing little umbels; which by a greater exertion of luxuriancy may produce others with little umbels, and thus may proceed several heads of flowers, each growing out of that immediately below it, furnished with little umbels variously compounded. A prolific flower is also called *leafy*, (frondosus) when it produceth branches with flowers and leaves, which, though rare, sometimes happens in *rosa*, *anemone*, *monarda*, and others.\*

**FLOS MUTILATUS**, (a mutilated or maimed flower) is such a flower as occasionally is deprived of all, or the greatest part of the petals, yet bears seeds, as in some species of *tussilago*, *campanula*, &c. This term is opposed to *luxuriance*, and is supposed by Linnæus to be caused by a defect of heat, though it may also happen by other causes.

Under this head of flowers, may also be mentioned the different *sexes*.

**FLOWERS**, in respect to **SEX**, are distinguished into *male*, *female*, *monoclinian*, and *neuter*. *Male* flowers are such as have only the stamina or males, as in the classes *monoecia*, *dioecia*, and *polygamia*. *Female* flowers are such as have only the pistilla or females, as in the same classes *monoecia*, *dioecia*, and *polygamia*. *Monoclinian* flowers are such as have both the stamina and pistilla in the same bed or flower, as in all the other classes: *monoclinians* are also distinguished into

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\* As in luxuriant flowers many parts of the natural character are deficient in the whole or in part, they can only be distinguished by the general habit, and by such parts as remain in the natural state; as very often by the calyx, and in poly-petalous flowers, the lowest series or rows of petals remain the same, as in *rosa*, *papaver*, *nigella*, &c.

All *double* flowers, though admired by the florists, are termed by the botanist *vegetable monsters*.

*male* monoclinians, when the female is ineffectual; and *female* monoclinians, when the male is ineffectual. *Neuter* flowers are such as have neither stamina nor pistilla perfect; see the class *syngenesia*. The plants themselves also take a denomination from the *sex* of their flowers; as *male* plants are such as bear male flowers only; *female* plants are such as bear female flowers only; *monoclinian* plants are such as bear monoclinian flowers only. *Androgynus* (male and female) plants are such as bear both male and female flowers, distinct, upon the same root, as in the class *monoecia*. *Polygamous* plants are such as bear monoclinian flowers, and male or female flowers, or both distinct, on the same or on different roots: if on the same root, the flowers are either male monoclinians and female monoclinians; or monoclinians and male; or monoclinians and female, distinct: if on different roots, the flowers are either monoclinians and male; monoclinians and female; monoclinians and both male and female; or are androgynus and male; and sometimes androgynus and male and female on three distinct plants.—See the class *polygamia*.—See also the class *syngenesia*, where polygamy gives rise to the orders of the compound flowers.

## THE PRINCIPAL OUTLINES OF A PLANT.

A PLANT principally consists of *root, trunk, leaves, props, fructification, and inflorescence*; and also the *habit*.

I. The ROOT consists of two parts, (viz.) the *caudex* and the *radicula*, distinguished according to shape, direction, duration, &c.

CAUDEX (a stump) is the body or knob of the root, from which the trunk and branches ascend, and the fibrous roots descend; and in different plants is either solid, bulbous, (placed under a bulb, as in *tulips*, &c. or above the bulb, as in *orchis*, &c.) or tuberous. Solid, as in trees, shrubs, and many of the herbs. Bulbous will be explained under *hybernacle*. Tuberous knobs\* are also solid and hard, containing one or more embryos or eyes; and are either only one knob, as *turnep, carrot*, &c. containing only one eye at the top; or consist of many knobs connected together by slender fibres, as in *potatoes, jerusalem artichokes*, &c. each containing many eyes dispersed over the surface; and are either pitted, when the eyes lie inward, as in *potatoes*, &c.; or tuberculed, containing the eyes outward, as in *jerusalem artichokes*, &c. In *tuberous* knobs, the fibres or stringy parts issue from different

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\* Those tuberous knobs with only one eye, differ as to duration, but are in general biennial; those with many eyes are perennial; both seem to be produced by the nutriment of the stem, and not by the fibrous roots, for the stem is first formed and becomes strong, and as it grows to maturity, the tuberous knobs increase; or as it is said in *Phytologia*, not until after the leaves are expanded in the air to oxygenate the vegetable blood. It is also said that pinching off the flowers of the potatoes, will increase the size and quantity of the roots, by adding to the roots the nourishment required for the flowers and seeds.—*Tuberous* roots are increased in number by a seminal chord which proceeds under ground from the old root, after the leaves are expanded; in the same manner as the wires of strawberries, which may be called seminal chords above ground, and the design seems evidently to place the offspring at a convenient distance from the parent plant, that they may not incommode each other.

parts of the surface, which is an essential difference from bulbous knobs, where they are confined to the caudex of the bulb only, and are the true and genuine roots; the bulb itself being only a large bud under ground.

**RADICULA** (a little root) is the stringy or fibrous part of the root, descending from the caudex; and is really the principal and essential part of every root, and by which the nourishment is drawn from the earth for the support of the plant.

II. The **TRUNK**, which includes the branches, is that part which rises immediately from the caudex, and produceth the leaves, flowers, and fruit. It is either herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent; and is generally covered with an outer and an inner bark;\* and is distinguished according to its shape, substance, surface, &c. and admits of the following sorts, (*viz.*) *caulis, culmus, scapus, stipes.*

1st. **CAULIS** (a stalk or stem) is the main or universal trunk, which elevates the leaves, and fructification, and is applied to *trees, shrubs, and herbs*: It is either simple or compound; simple, when it doth not divide; compound, when it is divided into branches.

2d. **CULMUS** (a straw or haulm) is the proper trunk of *grasses*; and also elevates both the leaves and fructification: It is sometimes jointed, and sometimes not; it is also sometimes round, and sometimes angular.—See the class and order *triandria digynia.*

\* The outer bark either runs longitudinally, as in *oak, ash, &c.* and in most other trees; or transversely, as in *cherry, birch, &c.* if transverse bark is put into the fire, it shrivels up, and burns like parchment or leather; but in those trees where the outer bark runs transversely, the inner, or principal bark runs longitudinally; several other trees than above mentioned have a transverse cuticle, but in a less perfect manner.—Many trees have what is called the *sap* (albumum) which lies between the more solid woody part and the bark, as *oak, fir, &c.*; and the sap juice is said to answer the same purpose to vegetables, as the chyle to animals; affording nourishment by sanguification and secretion; and in those trees that have not an apparent albumum, as *ash, &c.*; the inner bark, though less indurated, is supposed to answer the same purpose, as it contains much mucilaginous or nutritious matter.

3d. **SCAPUS** (a stalk) is an herbaceous trunk, which elevates the fructification, but not the leaves; that is, it is a stalk proceeding immediately from the root, and terminated by the flowers, as in *narcissus*, *hyacinth*, &c.

4th. **STIPES** (a trunk) used by Linnæus for the trunk of *mushrooms*; as also for that slender thread or footstalk which elevates the feathery or hairy down, with which some seeds are furnished, and connects it with the seed, as in *lettuce*, *dandelion*, &c.

III. The **LEAVES**, which are said by Linnæus to be the muscles or organs of motion of a plant; by others, the organs by which perspiration and inspiration are performed. Hence, like insects, if the spiracula of the leaves are stopped by covering the upper surface with oil, death ensues. They are defined as proceeding from the expansion of the vessels of the stalk, forming several ramifications like net-work, extended in length and breadth in a determinate manner, having the interstices filled up with a tender pulpy substance, called the *parenchyma*; and the external covering is supposed to be a continuation of the scarf skin of the stalk.

Leaves are either *simple* or *compound*, and are distinguished by their figure, situation, insertion, number, divisions, &c.

A **SIMPLE LEAF**, is such as either adheres to the branch singly, or whose footstalk is terminated by a single simple expansion, not parted to the middle rib; and is determined by its shape, surface, and divisions.

A **COMPOUND LEAF**, is such whose footstalk is furnished with several separate simple expansions, or in other words, whose divisions extend to the middle rib; now called a *common petiole* (or footstalk) supporting several lobes, or little simple leaves, of which the *compound* leaf consists; and are distinguished by shape, &c. and the form by which they are attached to the common footstalk, as palmated, winged, feathered, &c. Sometimes leaves are twice or more compounded, which divisions admit of many modifications, and give rise to as great variety of terms. It may sometimes be



difficult, at first sight, to know a common footstalk to a compound leaf, from a branch; but it may be observed that a common footstalk, where it issues from the branch, is either flat or hollow on one side, and convex on the other; whereas branches are alike on both sides, whether round, flat, or angular: again, *buds* are never found at the angles formed by the lobes of a compound leaf with the footstalk; but at the angles formed by the footstalk of the whole compound leaf and the stem.\* And it may always certainly be distinguished by its falling off with the little leaves which it supports.

The manner or place in which leaves are attached to the plant, is called the *determination* of leaves; and is as follows, distinguished by several terms, according to number, disposition, insertion, figure, &c.

RADICAL OR ROOT LEAF, such as proceed from the root.

STEM LEAF, such as grow on the stem.

BRANCH LEAF, such as grow on the branches.

AXILLARY LEAF, (from axilla, the arm pit) such leaves as grow in the angle formed at the insertion of the branch with the stem.

FLORAL LEAF, † (florale) such as are placed nearest to, and at the coming out of the flower; (see *bractea*, page 33). There are also *seminal* or *seed-leaves*, such as are first the cotyledons, and afterwards become leaves; but these are not noticed under *determination* of leaves, as not coming under the definition of a leaf.

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\* The flowers in fruit trees generally appear before the leaves, that the process of impregnation may not be interrupted.

† *Floral* leaves are in general those leaves placed nearest to the flower, and when like the other leaves, they come under the definition of a leaf; but when they differ in size, shape, or colour, from the other leaves of the plant, they are called *bractea*, and come under the term *fulcra*, and often afford essential marks for distinction of species.

IV. The PROPS, (fulera) a term used to express those external parts which strengthen, support, or defend the plants on which they are found, or serve to facilitate some necessary secretion ; and are as follow :

1st. PETIOLUS, the footstalk or support of a leaf.

2d. PEDUNCULUS, the footstalk or support of a flower.

3d. STIPULA, (hauhm or husk) a sort of scale or small leaf, stationed in most plants (when present) on each side the base of the footstalk of leaves and flowers, at their first appearance, for the purpose of support : They are placed either single or double, and sometimes on the inside, as in the *fig* and *mulberry* ; or on the outside, as in the *birch*, *lime*, and *papilionaceous* flowers : They are also either sitting, extended downwards, or sheathing along the stem, as in the *plane tree*. As to duration, they sometimes fall before the leaves, and sometimes are equally permanent : They often afford a good distinction for the species.

4th. CIRRUS, (a curl) meaning a clasper\* or tendril ; being the fine spiral string or fibre, by which plants fasten themselves to some other body for support : They are sometimes placed opposite the leaves, sometimes at the side of the footstalks of the leaves, and sometimes issue from the leaves themselves ; and sometimes they put out roots, as in *ivy*, &c.

5th. PUBES, (hair or down) a term to express the hair, down, wool, beard, bristles, glands, and several other appearances, on different parts of plants, serving the double purpose of defence and vessels of secretion.

6th. ARMA, (arms) the defensive weapons of plants ; which are either *spina*, (a thorn) protruded from the wood of the plant ; *aculeus*, (a prickle) proceeding from the cortex or

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\* Plants that support themselves by *claspers*, catch hold of any thing in their way for that purpose ; and are different from the twining plants, which support themselves by the twisting of the stalk, though both may be called *climbing* plants. —See explanation to class *Diadelphia*.

outer bark of the plant, which are sometimes forked or divided, consisting of two or more prongs or divisions; or *stimuli*, (stings) producing inflammatory itching punctures to the naked parts of animals, by their venomous points.

7th. BRACTEÆ, (thin plates of metal) are sometimes called *floral leaves*, (*floralia folia*) when situated near the flowers, but differ in size, shape, or colour, from the other leaves of the plant; as in *tilia*, *monarda*, &c.; and mean not only those leaves generally situated on the stalk nearest to the lower parts of the flower, but are sometimes placed on the stalk at a distance from the flower, as in *viola*, and they sometimes seem to terminate the flower-stalk; being composed of a large tuft of leaves, resembling a bush of hair, (*coma*) and are then called *bracteæ comosæ*, as in *crown-imperial*,\* *lavender*, and some species of *sage*.—See *bracteæ* under *calyx*.

V. The FRUCTIFICATION, or mode of fruit-bearing; consisting of the calyx, corolla, stamina, pistillum, pericarpium, semina, and receptaculum; all which have been already explained.

VI. The INFLORESCENCE, which is defined to be the mode by which flowers are joined to their several peduncles, whether common or partial; as hath been already explained.

VII. The HABIT of plants, by which antient botanists meant the whole external appearance of every part thereof, whereby they were arranged in their several systems; but by Linnæus it is meant to be the agreement of plants of the same genus or natural order; chiefly in the following circumstances:

GEMMATION. The structure and disposition of the *bulb*, as solid, coated, scaly, stem-bulb. Also of the *bud*, its origin petioled, stipuled, cortical; its contents leafy, floral, common.—See *hybernacle*.

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\*The tuft of the crown-imperial (*fritillaria imperialis*) seems to terminate the flower-stalk, from the flowers hanging down; but when the flower decays, the germen swells to a large hexagonal capsule, filled with flat seeds, and becomes erect, above the tuft; the better to retain and disperse the seed.

See note to *dodecatheon meadia*.

**VERNATION.** The complication of the leaves within the bud, at spring, as conduplicate, convolute, involute, revolute, imbricated, equitant, obvolute, plaited, spiral.\*

**ÆSTIVATION.** The state of the *bud* in summer, before the unfolding of the flowers, as convolute, imbricated, conduplicate, valved, unequal-valved.

**TORTION.** The twisting or bending of the parts, as uniform, dissimilar, from the right, from the left, reciprocal, resupine, spiral.

**NUPTIALS.** Male, female, androgynous, monoclinian.

**SEMINATION.** The shape and other circumstances of the *seed*, as tail, wing, tuft, awn, hooks, gluten, curvature. Also of the *pericarpium*, as berrying, inflation, viscosity, elasticity, structure.

**PLACENTATION.** The number and disposition of the *cotyledons*; or if wanting.

**VARIATION.** Of colour, size, pubescence, age.

*External.* Plaited, bundled, broad-leaved, curled, awnless.

*Internal.* Mutilated, great-flowered, luxuriant, crested; viviporous, bulb-bearing.

By *variation*, or *variety*, are meant such differences as are only incidental to vegetables, and are not found constant and unchangeable; that is, where plants raised from the same seed, by some accidental cause, differ in form and appearance from

\* Conduplicate, (doubled together) as in *oak, hazel, walnut, &c.*

Convolute, . . . (rolled together) as in *bean, saxifrage, &c.*

Involute, . . . (rolled in) as in *apple, pear, &c.*

Revolute, . . . (rolled back) as in *primrose, groundsel, colt's-foot, &c.*

Imbricated, .. (tiled) as in *lilac, campanula, &c.*

Equitant, . . . (riding) when the opposite margins approach, so as one to include the other, as in *iris, sweet-rush, &c.*

Obvolute, . . . (rolled against each other) as in *pink, lychnis, teazel, &c.*

Plaited, . . . . (folded over) as in *beech, vine, currant, &c.*

Spiral, . . . . . (coiled like a watch spring, one end in the centre) as in *fern.*

the true character of the species to which they belong; which cause being removed, the plant is restored to its true specific character: and these incidental varieties chiefly arise by difference of soil or culture, in some of the above circumstances.

And though it is as necessary to collect varieties under their proper species, as the species under their proper genera; yet it is often more difficult; first, from the difficulty of ascertaining the *genus*, and secondly, from the variety confounding the *species*;\* and sometimes some parts of the specific character itself are also subject to variety, particularly the leaves;† though in general the true specific character is constant and unchangeable, arising only from such circumstances wherein plants of the same genus are found to disagree, which distinctions are commonly taken with most certainty, from the following parts, (viz.) root, trunk, leaves, fulcra, hybernacle, inflorescence: all which parts have been already explained, except hybernacle.

The HYBERNACLE, (winter lodgment) is that part of a plant which defends the embryo, or future shoot, from external injuries during the winter; and according to Linnæus, is either a *bulb* or a *bud*.‡—See *gemmation* under *habit of plants*.

I. A BULB, (bulbus) is a large sort of bud produced under ground, placed upon the caudex of certain herbaceous plants; hence called *bulbus* plants; all of which are perennial, that is,

\* See the note at the end of *luxuriant flowers*. The name that constitutes the variety is to be placed immediately after the specific name, as *flore pleno, corolla rubra, &c.*

† In respect to leaves, which are mentioned as a distinction of species, yet subject to variety, it may be necessary to observe, that in general the leaves are constant as to figure and situation; but vary in respect to number of fingers, or lobes, in digitated and winged leaves, and in growing by threes, fours, or fives: Curled and variegated leaves are also a frequent variety, and they often differ as to size and colour.

‡ From Linnæus's definition of the *hybernacle*, it seems to appear that *tuberous* roots, and seeds, might with equal propriety bear that appellation with the bulb and the bud; but he hath thought proper to give them a different distinction; for Linnæus does not allow the bulb and bud to be roots, but hybernacles or winter lodgments, into which the whole plant retires during the winter, in miniature; for the bulb is exactly the same under ground, as the bud is above.

perpetuated by their bulbs or ground buds, as well as by seeds; they are therefore improperly called *roots*, being only the hibernacle of the future shoot. Bulbs are of the following sorts:

1st. A *scaly bulb*, (*bulbus squamosus*) consisting of scales laid over each other like tiles, as in the *lily*.

2d. A *solid bulb*, (*solidus*) consisting of a solid substance, as in *tulips*.

3d. A *coated bulb*, (*tunicatus*) consisting of many coats infolding each other, as in *onions*.

4th. A *stem bulb*,\* (*caulinus*) which is produced not only from the sides of the principal bulb, called a *sucker*, or *offset*; but from other parts of the stem; as in *crow*, or *wild garlic*, and in some species of *onion* and *lily* (hence called *bulbiferous*); in the *onion* they are produced at the origin of the umbel of flowers, instead of seeds.

II. A *BUD* (*gemma*) is the embryo of the plant seated upon the stem and branches, covered with scales; and if a leaf bud, it consists of radicles which descend along the bark into the earth; and is also furnished with umbilical vessels, which are inserted into the alburnum, and form a part of it, and descending into the earth, supply it with its first nutrition. (*Phytologia*). In general there are three sorts of buds:—1st. that containing the flower only, as in *poplar*, *ash*, &c. where the leaf-buds and flower-buds are distinct:—2d. that containing the leaves only, as in *birch*, *hazel*, &c.:—and 3d. that containing both flower and leaves, as in the generality of plants; and these last sometimes contain leaves and male flowers, sometimes leaves and female flowers, sometimes leaves and monoclinian flowers. Every flower-bud dies when it hath perfected its seed like an annual plant; and it is said to be the same with respect to flowering bulbs, they also die after having flowered a few times and perfected their seed, and produced other smaller bulbs to perpetuate their progeny.

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\* Other bulbs, besides those here mentioned, were formerly enumerated, (viz.) the jointed bulb, as in *moschatel*; and the double bulb, as in *orchis*.

Annual plants are only renewed from seeds, and several other plants, both trees and shrubs, have no winter buds: It is also observed in hot countries, that few plants have buds, or at least they are without that scaly covering, which seems essential to a bud, and constitutes the hybernacle; instead whereof are protruded small feather-like branches from the wings of the leaves; (defence and protection from cold not being necessary); whereas in cold countries most plants have buds, which are wrapped up all the winter in readiness to greet the approaching spring.

I may, lastly, take notice of what is called the SLEEP of plants, which, according to Linnæus, happens various ways, as by converging, including, surrounding, fortifying, conducting, involving, diverging, depending, inverting, imbricating. This disposition in plants is very remarkable in *chickweed*, *pimpernel*, *dandelion*, *goat's-beard*, &c. which expand their flowers only at certain times of the day, and shut them up at certain times, or at the approach of night or a storm; which shews the great care a plant takes to protect and invigorate her feeble offspring, which may be called the *storge* of plants, as well as animals.—From hence is constituted what Linnæus calls the *horologe* or *watch of Flora*, shewing the hours of the day from what he calls the rising and setting of flowers; from hence may also often be prognosticated a change of weather.\* And in many plants, not only the flowers, but the young shoots are defended from external injuries, by the nearest leaves converging and enclosing the tender rudiments. The *averrhoa carambola* is very remarkable for this quality of *sleeping*.—See the note to the genus.

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\*The *calendula pluvialis* (violet and white-coloured African marygold) opens between 6 and 7 A. M. and shuts up at 4 P. M. if the weather is dry; but if it doth not open its flowers at 7, you are sure to have rain that day; sometimes the hasty surprize of a thunder storm will vary the above prognostic.—If the *sonchus sibiricus* (Siberian sow-thistle) shuts up its flowers in the night, the following day is generally dry, but if the flowers remain open all night, the next day is generally rainy.—The same observations may be made of several of the English plants.

TABLE  
OF  
CLASSES AND ORDERS:

*According to the Systema Vegetabilium and Supplementum,  
Plantarum, &c.*

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
1 MONANDRIA. ....	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
2 DYANDRIA. ....	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.
3 TRIANDRIA. ....	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.
4 TETRANDRIA. ..	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tetragynia.
5 PENTANDRIA. ..	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Pentagynia. 6. Polygynia.
6 HEXANDRIA. ....	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Polygynia.
7 HEPTANDRIA. ..	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tetragynia. 4 Heptagynia.
8 OCTANDRIA. ....	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia.
9 ENNEANDRIA. ..	1 Monogynia. 2 Trigynia. 3 Hexagynia.
10 DECANDRIA. ..	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5 Decagynia.



## CLASSES.

## ORDERS.

- 11 DODECANDRIA. 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.  
4 Pentagynia. 5 Dodecagynia.
- 12 ICOSANDRIA. .. 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.  
4 Pentagynia. 5 Polygynia.
- 13 POLYANDRIA. .. 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.  
4 Tetragynia. 5 Pentagynia. 6 Hexagynia. 7 Polygynia.
- 14 DIDYNAMIA. .... 1 Gymnospermia. 2 Angiospermia.
- 15 TETRADYNAMIA. 1 Siliquosa. 2 Siliculosa.
- 16 MONADELPHIA. 1 Triandria. 2 Pentandria. 3 Hep-  
tandria. 4 Octandria. 5 Enneandria.  
6 Decandria. 7 Endecandria. 8 Do-  
decandria. 9 Polyandria.
- 17 DIADELPHIA. .. 1 Pentandria. 2 Hexandria. 3 Oc-  
tandria. 4 Decandria.
- 18 POLYADELPHIA. 1 Pentandria. 2 Icosandria. 3 Poly-  
andria.
- 19 SYNGENESIA. .. 1 Polygamia æqualis. 2 Polygamia  
superflua. 3 Polygamia frustranea.  
4 Polygamia necessaria. 5 Polygamia  
segregata. 6 Monogamia.
- 20 GYNANDRIA. .. 1 Diandria. 2 Triandria. 3 Tetran-  
dria. 4 Pentandria. 5 Hexandria.  
6 Octandria. 7 Decandria. 8 Dode-  
candria. 9 Polyandria.
- 21 MONOECIA. .... 1 Monandria. 2 Diandria. 3 Trian-  
dria. 4 Tetrandria. 5 Pentandria.  
6 Hexandria. 7 Heptandria. 8 Po-  
lyandria. 9 Monadelphia. 10 Syn-  
genesia. 11 Gynandria.

## CLASSES.

## ORDERS.

- 22 DIOECIA. . . . . 1 Monandria. 2 Diandria. 3 Triandria. 4 Tetrandria. 5 Pentandria. 6 Hexandria. 7 Octandria. 8 Enneandria. 9 Decandria. 10 Dodecandria. 11 Icosandria. 12 Polyandria. 13 Monadelphia. 14 Syngenesia. 15 Gynandria.
- 23 POLYGAMIA. .. 1 Monoecia. 2 Dioecia. 3 Trioecia.
- 24 CRYPTOGAMIA. 1 Filices. 2 Musci. 3 Algæ. 4 Fungi.
- APPENDIX. .... Palmæ.

## NOTE.

THE number of *genera* is taken from the 8th edition of the *Gen. Plantarum* printed in 1791, with some others.

The number of *species* is taken from the *Systema Vegetabilium*, 14th edition, printed in 1784, with some others since discovered.

The distinctions of the *genera* in the several *orders* are taken from the synopsis to each class, in the same publication.

The *growth*, and places where principally *native*, are taken from Aiton, and other botanists.

The number of *species* indigenous to the *British Isles*, are taken from Broughton's *Enchiridion Botanicum*.

In the column under *growth*; t, stands for tree; s, for shrub; and h, for herb.

Vegetables, saith Linnæus, hath life without voluntary motion; his climax runs thus, *lapides crescunt; vegetabilia crescunt et vivunt; animalia crescunt, vivunt, et sentiunt*; and this was the doctrine of other authors before Linnæus; it may be right in a general sense, but if we accurately examine the connecting links of the three kingdoms, we shall find ourselves staggered in the definition. His System of Plants makes no difference between trees, shrubs, and herbs, yet the distinction is of great antiquity with other writers: The difference between trees and herbs is—very—

obvious ; but the limit between trees and shrubs is not accurately ascertained. Linnæus thinks the bud the best distinction, trees having buds, and shrubs no buds ; but he immediately acknowledges this distinction to be fallacious, as many large trees in hot climates have no buds. Dr. Alston thinks the difference lies in the bark, that trees have an outer and inner bark, (cortex and liber) and generally a sap, (alburnum) but that the covering to shrubs is not a bark but a cuticle or simple skin ; but this wants confirmation. We can therefore only say that a tree is a perennial plant rising to a great height, with a simple, woody, durable, branching trunk, producing wood fit for timber : The same definition holds with respect to shrubs, only that they do not rise to so great an height, the trunk not so simple, the branches more bushy, and not producing timber.

An *herb* is a plant with a succulent stem or stalk, not woody, and which generally dies down to the ground every year ; and is either annual, biennial, &c. or perennial.

The duration of plants Linnæus thinks so inconstant, that he never employs it in specific differences. In hot climates that have a perpetual summer, most plants are trees or shrubs, or at least perennial ; yet many, when removed to colder climates, lose their woody substance, and become herbaceous, and sometimes annual, as *ricinus*, *mirabilis*, *tropæolum*, *beta*, *origanum*, *lavatera*, &c.—Milne's *Botan. Dict.*

THE  
CLASSES, ORDERS,  
AND  
GENERA :

*According to the SEXUAL SYSTEM of LINNÆUS.*

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CLASS I. MONANDRIA.

(ONE FERTILE\* STAMEN OR MALE, HAVING  
THE ANTHERA.)

Consisting of such plants as bear *monoclinian* flowers, furnished with only one stamen or male.

And, to avoid repetition, it may be observed, that all the classes, except the last four, and part of the class *syngenesia*, regularly consist of *monoclinian* flowers, that is, where the males and females are in the same bed or flower.

*This class contains two orders.*

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\* Many flowers will appear to have more stamina than is the character of the class to which they belong; but those are only to be numerated which have antheræ; the others are called *barren*, as being imperfect.

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

Containing such plants as have only one female: under the following distinctions:

1st. *Scitamineous\** beneath; or fruit-celled beneath.

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Alpinia	h	2	America	
2	Amomum†	h	6	W. Indies	
3	Canna	h	3	America	
4	Costus	h	1	Arabia and Indies	
5	Cucullaria	h	1		
6	Curcuma	h	2	India	
7	Kæmpferia	h	2	E. Indies	
8	Maranta‡	h	3	India	
9	Myrosma	h	1	Surinam	
10	Qualea	h	1		
11	Renealmia	h	1	Surinam	
12	Thalia	h	1	America	

2d. *One-seeded.*

13	Boerhaavia	h	6	La-vera-cruz	
14	Hippuris§	h	2	Europe	Brit. 1
15	Salicornia	s & h	6	Arabia	Brit. 2
16	Pollichia	h	1	Cape	

\* *Scitamineous*, (from *scitamentum*) because some of the plants afford delicious fruit. *Scitamineæ* is also the name of the 8th order in Linnæus's *Fragments of a Natural Method*, containing most of the above plants.

† *Cardamom* seeds are from a species of *amomum*, called *amomum cardamomum*.

‡ *Maranta arundinacea* (Indian arrow-root) called so, because the Indians, by using it as a poultice, expel the poison of their arrows, it also extracts the poison of the *manchineel tree*, and the venom of insects. And the root dried and made into powder, and mixed with hot water, is said to make an agreeable and nutritious beverage, and may be bought at the shops of the druggists; and the best sort sells for about 7s. 6d. per lb.

§ *Hippuris* is called *mare's-tail*, to distinguish it from *equisetum*, (horse-tail); it hath a single jointed stalk, and at each joint are twelve (more or less) leaves, placed in a whorl; to each of these leaves, close to the stalk, belongs a little flower, with one stamen, one pistil, and one seed.

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of		Native of	Species in Britain.
			species.			
1st. <i>Plants.</i>						
17	Blitum	h	2		Spain, Tartary	
18	Callitriche	h	2			Brit. 2
19	Corispermum	h	2		Tartary	
20	Lacistema	h	1			
2d. <i>Grassy.</i>						
21	Cinna	h	1		Canada	
22	Mniarum	h	1			

## CLASS II. DIANDRIA.\*

(TWO STAMINA, OR MALES.)

*Containing three orders.*

### ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Flowers beneath, one-petaled, regular.</i>					
1	Arouna (cor. none)	h	1		
2	Chionanthus	s	2	South Carolina	
3	Eranthemum	s	4	Æthiopia	
4	Jasminum	s	9	India	
5	Ligustrum	s	2		Brit. 1
6	Nyctanthes†	s	1	India	
7	Olea‡	s	6	Spain	
8	Phillyrea	s	3	Europe	
9	Sciuris	h	1		
10	Syringa	s	3	Persia	

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\* Several plants of this class *diandria*, are so similar to many of the class *didynamia*, that it is often very difficult to distinguish them: The flowers are nearly of the same form, and though many have properly only two stamina (the other two wanting antheræ); yet have filaments so very like stamina, that botanists have sometimes confounded the two classes, as to several plants.

† *Nyctanthes sambac* (Arabian jasmine) flowers, and gives its perfume in the night, and not in the day; whence the name. But Aiton has taken *sambac* (to which he gives several varieties) from *nyctanthes*, and placed it under *jasminum*; and only allows one species to *nyctanthes*, viz. *arbor-tristis*.

‡ The *European olive* (*olea Europœa*) bears the fruit for pickling; but as there are many varieties of this species; that most in esteem grows in France, called the *province olive*, both for the flavour of the fruit, and its oil. The olives we have from Spain are much larger, but both the fruit and the oil have a disagreeable flavour. In China the manner of gathering their olives is very convenient; they bore a hole in the trunk of the tree, and after having put some salt into it, they stop it up, and in a few days the fruit drops of itself.—Abbe Grosier's description of China, 1788.



N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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2d. *Flowers beneath, one petaled, irregular.**Fruit capsuled.*

11	Calceolaria	h	3	Peru	
12	Dianthera	h	7	America	
13	Gratiola	h	6	Alps, America	
14	Justicia	s & h	30	Ceylon, &c.	
15	Pæderota	h	5	Africa	
16	Pinguicula	h	4	Portugal	Brit. 2
17	Schwenkia	h	1	America	
18	Veronica	h	40	America	Brit. 15
19	Utricularia*	h	9	Alps	Brit. 2
20	Wulfenia		1	Carinthia	

3d. *Flowers beneath, one-petaled, irregular.**Fruit seed-naked.*

21	Amethystea	h	1	Siberia	
22	Collinsonia†	h	1	Virginia, Canada	
23	Cunila	h	4	Virginia	
24	Lycopus	h	3	Virginia	Brit. 1
25	Monarda	h	5	Oswego, America	
26	Rosmarinus	s	1	Spain, Italy	
27	Salvia‡	s	52	Italy, America	

\* In *utricularia* (bladder-wort) the roots are loaded with membranaceous bladders.

† It hath been observed in many plants, as in *lilium*, *ruta*, *dictamnus albus*, *saxifraga*, *parnassia*, &c. that at the proper times the stamina make the first advances by bowing down in their turns to the female; but in *collinsonia canadensis*, *nigella*, *damascena*, *spartium scoparium*, and some others, the *lady* seems to make the first advance, by bowing first to one or more of her *husbands* for a day or two, and then to the others. But what is still more remarkable; the common *berberry* hath six erect stamina resting on the petals, under whose concave tops are sheltered the antheræ; and on touching the inside of the filament near its base, with a bristle or fine wire, the stamen instantly incurvates, so as the anthera to embrace the stigma.—In the *kalmia* the ten stamens lie round the pistil, like the radii of a wheel, and each anther is concealed in a nich of the coral to protect it from cold and moisture; these anthers rise separately from their niches, and approach the stigma of the pistil for a time, and then recede to their former situations.

‡ In *salvia*, the singular cross thread of the stamina constitutes the essential character of the genus: the rudiments of two stamina appear in the mouth of the flower, but have no antheræ.—*Sage* and *clary* are distinct plants by other writers, but by Linnaeus, they both come under the genus *salvia*, notwithstanding some little difference in the flower.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
28	Verbena*	h	19	America, Chili	Brit. 1
29	Ziziphora	h	4	Virginia	
4th. <i>Flowers beneath, four-petaled.</i>					
30	Thouinia	t	1	Ceylon	
5th. <i>Flowers beneath, five-petaled.</i>					
31	Dialium	s	1	India	
6th. <i>Flowers above.</i>					
32	Ancistrum		2	New Zealand, Peru	
33	Circæa†	h	2	France, Alps	Brit. 2
34	Globba		4	E. Indies	
35	Morina	h	1	Persia	

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

36	Anthoxanthum‡	h	5		Brit. 1
37	Crypsis	h	1	S. of Europe	

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

38	Piper§	s & h	25	E. and W. Indies
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\* The English species of *vervain*, called *simpler's joy* (*verbena officinalis*) hath four stamina, as hath also the *verbera triphylla* (sweet-scented vervain) and most of the other species; that it is necessary to examine the essential character.

† *Enchanter's nightshade* (*circæa lutetiana*) was much celebrated in the mysteries of witchcraft, and for the impious purpose of raising the devil. It grows amidst the mouldering bones and decayed coffins in the ruinous vaults of Sleaford church, in Lincolnshire. Botanic Garden.

‡ The grateful smell to hay is said chiefly to be given by the British species of vernal grass, *anthoxanthum odoratum*.

§ The leaves of the *piper-betle* are esteemed cordial, and give a fine flavour to the breath, for which they are much used in the East.—In Peru, this shrub is also much used, and is there called *caca*. (See *areca*). The betle leaves are in great request throughout India, from being used to wrap round the areca nut, in order for chewing; the nut is like a nutmeg in size and shape, but differs in taste. The inside is of a lively red colour, and has an agreeable flavour: The Indians in general consume a great quantity of these nuts.—In the *Gentleman's Mag.* for Dec. 1805, this nut is highly spoke of.

White pepper is from the same plant as the black pepper, (*piper nigrum*) it is made white by being laid in lime before it is dry, by which it loses its external coat.

# CLASS III. TRIANDRIA.

(THREE STAMINA OR MALES.)

Containing three orders.

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Flowers above.</i>					
1	Antholyza	h	7	Africa	
2	Aristea	h	1	Cape of Good Hope	
3	Crocus*	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
4	Comocladia	s	1	Jamaica	
5	Dilatris	h	3	Cape	
6	Gladiolus	h	24	Europe, Africa	
7	Iris	h	45	Europe, China	Brit. 2
8	Ixia	s & h	24	Alps, Africa	
9	Macrolobium	h	1		
10	Marica	h	1		
11	Melothria	h	1	Virginia	
12	Moræa	h	12	Africa	
13	Oxybathus			Peru	
14	Rohrra	h	1		
15	Tapura	h	1		
16	Tonsella	h	1		

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\* *Crocus sativus* is the only known species of this genus, with two very singular varieties, viz. *officinalis* and *vernus*; the first is the autumnal crocus, the latter is the vernal crocus; these plants are one of the wonders of the vegetable creation, being so similar as no specific difference can be obtained, yet flowering at so great a distance of time from each other: The flower of the *crocus*, as also the *colchicum*, hath no stalk, but the tube is very long, proceeding from the bulb; from the *crocus sativus officinalis* (which flowers in autumn, and bears a purple blue flower) is produced the saffron of the shops, which Mr. Miller says, is the stigmata of the three divisions of the style, with part of the style itself; these being properly dried, are made into cakes for use; it is said to be very narcotic or anodyne.

N.B. This plant hath many varieties.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
17	Valeriana*	h	21	France, China, &c.	Brit. 4
18	Witsenia	h	1	Maura	
2d. <i>Flowers beneath.</i>					
19	Callisia	h	1	America	
20	Cneorum	s	1	Spain	
21	Commelina	h	9	W. Indies, Africa	
22	Comocladia	s	2	America	
23	Hippocratea	h	1	America	
24	Loeflingia	h	1	Spain	
25	Olax	t	1	Ceylon	
26	Ortegia		2	Spain	
27	Polycnemum	h	1	France, Italy	
28	Rotala	h	1	E. Indies	
29	Rumphia	s	1	Amboyna	
30	Syena	h	1		
31	Tamarindus†	t	1	E. and W. Indies	
32	Wachendorfia	h	3	Africa	
33	Willichia	h	1	Mexico	
34	Xiphidium	h	1		
35	Xyris		1	India	
3d. <i>Flowers grassy, with valvets of the calyx-glume.</i>					
36	Cyperus‡	h	32	Jamaica, Egypt, &c.	Brit. 1
37	Eriophorum	h	5	Europe	Brit. 2
38	Fuirena	h	1	Surinam	
39	Kyllingia	s	4	E. and W. Indies	
40	Lygeum	h	1	Spain	
41	Nardus	h	6	Europe	Brit. 1
42	Pommereulla	h	1	India	
43	Schoenus	h	13	Europe	Brit. 7
44	Scirpus	h	41	America	Brit. 13
45	Spartina	h	1		

\* *Valerians* differ greatly in several parts; as in the corolla being regular or irregular; in the stamens being 1, 2, 3, or 4; the fruit one-seeded, or two-seeded, naked, crowned with a pappus, &c.—These plants may be generally known (when not in flower) by the roots being scented, and two leaves at each joint opposite.

† *Tamarindus* (the tamarine tree) renders the air under its shade very unwholesome.

‡ *Cyperus papyrus* (the Egyptian papyrus, or paper of the antient Egyptians) is a triangular rush, growing 8 or 9 feet high, and an inch thick, bearing a woolly tuft.

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.\*

(TWO FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Flowers one-flowered, straggling.</i>					
46	Agrostis	h	26	Europe	Brit. 8
47	Alopecurus	h	8	Europe, Indies	Brit. 6
48	Anthistiria†	h	1	India	
49	Aristida	h	6	Jamaica	
50	Bobartia	h	1	India	
51	Cornucopiæ	h	2	Smyrna	
52	Dactylis	h	5	Virginia	Brit. 2
53	Lagurus	h	2	Italy	
54	Milium	h	8	Europe	Brit. 2
55	Muhlenbergia	h	1		
56	Panicum‡	s & h	34	E. and W. Indies	Brit. 5
57	Paspalum	h	6	America	
58	Phalaris§	h	13	Europe	Brit. 3
59	Phleum	h	5	Europe	Brit. 3
60	Rottboella	h	5	India	
61	Saccharum	h	5	Indies	
62	Stipa	h	9	Europe	Brit. 1

\* All the plants of this 2d. order, *digynia*, are *grasses*, and comprehends much the greater part; though there are others of different characters arranged in their proper classes, as in MONANDRIA, *cinna*.—DIANDRIA, *anthoxanthum*.—HEXANDRIA, *oryza*, *ehrharta*, *galinia*.—MONŒCIA, *zea*, *tripsacum*, *coix*, *olyra*, *zizania*, *pharus*.—DICECIA, *restio*.—POLYGAMIA, *ægilops*, *cenchrus*, *ischæmum*, *apluda*, *holcus*, *andropogon*, *manisuris*, *chrysitrix*, *spinifex*.—Grass is defined to be a plant, having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx. (called *gluma*) and the seed single. The leaves are food for cattle, the small seeds for birds, and the larger grain for man: none are poisonous. And it is observed, that nature hath so provided, that cattle (in grazing) seldom eat the flower intended to produce seed, unless compelled by hunger.

† *Anthistiria* is easily distinguished from all the known genera of grasses by its four-valved calyx, for the division of the calyx is very essential in forming the character of grasses.

‡ *Panicum arborescens*, (tree panic grass) whose stem is scarce thicker than a goose quill, rises in India as high as the tallest trees.

§ Striped riband grass, or reed grass, according to Linnæus, is *phalaris arundenacra*; according to Aiton, it is *arundo colorata*.

|| Though sugar is chiefly obtained from the *saccharum officinarum*, which is a perennial plant, yet several other vegetables secrete a sweet juice easily converted into sugar; as in America, a considerable quantity is obtained from the *acer*

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
2d. <i>Flowers two-flowered, straggling.</i>					
63	Aira	h	13	Europe	Brit. 7
64	Melica*	h	7	Europe	Brit. 3
65	Perotis	h	1	E. Indies	
3d. <i>Flowers many-flowered, straggling.</i>					
66	Avena†	h	21	Siberia	Brit. 6
67	Arundo‡	s & h	6	Europe	Brit. 4
68	Briza	h	5	Europe	Brit. 2
69	Bromus	h	26	Europe	Brit. 12
70	Festuca§	h	19	Europe	Brit. 11
71	Poa	h	34	Europe	Brit. 14
72	Uniola	h	4	Carolina	

*saccharinum*; in New Spain it is procured from the *agave americana*; it is likewise obtained from *asclepias syriaca*, and *zea mays*; in Kamshatska it is produced from *heracleum syphondylium*, and *fucus saccharinus*—The museum of natural history at Paris, has received several plants of the *violet sugar cane* from Batavia, and the *whits* from Otaheite, which are said to yield a greater product than the common sort in the West Indies.

\* In *melica*, the rudiment of a third floret, standing upon a little footstalk between the other two florets, gives the essential character.

† In *avena*, the essential character consists in the jointed twisted awn, growing from the back of the corolla.—*Avena sativa* (the common oat) which hath three varieties, black, white, and brown, is described as having two seeds in a calyx, but the white oat hath generally only one. The wild oat (*avena fatua*) is described as having three flowers in a calyx, but in England it hath generally only two seeds.

‡ The drug in high estimation in India, as a refrigerant, called *tabasheer*, is said to be contained in the joints of the *arundo bambos*: and the *arundo donax* is imported into England principally from Spain, to be manufactured into weavers' slaies. The instruments used by the Turks and Persians, &c. in writing their beautiful manuscripts are formed of an Egyptian reed (*arundo calamagrostis*) which is much properer than our pens, to make those exquisitely fine strokes and flourishes, in which eastern manuscripts so greatly abound.—It is said that the male and female *bamboo* always grow together, and if one is felled, the other very soon dies.

§ The seeds of *festuca fluitans* (flote fisure grass) are gathered yearly in Poland, and from thence sent into Germany, and even to Sweden, and sold under the name of *manna* seeds, from their sweet and agreeable flavour. They are much used at the tables of the great, on account of their nutritious quality and pleasant taste. They make an excellent foundation for soup and puddings; and their mucilage, prepared with sugar and white wine, makes an excellent nourishment for invalids.

*A practical Treatise on Diet*, by Wm. Nisbet, M. D. 1801.

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
4th. <i>Flowers spikes, with receptacle awled.</i>					
73	Cynosurus	h	13	Europe	Brit. 3
74	Elymus	h	10	Europe, America	Brit. 3
75	Hordeum*	h	8	Italy	Brit. 3
76	Lappago	h	1		
77	Lolium	h	4	Europe	Brit. 4
78	Secale	h	4	Asia, Europe	
79	Triticum†	h	14	Europe	Brit. 3

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

1st. *Flowers beneath.*

80	Eriocaulon	h	5	Brazils	Brit. 1
81	Holosteum	h	4	Jamaica	
82	Koenigia	h	1	Iceland	

\* *French, or pearl barley*, is one of the species of barley (*hordeum*) with the husk taken off, by which means it becomes whitish, and somewhat of the colour of pearl.

† In the memoir of M. le Marquis de Turgot on the different sorts of wheat (*triticum*) cultivated in some parts of Lower Normandy, he mentions that the stalks of several of the sorts are not hollow, but filled with pith.

*Royal Society of Agriculture at Paris, v. ii.—1785.*

The common Lammas wheat (*triticum hybernum*) is described as having four flowers in a calyx, but it rarely happens in England that there are more than two or three seeds or corns, which number is most desirable, for if more, the corn is small.

Mr. Needham observed, that in the ripe pollen of every flower examined by the microscope, some vesicles are perceived from which a fluid had escaped; and that those, which still retain it, explode if they are wetted, like an colipile suddenly exposed to a strong heat. These observations have been verified by Spallanzani and others. Hence rainy seasons may make a scarcity of grain, by bursting the pollen of the flower of corn, before it arrives at the stigma of the flower. *Botanic Garden.*

If wheat is long masticated, or a little of the flour made into a paste with water, and then washed with the hands under water, which must be frequently changed, till it is no longer discoloured, that is, till the mucilage and starch are washed from it, then what remains is called the *gluten*, which is indissoluble in either hot or cold water, and if the corn be good, is elastic, and will contract itself when drawn out; but if the corn hath begun to heat, it is brittle; and if the corn hath fermented, none of the gluten will be obtained, and the corn is then bad, and will not grow. *Phytologia.*

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
83	Lechea		2	Canada	
84	Meborea (cor. none)	h	1		
85	Minuartia	h	3	Spain	
86	Mollugo	h	4	Ceylon, &c.	
87	Montia	h	1		Brit. 1
88	Polycarpon	h	2	Italy	Brit. 1
89	Queria	h	2	Spain	
90	Triplaris	s	2	America	
<i>2d. Flowers above,</i>					
91	Proserpinaca	h	1	Virginia	



# CLASS IV. TETRANDRIA.\*

(FOUR STAMINA OR MALES.)

*Containing three orders.*

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.		N <sup>o</sup> of Growth. species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Flowers one-petaled, one-seeded, beneath.</i>					
1	Choetocarpus	h	1		
2	Ernodea	h	1		
3	Globularia	s & h	7	Italy	
4	Hydrophylax	h	1	Sea-shore	
5	Opercularia	h	1		
6	Protea	s	61	Cape of G. Hope	
7	Rhopala (3 pet.)		1		
2d. <i>Flowers one-petaled, one-seeded, above, aggregate.</i>					
8	Allionia		2	America	
9	Cephalanthus	s	1	W. Indies	
10	Dipsacus	h	4	France	Brit. 2
11	Knautia	h	4	Archipelago	
12	Labatia	h	1		
13	Scabiosa	h	34	Italy, &c.	Brit. 3
3d. <i>Flowers one-petaled, one-fruited,† beneath.</i>					
14	Ægiphila	s	1	Martinico	
15	Aquartia	s	1	America	

\* The *stamina* in this class being of equal length, is the distinction from the class *didynamia*, where they are two long and two short.

† *One-fruited* means a single seed-vessel undivided, containing several seeds.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
16	Blæria	s	5	Cape of G. Hope	
17	Buddleia	s	4	W. Indies	
18	Callicarpa	s	3	Virginia, Japan	
19	Centunculus	h	1		Brit. 1
20	Exacum	h	4	India	
21	Lasiostoma	h	1		
22	Myrmecia	h	1		
23	Penæa	s	8	Æthiopia	
24	Plantago	h	24	Europe	Brit. 6
25	Polypremum	h	1	Carolina	
26	Scoparia	h	3	America	

4th. *Flowers one-petaled, one-fruited, above.*

27	Catesbæa	s	1	Carolina	
28	Chomelia	s	1		
29	Embelia	s	1		
30	Hediotis	s & h	6	Ceylon	
31	Hossmannia	s	1		
32	Ixora	s	3	India, America	
33	Mannettia	h	1	Mexico	
34	Mitchella	s	1	Carolina	
35	Oldenlandia*	h	10	America, Cape, &c.	
36	Pavetta	s	2	India	
37	Petesia	s	2	Jamaica	
38	Sanguisorbat†	h	3	Canada	Brit. 1

5th. *Flowers one-petaled, two-grained, † beneath.*

39	Houstonia	h	2	Virginia	
40	Scabrita	s	1	India	

\* From the roots of *oldenlandia umbellata* is extracted that fine permanent red dye, so much admired in the India cottons; and it is said this plant is so valuable in Asia, that it is sold for a guinea a lb. It is called *chay root*, or *East India madder*.

† In *sanguisorba officinalis* (common wild burnet) are found small red tubercles on the root, which dyers frequently use instead of *cochineal*; and it is said they are also found on the roots of *pimpinella saxifraga*, (burnet saxifrage).

‡ Two-grained, three-grained, &c. means, when the *capsule* is divided into two or three cells, &c. and a single grain or seed in each.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
6th. <i>Flowers one-petaled, two-grained, above, starred.*</i>					
41	Asperula	h	10	Europe	Brit. 2
42	Crucianella	h	6	France, Italy	
43	Diodia	h	1	Virginia	
44	Galium	h	26	Europe	Brit. 11
45	Knoxia	h	1	Ceylon	
46	Rubia	h	5	France, Italy	Brit. 1
47	Scherardia	h	3	Europe	Brit. 1
48	Siderodendrum	h	1		
49	Spermacoce	h	8	Carolina	

7th. *Flowers one-petaled, four-grained, beneath.*

50	Siphonanthus	s	1	India	
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8th. *Flowers four-petaled, beneath.*

51	Ammannia	h	5	Jamaica	
52	Banksia	h	6	New Holland	
53	Blackburnia	h	1		
54	Curtisia	s	1	Cape	
55	Epimedium	h	1	Alps	Brit. 1
56	Fagara	s	5	Jamaica	
57	Hartogia	s	1	Cape	
58	Monetia		1		
59	Orixa		1	Japan	
60	Othera	s	1	Japan	
61	Ptelea	s	2	America	
62	Rhacoma	s	1	Jamaica	
63	Samara	s	1	E. Indies	
64	Skimmia		1	Japan	

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\* These are the *plantæ stellatæ* of Ray, having two naked seeds, and the leaves disposed round the stem in the form of a radiant star; and are held to be diuretic. There are several other *starry* plants than those above mentioned, which may be seen in the order *stellatæ*, of the *Fragments of a Natural Method*; viz. *Phyllis*, *Richardia*, *valentia*, *anthospermum*, *hedyotis*, *lippa*, *ophiorhiza*, *spigelia*, *houstonia*, *oldenlandia*, *coffea*, *psychotria*, *cornus*, *ixora*, *pavetta*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
9th. <i>Flowers four-petaled, above.</i>					
65	Cissus	s	6	India	
66	Cornus*	t & h	9	Virginia, Canada	Brit. t 1
67	Embothrium	h	4	N. Caledonia, N. Holland	
68	Ludwigia	h	3	Virginia	
69	Santalum	t	1	India	
70	Trapa	h	2	Europe	
10th. <i>Flowers incomplete, beneath.</i>					
71	Alchemilla	h	4	Sweden	Brit. 2
72	Camphorosma	s	5	Spain, Italy	
73	Cometes	h	1	Surat	
74	Dorstenia	h	4	America	
75	Krameria	s	1		
76	Louichea	h	1		
77	Nigrina		1	Japan	
78	Rivina	s	4	W. Indies	
79	Salvadora	s	1	Persian Gulf	
80	Struthiola	s	3	Cape	
11th. <i>Flowers incomplete, above.</i>					
81	Acæna	s	1	Mexico	
82	Elæagnus	s	9	Spain, Japan	
83	Gonocarpus		1	Japan	
84	Isnardia	h	1	China, America	
85	Sirium	s	1		

\* The berries of the *cornus sanguinea*, when ripe, and laid in a heap to soften and heat a little, and the pulp then pressed, will yield an oil of a clear green colour, without smell or taste, and when mixed with sallad, cannot be distinguished from the best olive oil: when spread upon the surface of water, and exposed to the air for a month, it becomes a solid consistence, and of a white colour like wax, and with a wick, will burn with a white flame, without any sensible smell or smoke.

L' Héritier in his description of the genus *cornus*, (printed at Paris, 1788) makes eleven species.—He leaves out the *japonica* of Linnæus, and adds three others lately found in America, viz. *circinata*, *stricta*, *paniculata*.—He says the *cornus florida* hath a febrifuge quality, and its decoction is not inferior to the *cinchona officinalis*, and the *cornus mascula* is the *cornelian cherry*; which some persons are fond of eating, as having an agreeable acid.

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
86	Alphanes	h	1		Brit. 1
87	Bufonia	h	1		Brit. 1
88	Cruzita		1	Spain, America	
89	Cuscuta*	h	3	Virginia, Europe	Brit. 1
90	Galopina		1		
91	Gomozia		1	Granada	
92	Hamamelis	s	1	Virginia	
93	Hypecoum	h	3	Archipelago	
94	Nertera	h	1		

## ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA.

(FOUR FEMALES.)

95	Coldenia	h	1	India	
96	Ilex†	t	10	Asia	Brit. 1
97	Myginda	s	1	America	
98	Potamogeton	h	12	Europe	Brit. 12
99	Ruppia	h	1	Sea-side	
100	Sagina	h	4	Europe, Virginia	Brit. 3
101	Tillæa	h	4	Europe	Brit. 1

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\* *Cuscuta* (dodder) is a parasitical plant, for it decays at the root, and is afterwards nourished by the plant that supports it: it will frequently twine round a thistle. It's spirals turn contrary to the motion of the sun; it bears no leaves, except a few small membranous scales.

† *Ilex* is very variable in the parts of fructification, and hath many varieties.

# CLASS V. PENTANDRIA.

(FIVE STAMINA OR MALES.)

*Containing six orders.*

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.\*

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Flowers one-petaled, beneath, one-seeded.</i>					
1	Mirabilis	h	3	Mexico	
2	Plumbago	h	4	Spain, Italy, Zeylon	
3	Weigela		1	Japan	
4	Xystris	s	1		
2d. <i>Flowers one-petaled, beneath, two-seeded.</i> <i>Rough-leaved.</i>					
5	Cerinth	h	2	Europe	
6	Messerschmidia	s & h	2	Dauria	
3d. <i>Flowers one-petaled, beneath, four-seeded.</i> <i>Rough-leaved.</i>					
7	Anchusa	h	8	America	Brit. 1
8	Asperugo	h	2	Egypt	Brit. 1
9	Borago	h	5	Africa, India	Brit. 1
10	Cynoglossum	h	14	Virginia, Peru	Brit. 1
11	Echium	s & h	16	Italy, &c.	Brit. 2
12	Heliotropium	s & h	17	Europe, India, Peru	

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\* The berries of the monopetalous plants of this first order, are for the most part poisonous.—The rough-leaved plants are said to be glutinous and vulnerary: they are the *asperifoliae* of Ray, having four naked seeds.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
13	Lithospermum	h	13	Europe, Peru	Brit. 3
14	Lycopsis	h	7	Virginia, Egypt	Brit. 1
15	Myosotis	h & s	9	Virginia, Peru	Brit. 1
16	Onosma	h	3	Siberia, India	
17	Pulmonaria*	h	6	Siberia	Brit. 2
18	Symphytum	h	3	India	Brit. 2

4th. *Flowers one-petaled, beneath, five-seeded.*

19	Nolana	h	5	Peru	
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5th. *Flowers one-petaled, beneath, seed-covered.*

*Capsules.*

20	Allamanda	h	1	Surinam	
21	Anagallis	h	6	Europe, Peru	rit. 2
22	Androsace	h	6	Austria	
23	Aretia	s	3	Swiss, Alps	
24	Azalea	s	6	India, Lapland	Brit. 1
25	Brossæa	s	1	America	
26	Chironia	s	10	Cape	
27	Convolvulus†	h	68	W. Indies, Peru, &c.	Brit. 3
28	Coris	h	1	Europe	
29	Cortusa	h	2	Alps	
30	Cyclamen‡	h	4	Europe, India	
31	Datura§	h	8	China, Peru	Brit. 1
32	Diapensia	h	1	Lapland	

\* *Pulmonaria officianalis* (common spotted lungwort, or Jerusalem cowslip) with white spots distinct, on dark green leaves; with flowers in small bunches on the top of the stalks.—*Pulmonaria paniculata*, with flowers paniced, and confluent spots.

† *Convolvulus jalapa* (jalap) receives its name from Jalapa, a town in New Spain in South America, where it was first discovered.—*Convolvulus scammonia* (scammony) is also a cathartic, and much of the same nature as jalap, but rather stronger. The *cornbind* that is so very troublesome a weed in gardens and the fields, and penetrates so very deep into the ground, is the smaller *cornbind*, *convolvulus arvensis*.

‡ See note to *arachis*.

§ *Datura* (thorn apple) is narcotic, and dangerous to be taken inwardly, but a cataplasm of its leaves and seeds are commended for burns.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain,
33	Dodecatheon*	h	1	Virginia	
34	Dorœna		1	Japan	
35	Epacris	h	3	New Zealand	
36	Galax	h	1	Virginia	
37	Geniostoma	h	1		
38	Hottonia	h	2	India	Brit. 1
39	Hydrophyllum	h	2	Virginia, Canada	
40	Hyoscyamus†	h	7	Syria	Brit. 1
41	Ipomœa	h	28	E. & W. Indies, Peru	
42	Lisianthus	s	9	Jamaica, Peru	
43	Lysimachia	h	10	Levant, Japan	Brit. 4
44	Menyanthes‡	h	4	Ceylon,	Brit. 2
45	Nicotiana§	h & s	10	America, Peru	
46	Ophiorhiza	h	2	E. Indies, America	
47	Oribasia	h	1		
48	Patagonula	s	1	America	
49	Phlox	h	11	America, Peru	
50	Porana	s	1	E. Indies	
51	Polemonium	h	5	America	Brit. 1
52	Primula	h	13	Europe	Brit. 3

\* In the beautiful flower of the *dodecatheon meadia*, the pistil is very long, and the stamens are very short, hence the necessity of the flower hanging down, that the farina may fall on the stigma; but when the seeds are formed, the flower-stalks erect themselves to retain the seed.—In the same manner the *crown-imperial*, the *dog-tooth violet*, and several others, whose pistils are longer than the stamens, hang down their heads till the seed is formed, and then erect themselves. See note to *bractea*, page 33.

† The roots of *hyoscyamus niger* (black henbane) are used for anodine necklaces; and in the leaf and stem exists a narcotic quality like opium, but not in the seeds. *Phytologia*.

‡ *Buckbean*, *bogbean*, or *bogbane* (*menyanthes trifoliata*) is said to be a sovereign remedy for the rheumatism, if made into tea in a morning, and rather above half a pint warmed and drank every night, at going to bed.

*Universal Museum, for June 1766.*

§ *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco) received the name of *nicotiana* in honour of M. Nicot, who introduced it to the Queen of Portugal.—See the number of seeds in a tobacco plant, under the word *semina*, one of the parts of the fructification.

|| *Primula veris* hath three varieties, viz. *primula veris officinalis* (cowslip) *primula veris elatior* (oxslips and polyanthus) and *primula veris acaulis*, (common primrose). In this genus *primula*, the stamina are very short, fixed in the tube of the corol; and are sometimes placed near the bottom of the tube, and sometimes



N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
53	Retzia	s	1	Cape	
54	Sheffieldia	h	1		
55	Soldanella	h	1	Alps	
56	Spigelia	h	2	Maryland	
57	Stephanium	h	1		
58	Theophrasta	s	1	America	
59	Verbascum	h	12	Italy, Phenicia	Brit. 5
60	Uncaria	h	1		

*Follicles.\**

61	Cameraria	s	2	W. Indies	
62	Ceropegia	h	4	Malabar	
63	Echites	s	21	W. Indies, Peru, Jamaica	
64	Nerium	h	10	Ceylon, Peru	
65	Plumeria	s	4	W. Indies	
66	Tabernæmontana	s	10	E. & W. Indies, Peru	
67	Vinca	s & h	5	Madagascar	Brit. 2

*Berries.*

68	Arduina	s	1	Cape	
69	Atropa	s & h	10	Europe, Peru	Brit. 1
70	Bassovia	h	1		
71	Bertiera	h	1		
72	Bladhia		3	Japan, &c.	
73	Blunfelsia	s	1	America	
74	Camax	h	1		
75	Capsicum†	h & s	7	E. & W. Indies, Peru	

near the top; when placed near the bottom, the style of the pistillum, with its stigma, rises without interruption between the stamina, so as to be equal with the mouth of the tube, and sometimes higher; this by florists is called *pin-eyed*, and considered as an imperfection; but when the stamina are placed near the top of the tube, they become even with the mouth, and in this case the style is kept low by the stamina filling the mouth of the tube; this is called *thrum-eyed*, and adds to the perfection of the flower.

\* See *follicle* under *pericarpium*; as also *berry* and *drupe*.

† *Capsicum annum* (Guinea pepper) hath many varieties.—In Ceylon they have a red pepper called *chilly*, which it is said makes *cayenne*, or *Kiang* pepper.—But it was lately asserted in a newspaper, that the composition generally sold as *cayenne* pepper, consisted of four tenths *red lead*, three tenths *salt*, and three tenths *cayenne* pepper; if this is fact, it must be very prejudicial to health. See note to *cayenne* pepper in index.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
76	Carissa	s	2	India	
77	Cerbera	s	3	Brazils	
78	Cestrum	s	11	W. Indies, Peru	
79	Chrysophyllum	t	3	W. Indies	
80	Cordia	s	6	W. Indies	
81	Cryptostomum	h	1		
82	Ehretia	t	4	W. Indies	
83	Ellisia	h	1	Virginia	
84	Fagraea		1	Zeylon	
85	Gynopogon	s	1		
86	Jacquinia	s & h	3	America	
87	Laugeria	s	3	America, Peru	
88	Lightfootia	h	3		
89	Lycium	s	16	Spain, Africa, Peru	
90	Menais	s	1	America	
91	Myrsine	s	1	Africa	
92	Pæderia	s	1	India	
93	Physalis*	h	14	Spain, Peru	
94	Randia	s	4	America, Peru	
95	Rauwolfia	s	5	W. Indies, Peru	
96	Schwenkfeldia	s	1		
97	Sideroxilon	t	9	Æthiopia	
98	Solanum†	h & s	85	America, Peru, &c.	Brit. 2
99	Strychnos‡	t	4	India, Peru	
100	Tournefortia	s & h	13	W. Indies, Peru	
101	Varronia	s	6	America	

\* *Physalis alkekengi* (common winter cherry) is good against suppression of urine, and for promoting the expulsion of gravel;—five or six, or more of the cherries may be taken at a time.

† The fruit of the egg-plant (*solanum melongena*) broiled and eaten with pepper and salt, is held to be very delicious at Batavia. (*Cook's Voyage*). *Solanum tuberosum* is the common potatoe, of which there is a variety that produces potatoes on the stem, in the air, as well as under-ground; like the magical onion. In Barbadoes, &c. they make a drink from the potatoe root, called *mobby*.

‡ The seeds or nuts of the *strychnos nux-vomica* are used here to kill rats, and in the East Indies they are used in the distillation of the country spirits, to render them more intoxicating.—And the *strychnos potatorum* is used to clear muddy water, by rubbing the inside of the vessel with one of the nuts for a minute or two, and the impurity will soon subside; they are sold in the market for this purpose, and are constantly carried about by the soldiers in time of war; they are easier to be had than alum, and probably less hurtful.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Drupes:</i>					
102	Ardisia	s	1	Madaira	
103	Ignatia	h	1	India	
104	Tektona*	t	1	Ceylon, E. Indies	

6th. *Flowers one-petaled, above.**Capsules.*

105	Bacopa	h	1		
106	Bellonia	s	1	America	
107	Campanula†	h	68	America, Peru	Brit. 8
108	Chimarrhis	h	1		
109	Cinchona	s	13	Peru	
110	Macrocneum	s	4	Jamaica, Peru	
111	Phyteumā	h	6	Europe	Brit. 1
112	Portlandia	s	4	Jamaica, Peru	
113	Roella	s & h	5	Africa	
114	Rondeletia	s	4	W. Indies, Asia	
115	Samolus	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
116	Trachelium	h	3	Italy	
117	Virecta		1		
118	Jeffersonia‡	s	1	Georgia	

*Berries,*

119	Bæobotrys		1		
120	Cephælis	s	1		
121	Chiococca	s	3	Jamaica, Peru	
122	Coffea§	s	12	Arabia, W. Indies, Peru	
123	Erithalis	s	1	Jamaica	

\* *Tectona grandis* (teke tree) is the most useful timber-tree of Asia, being light, easily worked, and both strong and durable. For ship building it is esteemed superior to any other wood, and will last much longer than oak.

† In *campanula* (bell-flower) the pericarp is indeterminate, having various valves and cells in different species; and the flower, like many others, hath no tube below.

‡ *Jeffersonia sempervirens* was discovered by Dr. Brickell in Georgia; it is a twining shrub, flowers yellow, having a sweet odour, and continues many months.

§ The W. India *coffea shrub* differs from the Arabian in the corolla; the former having four clefts, berries one-seeded; the latter five clefts, two-seeded.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
124	Gardenia*	s	11	India, Coromandel, Peru	
125	Genipa	s	2	America, Peru	
126	Hamellia	s	1	America	
127	Lonicera	s	16	Alps, &c.	Brit. †
128	Matthiola	s	1	America	
129	Morinda	s & h	3	America	
130	Mussæenda	s	2	India	
131	Plocama	s	1	Canary Islands	
132	Psychotria†	h	30	Jamaica, Asia, Peru	
133	Triosteum	h	2	America	

*Drupes.*

134	Scævola	s	1	India	
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7th. *Flowers three-petaled, above.*

*Capsules.*

135	Strelitzia	s	1	Cape	
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8th. *Flowers five-petaled, beneath.*

*Capsules.*

136	Calodendrum	t	1	Cape	
137	Cedrela‡	s	1	America	
138	Claytonia	s	3	Virginia, Siberia	
139	Diosma§	s	18	Africa, &c.	
140	Hovenia		1	Japan	
141	Itea	s	1	Virginia	
142	Roridula	s	1	Cape	
143	Sauvagesia	h	1	Jamaica	

\* *Gardenia thunbergia* (the wild Cape jasmine) when in full flower, gives out so powerful a scent, that, in an evening, it may be felt for some miles.

† *Ipecacuanha* is the root of *psychotria emetica*, of which there are two sorts, the Peruvian and the Brazilian, both of a brownish colour, but the first is said to be the best. There is also a white kind, which hath sometimes been imported, but is of a base sort, and hath not the same effects as the others.

‡ This genus *cedrela* is very similar to *swietenia*.

§ This genus *diosma* is various in sex, nectaries, and capsules.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Berries.</i>					
144	Aquilegia	s	1	India	
145	Ceanothus	s	3	America, Asia, Africa	
146	Celastrus	s	16	Virginia, Æthiopia	
147	Euonymus	s	7	Virginia, Japan	Brit. 1
148	Hirtella	s	1	Basil	
149	Rhamnus*	s	27	Europe, Judea, Alps	Brit. 2
150	Vitis†	s	11	Europe, Japan	
151	Mangifera, † drupe	t	2	India	
152	Corynocarpus, nut	h	1	New Zealand	
153	Brunia, seed	1 s	8	Africa	
154	Kuhnia, seed	1 s	1	W. Indies	
155	Nauclea, seed	1 t & s	3	Oriental	
156	Ruyschia	s	1		
157	Caroxylon, seed	1	1		
158	Elæodendron, drupe	1	1	Oriental	

9th. *Flowers five-petaled, above.*

159	Argophillum	h	1	New Caledonia	
160	Carpodetus	h	1		
161	Conocarpus, seed	1 s	3	W. Indies	

\* From the berries of the common *buckthorn* (*rhamnus catharticus*) is made a very fine green colour, called by the French, *verd-de-vessie*, much esteemed by miniature painters.—*Rhamnus thee-zans* is used by the lower people in China instead of tea.—The fruit of the *rhamnus zizyphus*, (*Jujube tree*) in France and Italy, furnish part of the winter dessert for the table.

† Each corol of the vine (*vitis vinifera*) consists of five green petals, (appearing like a bud) which does not open at the top like other corols; but becomes detached at the base by the forcible advance of the stamina, and rises up along with them like a little hood or cowl, and then drops off, and the stamina expand themselves. Foreign *currans* or *currants*, or more properly *Corinths*, because they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth, are a very small sweet high-flavoured black or purple grape, generally without stones, (being a variety of the *vitis vinifera*) they are picked from the stalks and dried in the sun, and we have them now chiefly from Zante, an island in the Mediterranean sea, about twenty-four miles in length and twelve in breadth, and in common years is said to produce between nine and ten millions of pounds.

‡ *Mangifera indica* (the mango tree) is inserted in this class, although in reality it is *polygamous*, and hitherto very imperfectly described; the Indian *curry* (a spicy powder) is not only obtained from the fruit of this tree, but they have *curries* made of fish, fowl, or the flesh of mutton and goat.

*Boyd's Embassy to the King of Candy, in 1782.*

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
162	<i>Cyrilla, capsules</i>	s	1	Carolina	
163	<i>Escallonia</i>	h	1	America	
164	<i>Gronovia, capsules</i>	h	1	Vera Cruz	
165	<i>Hedera, berry</i>	s	2	Canada	Brit. 1
166	<i>Heliconia, capsules</i>	h	4	Cape	
167	<i>Lagoecia, seeds 2</i>	h	1	Crete	
168	<i>Phylica, berry</i>	s	12	Cape, &c.	
169	<i>Plectronia, berry</i>	s	1	Cape	
170	<i>Portulacaria</i>	h	1		
171	<i>Ribes,* berry</i>	s	{ <i>curr.</i> } <sup>4</sup> { <i>goos.</i> } <sup>6</sup>	America	Brit. <i>curr.</i> 3

10th. *Flowers incomplete, beneath.*

172	<i>Achyranthes, seed</i>	1 s	9	India	
173	<i>Celosia, capsule</i>	h	11	China	
174	<i>Chenolea, capsule</i>		1		
175	<i>Glaux, capsule</i>	h	1	Sea-side	Brit. 1
176	<i>Hedycrea, drupe</i>	s	1		
177	<i>Illecebrum, caps.</i>	s & h	19	E. Indies, Canada	Brit. 1

11th. *Flowers incomplete, above.*

178	<i>Thesium, seed</i>	1 h	17	Alps, &c.	Brit. 1
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## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

1st. *Flowers one-petaled, beneath.*

179	<i>Melodinus, berry</i>	s	1	New Caledonia	
180	<i>Rochefortia</i>		1		
181	<i>Schrebera</i>	s	1	Cape	
182	<i>Steris, berry</i>	s	1	Java	

\* *Ribes inerme* (unarmed) are *currants*, of which there are four species; and *ribes aculeata* (prickly) are *gooseberries*, of which there are six species.

N. B. Linnæus makes *ribes* of the neuter gender, when it refers to *currants*; and of the feminine gender, when it relates to *gooseberries*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Follicles*</i> .					
183	Apocynum†	s & h	9	N. America, Siberia	
184	Asclepias	h	27	France, Spain, &c.	
185	Cynanchum	h	15	Spain, Cape, &c.	
186	Pergularia	s	2	India, Japan	
187	Periploca‡	s	5	India, Africa	
188	Stapelia§	h	5	Cape	

*Capsules.*

189	Cressa	h	1	Crete	
190	Dichondra	h	1		
191	Gentiana	h	39	Pirenean, &c.	Brit. 5
192	Hydrolea	h	1	America	
193	Swertia	h	6	Siberia	Brit. 1

\* See *follicle* under *pericarpium*.

† *Apocynum androsæmifolium* is called the *catchfly apocynum*, or *dogs-bane*, from its power in catching small flies by the converging of the anthers, and is thus in part described by Linnæus; it hath a nectarium with five corpuscules, glandular, oval, surrounding the germen; filaments five, very short; anthers five, oblong, erect, acute, two-cleft at the base, converging.—And as there are interstices at the bottom, between the short filaments, to give air to the nectarium, when a fly inserts its proboscis through those interstices to plunder the honey, in drawing it out it often gets between the forcible converging of the anthers, and in struggling upwards gets the faster entangled, as the anthers seem to converge gradually closer towards the top, and having sharp edges on the sides, prevent a return, and generally hold the fly till it dies; but if it is so fortunate as to make its escape, which is sometimes the case, it is probably by descending its proboscis to the place where it entered: sometimes the fly is caught by a leg.

‡ *Periploca* is from the Greek, and means *round embracing*.

§ *Stapelia hirsuta* (African swallow-wort) hath a foetid odour so very like carrion, that the common flesh fly deposits its eggs on it, which are frequently hatched, but the maggots wanting proper food, die soon after. (See note to *arum*.) Mr. Masson, who hath been twice sent out to the Cape of Good Hope to collect various plants for the botanic garden at Kew, hath collected about forty species of the *stapelia*, ten of which he hath published (in 1796) with accurate plates and descriptions; and he purposes that the rest should follow in decades.

|| The species in *gentiana* greatly vary in the clefts of the corol; and according to Dioscorides obtained its name from Gentius a king of Illyria, who discovered its virtues: though sometimes the *ranunculus thora* hath been substituted for, or hath happened to be mixed with the *gentian*, as having a similar root, but hath had bad effects from it being a poisonous plant; it is known by being a darker colour on the outside, and not so yellow within.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
2d. <i>Flowers five-petaled, above.</i>					
194	Russelia		1	Cape	
195	Staavia	h	1		
196	Vahlia	h	1	Cape	

3d. *Flowers five-petaled, beneath.**Capsules.*

197	Anabasis, <i>berry</i>	s & h	4	Spain	
198	Bumalda		1	Japan	
199	Coprosma		2	New Zealand	
200	Heuchera	h	2	America	
201	Linconia	s	1	Cape	
202	Nama	h	2	Ceylon, Jamaica	
203	Velezia	h	1	Europe	

4th. *Flowers incomplete.*

204	Beta	h	3	France, Germany	Brit. 1
205	Bosea	s	1	Canaries	
206	Chenopodium*	s & h	20	Europe	Brit. 9
207	Gomphrena	h	8	India, Brasil	
208	Herniaria	s & h	4	Spain	Brit. 2
209	Microtea	h	1		
210	Salsola	s & h	16	Europe	Brit. 2
211	Ulmus	t	6	America	Brit. 1

5th. *Flowers five-petaled, above, two-seeded, umbelled.†*A. *With an universal and partial involucre.*

212	Astrantia	h	5	Alps	
213	Danaa	h	1		
214	Eryngium	h	9	Alps	Brit. 2

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\* *Chenopodium*—see *atriplex*.

† These are the umbellate plants of Tournefort; and it is observed, that in dry soils they are aromatic, warm, resolvent, and carminative; but in moist places frequently poisonous. The virtue is in the roots and seeds.—Note, *panax* and *arctopus* (though umbelled) are placed in the class and order *polygamia, diœcia*, as having the character of that class and order, though they have only five stamina. There are also a few other umbelled plants placed in different classes, as *allium*, *opercularia*, &c.



N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
215	Hydrocotyle	h	13	America, China	Brit. 1
216	Phyllis	s	1	Canaries	
217	Sanicula	h	3	Canada, Maryland	Brit. 1
218	Spananthe	h	1		

*Flowers radiate; \* florets of the disc abortive.*

219	Artemisia	h	1	Libanus	
220	Caucalis	h	7	India	Brit. 2
221	Daucus	h	6	Europe	Brit. 1
222	Echinophora	h	2	Apulia	Brit. 1
223	Heracleum	h	7	Siberia, Alps	Brit. 2

*Flowers radiate; florets of the radius abortive.*

224	Oenanthe†	h	5	Europe	Brit. 3
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*Flowers radiate, all fertile.*

225	Tordylium,	h	7	Syria, Crete	Brit. 3
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*Flowers flosculous; ‡ florets of the disc abortive.*

226	Laserpitium	h	14	Europe	
227	Peucedanum	h	7	Alps, Japan	Brit. 2

*Flowers flosculous, all fertile.*

228	Ammi	h	3	Europe	
229	Angelica	h	5	Archangel	Brit. 1
230	Anthamanta	h	9	Sicily, Crete, China	Brit. 1
231	Bubon	s & h	4	Macedonia	
232	Bunium	h	1		Brit. 1
233	Bupleurum	s & h	17	Æthiopia	Brit. 2
234	Cachrys	h	3	Sicily	
235	Conium	h	4	Africa	Brit. 1

\* See *radiate flowers* explained in a note under the head of *distinction of flowers*.

† *Oenanthe crocata* (water drop-wort) is one of the strongest vegetable poisons that is known.—See *laurel, cherry*, in index.

‡ See *flosculous* explained in observation to the head of the class *syngenesia*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
236	Crithmum*	h	3	Pyrenean	Brit. 1
237	Cuminum	h	1	Egypt	
238	Ferula†	h	9	Europe, Canada	
239	Haselquistia	h	2	Egypt	
240	Ligusticum	h	7	Austria	Brit. 2
241	Selinum	h	7	Germany, Austria	Brit. 1
242	Sison	h	7	Canada	Brit. 4
243	Sium‡	h	12	Sicily, Japan	Brit. 3

B. *With only partial involucre; no universal.*

*Flowers subradiate, all fertile.*

244	Æthusa	h	3	Europe	Brit. 2
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*Flowers radiate; florets of the disc abortive.*

245	Coriandrum	h	2	Italy	Brit. 1
246	Scandix	h	10	Europe	Brit. 4

*Flowers flosculous, all fertile.*

247	Cicuta	h	3	Canada	Brit. 1
248	Imperatoria	h	1	Alps	Brit. 1
249	Phellandrium	h	2	Europe	Brit. 1
250	Seseli	h	11	Europe	

*Flowers flosculous; florets of the disc abortive.*

251	Chærophyllum	s & h	10	Europe	Brit. 2
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C. *With no involucre; neither universal nor partial.*

*Flowers flosculous; florets of the disc abortive.*

252	Carum	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
253	Smyrniium	h	5	Egypt	Brit. 1

\* The *samphire* used as a pickle is the British species (*crithmum maritimum*) and grows in the crevices of rocks by the sea-side; which is said to be a very wholesome and agreeable pickle; but the markets are too often supplied with a spurious sort, called *golden samphire*, (*inula crithmifolia*).

† The drug of *asafetida* is a gum resin of *ferula asafetida*. *Ferula communis* (giant fennel) grows plentifully in the kingdom of Naples, and is said to rise to the height of twelve feet.

‡ *Sium nodiflorum* (creeping water parsnep).—See note to *sisymbrium*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Flowers flosculous, all fertile.</i>					
254	Anethum*	h	3	Germany	Brit. 1
255	Apium†	h	2	Sardinia	Brit. 1
256	Ægopodium	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
257	Cussonia	} h	2	Cape	
258	Pastinaca‡	h	3	Italy	Brit. 1
259	Pimpinella§	h	7	Europe	Brit. 3
260	Thapsia	h	5	Spain	

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

1st. *Flowers above, five-cleft.*

261	Sambucus.	t & h	6	Canada	Brit. 2
262	Viburnum	s	19	Spain, America	Brit. 2

2d. *Flowers beneath.*

263	Basella	h	3	India	
264	Pharnaceum	h	13	Asia, Africa	
265	Reichelia	h	1		
266	Xylophylla		2		

*Corols five-petaled.*

267	Alsine ¶	h	3	France	Brit. 1
268	Cassine	s	3	Æthiopia, Cape, Carolina	

\* *Anethum* (fennel and dill). Note, fennel only differs from dill, in the seeds not being bordered at the edge like those of dill.

† *Selery* (a species of *apium*) called *apium dulce* by other authors, not described by Linnæus, being only a variety from *apium graveolens*: The universal involucre is often wanting.

‡ The gum resin called *opoponax*, is from the *pastinaca opoponax*.

§ *Aniseeds* are from a species of *pimpinella* (*pimpinella anisum*).

|| Dr. Sims thinks there is no difference between the genus *xylophylla* and *phyllanthus*; and that they ought to be placed in the class and order *monœcia, monadelphica*.

¶ In *alsine media* (the common chickweed) the stamina soon fall off, so that the flowers frequently appear with fewer than five. The young shoots and leaves, when boiled, are said to be very like spring *spinach*, and equally wholesome.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
269	Corrigiola	h	1	France	
270	Drypis	h	1	Italy	
271	Rhus*	s	26	Italy, Spain, America	
272	Salmasia	h	1		
273	Sarothra	h	1	Virginia	
274	Semecarpus†	t	1	India	
275	Staphylea‡	s	2	Virginia	Brit. 1
276	Spathelia		1	Jamaica	
277	Tamarix	s	2	France, Germany	
278	Telephium	h	2	France, Italy	
279	Turnera	s	5	Jamaica	

## ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

(FOUR FEMALES.)

280	Evolvulus	h	6	India	
281	Parnassia§	h	1		Brit. 1

## ORDER V. PENTAGYNIA.

(FIVE FEMALES.)

1st. *Flowers above.*

282	Aralia	s & h	7	China	
283	Commersonia	h	1	Taheita	
284	Glossopetalum	s	1		

2nd. *Flowers beneath.*

285	Crassula	h	51	Æthiopia, &c.	
286	Gisekia	h	1	E. Indies	
287	Statice	h	22	America	Brit. 3

\* The resin called *gum copal*, is from *rhus copallinum*; and the *rhus coriaria* was formerly much used for tanning leather, especially in Turkey.

† *Semecarpus*—see *anacardium*.

‡ *Staphylea pinnata* (bladder nut) is sometimes strung for beads by Roman catholics, and children will sometimes eat them, though the taste is disagreeable.

§ See note in page 7, under *nectarium*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Corols five-petaled.</i>					
288	Aldrovanda	h	1	Italy, India	
289	Drosera*	h	8	India, Cape	Brit. 3
290	Linum	h	22	Alps, Austria, Virg.	Brit. 5
291	Mahernia	s	2	Cape	
292	Sibbaldia	h	3	Siberia	Brit. 1

## ORDER VI. POLYGYNIA:

(MANY FEMALES.)

293	Myosurus†	h	1		Brit. 1
294	Shefflera	h	1		

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\* *Sun-dew* (drosera) derives its name from small drops of a liquor like dew, hanging on its fringed leaves, (which are purple) and continuing in the hottest part of the day, exposed to the sun. It is a very minute villous plant, usually growing entangled with moss on peat bogs; the leaves are curiously fringed with very numerous strong reddish hairs, terminated by small pellucid globules of viscous liquor, which occasion, by the reflection of the sun, that peculiar lustre from which its name is derived: It is in these hairs that the essential properties of the plant reside. For if a small insect should fix itself on one of the leaves, these hairs immediately begin to close one by one; the insect being held fast by the viscous juice of the smaller hairs, till the larger hairs, together with the edges of the leaf, close in and imprison it; in which state the insect is killed, generally in less than fifteen minutes, by the operation of the acrimonious juice exuding from the ends of the hairs.

† The number of stamens in *myosurus* varies greatly; it was formerly described as having five petals, but it was afterwards found they were five *nectaries*, and are now described as such, awled, petal-form, *Sys. Veg.* 14th edit.

# CLASS VI. HEXANDRIA.\*

(SIX STAMINA OR MALES.)

*Containing five orders.*

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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1st. *Flowers calyced,† furnished with calyx and corolla.*

*Corols one-petaled.*

1	Agapanthus	h	1	Cape	
2	Duroia	t	1	Surinam	

*Corols three-petaled, or three-parted.*

3	Bromelia	h	7	W. Indies	
4	Burmannia	h	2	Ceylon	
5	Bursera	s	1	W. Indies	
6	Hepetis	h	1		
7	Lachenalia		1		
8	Mnasion	h	1		
9	Tillandsia‡	h	7	America	
10	Tradescantia	h	8	Virginia, Malabar	

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\*The stamina in this class being of equal length, is the distinction from the class *tetradynamia*, where the stamina are four long and two short.—The bulbous roots in this class, according as they smell and taste, are esculent or noxious; as *daffodil*, *hyacinth*, *fritillary*, &c. having a disagreeable smell, are noxious; others are corrosive, as *garlic*, &c. but by roasting or boiling they lose great part of their acrimony, and become esculent. The roots of *martagon*, *tulip*, *star of Bethlehem*, &c. are esculent, having no smell.

†The calyx in some genera is only a rim or border.

‡*Tillandsia* is a parasitical plant, and grows on branches of trees, like the *mistletoe*; the seeds are furnished with many long threads on their crowns; which as they are driven forwards by the winds, wrap round the arms of trees, and thus are held fast till they vegetate.—This is very analogous to the migration of spiders on the *gossamer*, who are said to attach themselves to the end of a long thread, and rise thus to the tops of trees or buildings, as the accidental breezes carry them. (*Botanic Garden*, part ii. p. 56.) The *tillandsia lingulata* is a native of Jamaica, and

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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*Corols five-petaled.*

11	Frankenia		3		
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*Corols six-petaled, or six-cleft.*

12	Berberis*	s	4	Crete, Siberia	Brit. 1
13	Canarina	s	1	Canaries	
14	Capura	s	1	India	
15	Cyrtanthus	h	2	Cape	
16	Hillia	s	1	America	
17	Leontice	h	4	Greece	
18	Loranthus	s	12	China, Europe	
19	Nandina		1	Japan	
20	Prinos	s	2	America	
21	Richardia	h	1	Vera Cruz	

*Corols twelve-cleft.*

22	Achras	t	4	W. Indies	
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*2d. Flowers spathed, or glumed.*

23	Ehrharta	h	1	Africa	
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*Corols above, six-petaled, or six-cleft.*

24	Amaryllist†	h	12	Spain, Italy, Cape	
25	Crinum	h	11	Africa, America, E. Indies	
26	Galanthus	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
27	Hæmanthus	h	4	Guinea	

commonly grows in the fork of the greater branches of the wild cotton tree, and by the shape of its leaves catches and retains water from every shower; each leaf resembles a spout, and at its base is a reservoir containing about a pint of pure water, where it remains sheltered from the wind and the sun, often yielding refreshment to the thirsty traveller in places where water is not to be procured.

\* See note to *collinsonia*.—*Berberis vulgaris* (common berbery) is said to be very hurtful to growing corn, and should not be planted near it, as at a certain period of its growth, it is apt to communicate its disease to a considerable extent. *Panorama for January 1808*.

† *Amaryllis disticha* is used by the Hottentots to poison the points of their arrows; it is called the mad poison, from its effects. *Patterson's Journeys*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
28	Hypoxis	h	13	Virginia, &c.	
29	Lanaria	h	1	Cape	
30	Leucojum	h	3	Germany	
31	Narcissus	h	14	Eastern	Brit. 2
32	Pancreatium	h	9	Ceylon, Mexico, &c.	
33	Pontederia	h	5	Malabar	

*Corols beneath, six-petaled.*

34	Allium*	h	42	Europe, Canada	Brit. 7
35	Aphyllanthes	h	1	Montpelier	
36	Bulbocodium	h	1	Spain	Brit. 1
37	Sowerbia	h	1	New Holland	
38	Tulbagia	h	2	Cape	

3d. *Flowers naked (without calyx.)*

39	Phormium	h	3	New Zealand	
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*Corols above, six-petaled, or six-cleft.*

40	Agave†	h	4	America	
41	Alstroemeria	t & h	5	Italy, Peru	
42	Gethyllis	h	4	Cape	

\* The apparent and specific difference of the *onion* (*allium cepa*) from *garlic*, (*allium sativum*) is the swelling pipy stalk of the former being thicker in the middle than at either end.—*Allium magicum* (the magic onion) bears its bulbs on the top of the stem. See note to *polygonum*.

† The flower stems in some of the species of *American aloe* (*agave*) rise to the height of above twenty feet: they are generally many years before they flower, but this greatly depends on the health of the plant, and heat of the climate: the flower stem rises from the centre of the radical leaves, which are closely folded over each other, and until they are fully expanded, the stem cannot advance. It continues in flower by succession, two or three months; and then the whole plant dies. See note to *corypha*.

The Jamaica vegetable soap is prepared from the succulent leaves of the great American aloe or *coratoe* (*agave Americana*). The expressed juice is reduced to a thick consistence by being exposed to the sun, or boiling; and is then made up into balls with lye ashes, to prevent it sticking to the fingers, after which it may be kept for years, and will serve for use as well as Castile soap, and hath this superior quality, of forming a lather with salt water as well as fresh: one gallon of juice will yield about one pound of soft extract.



No	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Corols beneath, six-petaled, or six-cleft.</i>					
43	Albuca	h	5	Cape, Abyssinia	
44	Aletris	h	4	Cape	
45	Aloe*	h	12	Africa	
46	Anthericum	s & h	27	Greece, Japan, &c.	Brit. 3
47	Asparagus	s & h	13	Cape, Asia	Brit. 1
48	Asphodelus	h	3	Sicily	
49	Convallaria	h	11	Japan, &c.	Brit. 3
50	Cyanella	h	3	Cape	
51	Dracæna	t & h	10	Cape, Madeira	
52	Erythronium	h	1	Hungary	
53	Fritillaria†	h	6	Persia, Pyrenees	Brit. 1
54	Gloriosa‡	h	2	Malabar	
55	Hemerocallis	h	4	Hungary, Japan	
56	Hyacinthus§	h	16	Italy, Austria, &c.	Brit. 1
57	Lindera		1	Japan	
58	Lilium	h	10	Italy, America, Japan	
59	Massonia	h	4	Cape	
60	Ornithogalum	h	22	Cape, Japan, &c.	Brit. 3
61	Polianthes	h	1	India	
62	Pollia		1	Japan	
63	Scilla	h	12	Italy, Japan, Peru	Brit. 2
64	Tulipa	h	4	Spain, Dantzick	

\* The *socotrine aloe* (called so from the island Socotora in the E. Indies, where it is produced) is a gum resin from the *aloe spicata* (*Sys. Veg.* 14th edit.) and the *hepatic* or *horse aloe*, (which is chiefly from Barbadoes) is a coarser sort from the *aloe perfoliata*. Almost all the species of *aloe* have many varieties. The *aloe* of the shops is the inspissated juice of the leaves, which is said to be much used in the porter breweries.

† *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial).—See note to *bractea*, page 33.

‡ *Gloriosa superba* (called superb lily) is a climbing plant, (*foliis cirrhiferis*) and the roots whereof are poison.—See *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1805. There is only one more known species, which Linnæus calls *gloriosa simplex*, with pointed leaves.

§ The Marquis de Gouffier mentions a curious experiment he made with the *hyacinth*, by placing the stem downwards and the roots upwards in a glass, such as they are put in to blow in rooms; he found the stem would extend in the water, and the flower appear as perfect as in the air; from this experiment he supposed that the flower drew its nourishment from the interstices of the coats, and that the roots were of little use but to retain the plant in the earth.—No other bulbous plant will vegetate in the same manner.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
65	Uvularia	h	5	Bohemia	
66	Yucca	s	4	America	
4th. <i>Flowers incomplete.</i>					
67	Acorus	h	1	Holland	Brit. 1
68	Calamus	h	1	India	
69	Juncus	h	22	Europe	Brit. 15
70	Orontium	h	2	Virginia, Japan	
71	Peplis	h	2	Jamaica	Brit. 1

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

72	Atraphaxis	s	2	Cape	
73	Falkia	h	1	Cape	
74	Gabnia	h	1		
75	Nectris	h	1		
76	Oryza	h	1	E. and W. Indies	

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

1st. *Flowers beneath.*

77	Colchicum*	h	3	Spain	Brit. 1
78	Helonias	h	2	Pensilvania	
79	Madeola	h	2	Africa, Virginia	

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\* The *hermodactyls* of the shops, is supposed to be the root of a species of *colchicum*, called *colchicum variegatum*. The *colchicum autumnale* (common meadow saffron, called so from its similarity to the autumnal crocus, which produces the saffron) is impregnated when it flowers in autumn, which matter of impregnation descending down the tube of the pistillum to the germen within the bulb, is there matured during winter; the plant then shoots up again in spring to disperse the seeds, with only leaves and a fruit-stalk with a capsule of three lobes, containing the seed, so that this plant produces its purple flowers in autumn, and its leaves and fruit in the spring following. The bulbs of this plant are poisonous, but are given with caution in some pestilential and putrid cases; and also in a dropsy, in the form of an oxynel, with honey and vinegar. (N. B. This plant hath many varieties). See its effects in an inveterate dropsy, in the *Universal Museum* for June, 1766.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
80	Melanthium	h	8	Cape, America, Siberia	
81	Rumex	s & h	31	Egypt, Alps, &c.	Brit. 11
82	Scheuchzeria	h	1	Helvetia	
83	Triglochin	h	3	Europe	Brit. 2
84	Trillium	h	3	Canada	
85	Wurmbea		1	Cape	

2d. *Flowers above.*

86	Flagellaria	s	1	Java	
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ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

(FOUR FEMALES.)

87	Petiveria	s	2	W. Indies	
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ORDER V. POLYGYNIA.

(MANY FEMALES.)

88	Alisma	h	8	Europe	Brit. 3
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# CLASS VII. HEPTANDRIA.

(SEVEN STAMINA OR MALES.)

*Containing four orders.*

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	<i>Æsculus</i>	t	3	Asia, America	
2	<i>Disandra</i>	h	1	Eastern	
3	<i>Petrocaria</i>	s	1		
4	<i>Trientalis</i>	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

5	<i>Limeum</i>	h	2	Africa	
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## ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA.

(FOUR FEMALES.)

6	<i>Aponogeton</i> *	h	2	E. Indies	
7	<i>Saururus</i>	h	1	Virginia	

## ORDER IV. HEPTAGYNIA.

(SEVEN FEMALES.)

8	<i>Septas</i>	h	1	Cape	
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\*The stamens in *aponogeton* are uncertain as to number, being from 6 to 12.

# CLASS VIII. OCTANDRIA.

(EIGHT STAMINA OR MALES.)

Containing four orders.

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Flowers complete.</i>					
<i>Corols one-petaled.</i>					
1	Erica	s & h	74	Many places	Brit. 4
2	Michauxia	h	1		
3	Vaccinium	s	15	Europe	Brit. 4
<i>Corols four-petaled.</i>					
4	Allophyllus	s	1	Ceylon	
5	Amyris*	s	9	Carolina	
6	Anticorus	s	1	Arabia	
7	Combretum	s	2	America	
8	Elaphrium	h	1		
9	Epilobium	h	7	Alps	Brit. 7
10	Gaura	h	1	Virginia	
11	Grislea	s	1	America	
12	Guarea	s	1	Brasils	
13	Hedwigia	s	1		
14	Jambolifera	s	1	India	
15	Lawsonia†	s	3	Egypt, India	

\* *Amyris opobalsamum* is a native of Arabia, (of the same genus with the *balm of Gilead*) the juice, when first extracted from the tree, is white, it then becomes green, and afterwards gold colour, which tarnishes as it grows old. It is often mixed with the turpentine of *cyprus*, but the cheat may be discovered by pouring it into a basin of water; when pure, it turns yellow, dissolves, and unites with the water, afterwards it disengages itself, and rises to the surface as white as milk; but if adulterated, it falls to the bottom, to which it adheres without changing colour.

† *Lawsonia inermis*, called in Egypt *henna* or *alhenna*, a shrub like *privet*, with the juice of which they stain the nails of their hands and feet of a bright yellow colour.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
16	Melicocca	s	1	America	
17	Melicope	h	1		
18	Menecylon	s	1	Ceylon	
19	Ænothera	s & h	10	America	
20	Ophira	s	1	Africa	
21	Osbeckia		2	Ceylon, China	
22	Rhexia	h	5	Virginia	
23	Ximenia	s	2	America	

*Corols five-petaled.*

24	Bæckea	s	1	China	
25	Ephielis	h	1		
26	Hypelate	h	1		
27	Trigonis		1		
28	Tropæolum	h	4	Peru	

*Corols eight petals, or eight-cleft.*

29	Chlora	h	4	Italy	Brit. 1
30	Fuchsia*	s & h	3	America	
31	Mimusops	s	2	India	

*2d. Flowers incomplete.**Calyx four or five leaves, or four or five cleft.*

32	Athenæa, cal. 6 parts	h	1		
33	Cedrota, cal. 1 leaf		1		
34	Daphne	s	17	Alps, India	Brit. 2
35	Dirca, no calyx	t	1	Virginia	
36	Dodonæa	s	2	India	
37	Gnidia	s	11	Africa	
38	Lachnæa	s	2	Æthiopia	
39	Passerina	s & h	13	Cape	
40	Skinnera	h	1		
41	Stellera	h	2	Germany	
42	Valentia	h	1		

\* Both in the *Gen. Plan.* and in the *Sys. Veg.* *fuchsia* is described as having no calyx; but Mr. Aiton, in *Hortus Kewensis*, describes the *fuchsia coccinea* as having calyx 1-phyllus, coloratus, corollifer, maximus; petala 4, parva; bacca infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> . of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Corols four-petaled.</i>					
43	Codia		1	Mountains	
44	Galenia, <i>cor. none</i>	s	2	Africa	
45	Moehringia	h	1	Alps	
46	Schmiedelia	s	1	E. Indies	
47	Weinmannia	s	4	Jamaica	

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

*Corols four-petaled.*

48	Cardiospermum	s	2	America	
49	Paullinia	s	15	E. & W. Indies	
50	Ponæa	h	1		
51	Sapindus	t	4	E. & W. Indies	

*Corols none.*

52	Coccoloba	t	7	Barbadoes	
53	Polygonum*	s & h	31	America, E. Indies	Brit. 10

## ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

(FOUR FEMALES.)

*Corols four-petaled.*

54	Adoxa, 4 or 5 cleft	h	1	Dantzick	Brit. 1
55	Elatine	h	2	France	Brit. 1
56	Haloragis	h	1	New Caledonia	
57	Paris	h	1	Dantzick	Brit. 1

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\* The root of *polygonum bistorta* (bistort) is one of the strongest vegetable biters. (See *tormentilla*). The stamens are uncertain as to number. The *polygonum viviparum* (viviparous bistort) receives its name from its producing (after impregnation) a living offspring of buds instead of seed, which, when ripe, fall to the ground and grow.—The same occurs in the *allium magicum* (the magic onion) and other bulbiferous plants; only, the one bears *buds*, and the other *bulbs*.

# CLASS IX. ENNEANDRIA.

(NINE STAMINA OR MALES.)

Containing three orders.

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth,	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Anacardium*	t	1	E. & W. Indies	
2	Cassya	h	2	India	
3	Laurus†	s	16	India, Persia	
4	Tinus	s	1	W. Indies	

## ORDER II. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

5	Rheum	h	7	China, Asia	
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## ORDER III. HEXAGYNIA.

(SIX FEMALES.)

6	Butomus	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
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\* The milky juice of the true *anacardium occidentale* (Cashew nut) will stain linen of a deep black, which cannot be washed out; and Mr. Miller says, the inspissated juice of the tree is the best sort of *lack*, which is used for staining of black in China and Japan.—The *semecarpus anacardium* is used for the same purpose.

† The true *cinnamon* is the bark of the *laurus cinnamomum*; and the base *cinnamon*, which is often sold for the true, is the bark of the *laurus cassia*.—The commercial drug, *camphor*, is obtained from another species of *laurus*, called *laurus camphora*; but camphor may be also obtained, in small quantities, from the roots of *zedoary*, *thyme*, *rosemary*, *sage*, *anemony*, &c. by distillation. *Thyme* and *peppermint*, slowly dried, afford much camphor. (*Gregory's Economy of Nature*, v. iii. p. 52). *Laurus benzoin* from Sumatra, is said to be the true *benzoin* of the shops.—Phil. Soci. at Haarlem.—See *terminalia benzoin*. The stamens in *laurus* vary as to number. *Laurus nobilis* is the *laurel* of the antients, the berries of which are an article of commerce, and are esteemed carminative, &c.



# CLASS X. DECANDRIA.

(TEN STAMINA OR MALES.)

Containing five orders.

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Flowers many-petaled, irregular.</i>					
1	Anagyris	s	1	Italy	
2	Bauhinia	s	8	E. & W. Indies	
3	Cæsalpinia	t	3	E. & W. Indies	
4	Cassia	s & h	38	E. & W. Indies	
5	Cercis*	s	2	Italy, Canada	
6	Dictamnus†	h	2	Cape, Germany	

\* *Cercis siliquastrum* (Judas tree) is supposed to be the tree on which Judas hanged himself, from whence the name.

† If a candle is applied to the stalks of the *fraxinella* (*dictamnus albus*) which are covered with a kind of resinous matter, it will burn like spirits of wine, until all the essential oil is consumed, without burning the stalks; and it is said, the atmosphere which floats around the *fraxinella* is inflammable, supposed to arise from an exhalation of its essential oil. (See *preface*). For all essential oils are inflammable, and perhaps may be only different modifications of that universal inflammable oil called *petroleum* (oil of petre, or rock oil) which is extremely subtle and volatile, and as it is plentifully diffused in the atmosphere, and found more or less in many different bodies, is supposed to invade and be a constituent part in almost all bodies, in some form or other. (See *William's Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom*, v. i. printed in 1789). *Petroleum* is perhaps a principal ingredient in all bituminous matter, as coal, amber, &c.; and being brought down from the rocks and mountains in Persia, Tartary, &c. is found floating on the surface of certain springs and lakes under the name of *naphtha*, which is so very inflammable, that if a lighted candle be held near to the surface of the water, it immediately takes fire to a considerable extent. There is also a well at Ancliff near Wigan, in Lancashire, called the *burning well*, the surface of which will flame on application of a candle (though the water is very cold) which is said to be *petroleum* issuing from the neighbouring coal mines.—There is also a similar phenomenon in the western parts of Virginia, called the *burning spring*. This oil is also found in several other parts of America, either floating on water, or issuing out of the ground, particularly in Barbadoes, where it is called *Barbadoes tar*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britan.
7	Guilandina*	s	5	E. & W. Indies	
8	Hymenæa†	t	1	W. Indies	
9	Myroxylon‡		1	Peru	
10	Parkinsonia	t	1	W. Indies	
11	Poinciana§	s	3	E. & W. Indies	
12	Rhodora	h	1		
13	Sophora	s & h	13	Levant, Cape, &c.	
14	Toluifera	t	1	S. America	

2d. *Flowers many-petaled, equal.*

15	Adenantha	t	2	India
16	Bergera	s	1	Africa
17	Chalcas	s	1	India
18	Clethra	s	1	Carolina
19	Cynometra	s	2	India
20	Dionæa¶	s	1	Carolina
21	Ekebergia		1	Cape
22	Fagonia	h	3	Crete, Spain, Arabia
23	Guajacum	t	3	W. Indies, Africa
24	Hæmatoxyton	t	1	Campechy
25	Heisteria	s	1	Martinico
26	Jussieua	s	6	Lima, India
27	Ledum	s	1	Europe
28	Limonia	s	3	India

\* On the Malabar coast, the roots of *guilandina moringa* are scraped and used as *horse-radish*, and have much the same taste. Though this tree is considered as a species of the genus *guilandina*, it seems to be erroneous, as there are nine stamina, five of which are fertile, and four barren.

† The resin called *gum anime* is from *hymenæa courbaril*.

‡ The *balsam of Peru* is from *myroxylon peruiferum*.

§ *Flower fence*, (poinciana) is so called, because they make fences with it in Barbadoes to divide land: it hath a beautiful flower, and is armed with spines.

|| The *balsam of tolu* is from *toluifera balsamum*.

¶ *Dionæa muscipula* is a very remarkable sensitive plant, having succulent leaves, which spread upon the ground, and at the end of each leaf are two lobes, or lips, an inch broad, fringed on the margin with a row of stiff hairs; and on a fly or any thing being introduced between them, they immediately close; hence the specific name *muscipula* (fly-trap) nor do they open again while the dead animal continues there, whence it is supposed to contribute to the nutriment of the plant.

||| *Gum guajacum* is from *guajacum officinale*.—See *buxus*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
29	Melastoma	s	15	America, Malabar	
30	Melia*	t	2	Syria, Spain, Ceylon	
31	Monotropa	h	2	Canada	Brit. 1
32	Murraya	s	1	E. Indies	
33	Myrospermum	h	1		
34	Petaloma		1		
35	Prosopis	t	1	India	
36	Pyrola	h	6	Europe	Brit. 3.
37	Quassia†	s	2	Surinam	
38	Quisqualis	s	1	India	
39	Ruta	s	5	Batavia, Europe	
40	Swietenia‡	t	1	America	
41	Thryallis	s	1	Brasil	
42	Tribulus§	h	4	Jamaica, France	
43	Trichilia	s	3	Jamaica	
44	Turræa	s	1	E. Indies	
45	Zigophyllum	s & h	11	Syria, &c.	

\* The *méliâ azedarach* is greatly esteemed in Ceylon: it is an admirable succedanium for the *cinchona officinalis*, and its leaves are very obnoxious to moths and other insects.

† *Quassia* is said properly to belong to *dioecia decandria*; especially as to some of the species, as the *quassia simarouba* is of two houses. It is said that the root of *quassia* is more certain than the bark in the cure of intermittents, as it will stop vomiting, and stay on the stomach when the bark will not; the dose is a dram, either with or without Virginia *snake root*. *Quassia polygama* is mentioned as a species to *quassia* in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," vol. 3, though it is not in the *Sys. Veg.* and is also of two houses. It is a native of Jamaica and other western islands, and grows to a very large tree, above 100 feet in height, and 10 or more feet in circumference. It is called *bitter wood*, or *bitter ash*, as both bark and wood are intensely bitter, but especially the wood. It is also given in fevers and agues, either alone or with the bark; the dose is from 15 grains to a dram. The bark of this tree hath for some time been exported to England in considerable quantities for the purposes of the brewers of ale and porter; and is said to be sold in London for the *quassia amara*, and answers all the same purposes: but the stem of the *quassia amara* never exceeds two inches in diameter, and is very scarce and dear. Linnæus says it received its name from a slave called *Quassi*, who first discovered its virtues.

‡ The genus *swietenia* is very similar to *cedrela*.

§ This seems to be the same plant mentioned by Virgil, under the name of *tribulus*. It is called in English *callops*, from the form of the fruit resembling those instruments of war, strewed in the enemies' way to annoy their horses. It is a troublesome weed amongst the corn in some parts of France and Spain, annoying the feet of the cattle with its strong prickles. The species is *tribulus terrestris*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
3d. <i>Flowers one-petaled, equal.</i>					
46	Andromeda	s	16	Alps, Lapland	Brit. 2
47	Arbutus*	s	9	Acadia, Spain	Brit. 3
48	Codon	h	1	Royen	
49	Epigæa,	s	1	Virginia	
50	Gaultheria	s	2	Canada	
51	Inocarpus	s	1	Taheite	
52	Kalmia†	s	2	Virginia	
53	Nicandra		1		
54	Rhododendron	s	7	Alps, America	
55	Styrax	t	1	Italy	

4th. *Flowers without petals, or incomplete.*

56	Bucida	s	1	Jamaica	
57	Casearea		1		
58	Copaifera‡	s	1	Brasil, Antillas	
59	Crudia		1		
60	Cyclas		1		
61	Dais	s	2	Cape	
62	Samyda	s	5	W. Indies	

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

*Corols none.*

63	Chrysosplenium	h	2	Germany	Brit. 2
64	Scleranthus§	h	3	Germany	Brit. 2
65	Trianthema	h	3	Jamaica	

*Corols one-petaled.*

66	Royena	s	5	Cape	
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\* The *arbutus wa ursi* (bear-berries) is an evergreen, and very common in Spain, but is called by different names in different districts, the most common name is *gayubal*; it is in high fame in calculous and scorbutic cases. *Dillon's Travels through Spain*, printed 1782.

† *Kalmia*—see note to *collinsonia*.

‡ *Balsam copaibi* is from *copaifera officinalis*.

§ The *Scleranthus perennis* is the plant on which the *coccus polonicus* (German cochineal) is found.—See *coctus* and *quercus*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Corols five-petaled.</i>					
67	Cunonia	s	1	Cape	
68	Dianthus*	s & h	22	Alps, China	Brit. 6
69	Gypsophila†	s & h	12	France, Spain	
70	Hydrangea	s	2	Virginia, China	
71	Mitella	h	2	Cayenne, S. America	
72	Saponaria‡	h	8	Crete	Brit. 1
73	Saxifraga	h	42	America, &c.	Brit. 9
74	Tiarella	h	2	America	

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

75	Banisteria	s	7	W. Indies, Bengal	
76	Erythroxylon, <i>dru.</i>	s	2	Jamaica	
77	Garidella	h	1	Italy	
78	Malpighia, <i>berry</i>	t	9	W. Indies	
79	Triopteris	s	1	Jamaica	

*Capsules one-celled.*

80	Arenaria	h	26	Bavaria, Austria	Brit. 8
81	Stellaria	h	9	Europe	Brit. 3

*Capsules three-celled.*

82	Cherleri	h	1	Alps,	Brit. 1
83	Cucubalus	h	15	Siberia, Italy	Brit. 4
84	Deutzia		1	Japan	
85	Hiræa	s	1	Carthage	
86	Silene§	h	37	Crete, Egypt	Brit. 8

\* Formerly only those plants with broader-leaves were called *sweet William*, (under *dianthus barbatus*); and those with narrower leaves were called *sweet John*.

† *Gypsophila struthium* is the plant or shrub, Linnæus tells, was used by the antients instead of soap, and that it is now used in Spain for the same purpose.

‡ *Saponaria officinalis* (common soap-wort) so called as being used in a decoction to scour and cleanse woollen cloths; and poor people in some places use it to wash with instead of soap.

§ *Silene muscipula*, *silene armeria*, and *lychnis viscaria*, are called *catchflies*, from a viscous matter surrounding the stalk for about an inch in length below the flower, which will detain small flies and insects.

## ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA.

(FIVE FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
87	Agrostemma	h	4	Europe	Brit. 1
88	Averrhoa*	s	2	India	
89	Bergia	h	2	Cape	
90	Cerastium	h	16	Alps	Brit. 8
91	Cotyledon	h	15	Cape, Siberia	Brit. 2
92	Forskohlea	h	3	Cape	
93	Grielum	s	1	Æthiopia	
94	Joncoquetia	h	1		
95	Lychnis†	h	10	Siberia	Brit. 3
96	Oxalis	h	26	Africa, America	Brit. 1
97	Penthorum	h	1	Virginia	
98	Sedum	h	20	Europe, &c.	Brit. 8
99	Spergula	h	5	Europe	Brit. 4
100	Spondias‡	t	2	W. Indies	
101	Suriana	s	1	W. Indies	

## ORDER V. DECAGYNIA.

(TEN FEMALES.)

102	Neurad <sup>v</sup>	h	1	Egypt, Arabia
103	Phytolacca	s & h	4	America

\* *Averrhoa carambola* is a remarkable sensitive tree, similar to some species of *mimosa*; it grows in Bengal, and is there called *camruc* or *camrunga*. The stamens are ten, yet only the five longer have antheræ; the leaves are alternately pinnated, with an odd one; the moving quality is only in the leaves (not the *petiole*) which will bend down from the *petiole* so as to touch one another with their under sides, yet the *petiole* is the sensitive part which must receive the touch, or be some way injured by it, to affect the leaves; the touch must be by striking the part with the nail or any hard body, for if the branch is moved gently by the hand or wind, no motion takes place: after sun-set the leaves go to sleep, by bending down from the *petiole*, so as to touch by their under sides: the other species of this genus have no sensitive power. *Philo. Trans.* vol. 75.

In the 8th edit. of *Gen. Plant.* *averrhoa* is placed in *monadelphia decandria*.

† In *bachelor's button* (*lychnis dioica*) the male and female flowers grow on different plants.

‡ The wood of the *spondias mombin* is so soft and spongy, that it is used to stop bottles instead of cork; and is said to be brought to England for that purpose.

# CLASS XI. DODECANDRIA.

(TWELVE STAMINA OR MALES.)

This class, although its title is expressive of *twelve* stamina, only, consists of such plants as are furnished with any number of stamina from *eleven* to *nineteen* inclusive. And it is also to be observed, that in this class the stamina are fixed to the *receptacle*, but in the next class they are fixed to the *calyx* or *corolla*.

Obs. The reason of the chasm in the classes from ten to twelve stamina, is, that no flowers have yet been found with only eleven, so constant as to form a class. *Reseda* hath sometimes only eleven, but often more, yet never exceeding fifteen.

*This class contains five orders.*

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Corols none.</i>					
1	Asarum	h	3	Canada, Europe	Brit. 1
2	Bocconia	s	1	Jamaica	
3	Hudsonia	s	1	Virginia	
4	Tomex		1	Japan	

*Corols four-petaled, or four-cleft.*

5	Apactis		1	Japan	
6	Cratæva	t	3	Indies	
7	Garcinia*	t	3	E. Indies	

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\* *Garcinia mangostana* (*mangostan* or *mangosteen*) is about the size of an orange, the inside is divided like the orange, by several thin partitions, in which the seeds are lodged; surrounded by a pulp of most delicious flavour; and is esteemed one of the richest fruits in the world.—See the note to *annona*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
8	Halesia	s	2	Carolina	
9	Rhizophora*	s	6	India	

*Corols five-petaled.*

10	Canella†	t	1	America	
11	Dodecas	s	1	Surinam	
12	Eurya		1	Japan	
13	Nitraria	s	1	Volga	
14	Peganum	h	2	Assyria	
15	Portulaca	h	10	Europe, America	
16	Triumfetta	s	4	Indies	
17	Vatica	s	1	China	

*Corols six-petaled.*

18	Banara	h	1		
19	Blakea	s	2	Jamaica	
20	Ginora	s	1	America	
21	Gethyllis	h	1	Africa	
22	Lythrum	s & h	15	America, &c.	Brit. 2

*Corols seven-petaled.*

23	Befaria	h	2	New Granada	
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*Corols eight-cleft.*

24	Bassia	h	2	Malabar	
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*Corols ten-petaled.*

25	Decumaria	s	1	Barbary	
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\* *Rhizophora candel* is called the *kandel* or *candle* of the Indians, because the wood, which is very solid and heavy, makes the clearest, most ardent, and durable fire, of any other materials.

† The bark called *canella alba*, is from *canella alba*.



## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
26	<i>Agrimonia</i> *	h	4	Europe	Brit. 1
27	<i>Heliocarpus</i> †	t	1	America	

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

28	<i>Euphorbia</i>	s & h	69	Canaries, &c.	Brit. 11
29	<i>Pallasia</i> ‡	s	1	Caspian Sea	
30	<i>Reseda</i> §	h	12	France	Brit. 2
31	<i>Tacca</i>	h	1	E. Indies, Taheite	
32	<i>Visnea</i>	s	1	Canaries	

## ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA.

(FIVE FEMALES.)

33	<i>Glinus</i>	h	2	Spain	
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## ORDER V. DODECAGYNIA.

(TWELVE FEMALES.)

34	<i>Sempervivum</i>	s & h	8	Canaries	Brit. 1
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\* In *Agrimonia* the stamens are very uncertain in number, are often under 12.

† *Heliocarpus*, (sun-fruit) called so from the capsule being surrounded with threads representing rays.

‡ *Pallasia*—see note to *calligonum*.

§ Scarce any genus in which the character is more difficult to determine than in *reseda*, for it varies both in number and figure in different species. The essential character consists in the petals being three-cleft, one at the base being melliferous, and a capsule not closed, but always gaping.

# CLASS XII. ICOSANDRIA.

(TWENTY STAMINA OR MALES.)

The plants of this class furnish most of the eatable fruits in esteem; none are noxious except the *cherry-laurel*. The flowers bear the following character:

1st. A calyx of one leaf, and concave.

2d. The corolla fastened by its claws into the inner side of the calyx.\*

3d. The stamina, twenty or more, inserted also into the inner side of the calyx or corolla.

Obs. As the number of stamina in this class is not limited, great attention must be had to the above character, to distinguish it from the next class (*polyandria*) where the stamina are inserted into the *receptacle*.

*This class contains five orders.*

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Calyx above.</i>					
1	Cactus†	s	24	W. Indies, Mexico	
2	Calyptranthes	s	1		

\* When the corolla is inserted into the *calyx*, it always consists of many petals; and the calyx of one leaf.

† The *cactus pitajaya* (one of the erect *cereuses* in California) grows with a triangular stem, but the branches are said to be fluted, and it bears a most delicious fruit.—The cochineal animals (*coccus infectorius*) are supported on a species of the *cactus*, called *cactus cochenillifer*; and from cochineal the best *carmine* is extracted. (See *celeranthus* and *quercus*). The flower of the *cactus grandiflorus* (one of the creeping *cereuses*) is said to be as grand and beautiful as any in the vegetable system: It begins to open in the evening about seven o'clock, is in perfection about eleven, and fades about four in the morning, so that the same flower only continues in perfection about six hours. The calyx, when expanded, is about a foot in diameter, of a splendid yellow within, and a dark brown without; the petals are many, and of a pure white; and the great number of recurved stamina surrounding the style in the centre of the flower, make a grand appearance, to which may be added the fine scent, which perfumes the air to a considerable distance. It flowers in July.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
3	Eugenia	s	7	Malacca, India	
4	Fabricia	s	1	New Holland	
5	Leptospermum*	s	11	New Holland	
6	Metrosideros	s	5	New Holland	
7	Myrtus†	s	14	Europe, Asia	
8	Philadelphus	s	4	Verona, Carolina	
9	Psidium	t	3	E. & W. Indies	
10	Punica‡	t	2	Spain, &c.	

*Calyx beneath.*

11	Amygdalus	t	4	Persia, Jordan	
12	Chrysobalanus	t	1	America	
13	Plinia	t	2	Surinam	
14	Prunus§	t	22	Amer. Siberia, Armeniaca	Brit. 6
15	Sonneratia	t	1	New Guinea	

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

16	Cratægus	s	15	India	Brit. 3
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\* *Leptospermum scoparium* (New Zealand tea) of great use in the voyages of Captain Cook.

† The common myrtle (*myrtus communis*) hath many varieties.

‡ The *balaustines* of the shops are the calyx and corolla of the double flowering *pomegranates* (*punica granatum*).

§ *Prunus*, by the laws of botany, is a *genus*, which contains as its relative species, the *plum*, *cherry*, *apricot*, and *laurel*, with their several varieties; but Mr. Miller thinks that the *plum* and *cherry* ought to have had a separate genus, as they will not grow upon each other, either by budding or grafting; though it is said by some, that a cherry will grow on a plum-stock, but not a plum on a cherry-stock. *Prunus Cerasus*, (the cherry); Linnæus retains the Latin name *Cerasus*, as being supposed the native place; the town is situated in Natolia, on the banks of the Euxine or Black Sea, famous for cherries, and from whence Lucullus first brought them into Italy.

|| The *cratægus*, *sorbus*, and *mespilus*, are very near allied, the *females* in each vary as to number: The leaves of *cratægus* are angled, of *sorbus* are feathered, of *mespilus* commonly entire.

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
17	Sesuvium	s	1	India	
18	Sorbus*	t	3	Europe	Brit. 3

## ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA.

(FIVE FEMALES.)

*Calyx above.*

19	Mesembryanthemum†	s & h	50	Africa, &c.	
20	Mespilus	s	8	Canada	Brit. 1
21	Pyrus‡	t	9	Cydonia	Brit. 2
22	Tetragonia	s & h	7	Æthiopia	

*Calyx beneath.*

23	Aizoon§	h	10	Canaries	
24	Spiræa	s & h	19	Japan	Brit. 2

\* The berries of the *sorbus aucuparia* (mountain ash) have been considered as useless, if not pernicious; but in Merionethshire in Wales, they are not only considered as a pleasant viand, but are manufactured also into an intoxicating liquor, called by the Welsh *diod-griafol*. *Warner's second Walk through Wales*, 1799.

† In the year 1794 a whole volume was published on the genus *mesembryanthemum*, describing upwards of 136 species (though Linnæus only enumerates 50) by Adrian Hardy Haworth, . . . . . 8vo. 480 p.p. 6s. Linnæus hath divided the species into such as have *white* corols, *red* corols, and *yellow* corols; and Mr. Aiton hath met with one that hath *green* corols.

‡ *Pyrus* is the generic name for *apple*, *pear*, and *quince*; as having (according to Linnæus) the same generic character; but as the *apple* will not grow grafted on the *pear* or *quince*, nor the *pear* or *quince* on the *apple*, but the *pear* or *quince*, as also the *medlar*, will grow on each other; Mr. Miller therefore thinks they ought to have different genera.

§ In *aizoon* the essential character consists in the stamina being inserted by sets or phalanxes into the sinuses of the calyx (commonly by threes approximated); not equally distributed on the receptacle.

ORDER V. POLYGYNIA.

(MANY FEMALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Calyx five-cleft.</i>					
25	Rosa*	s	21	France, Carolina	Brit. 5
26	Rubus	s & h	20	W. Indies, Canada	Brit. 5
<i>Calyx eight-cleft.</i>					
27	Dryas	h	2	Kamschatka	Brit. 1
28	Tormentilla†	h	2	Europe	Brit. 2
<i>Calyx ten-cleft.</i>					
29	Calycanthus, <i>scaly</i>	s & h	2	Carolina, Virginia	
30	Comarum	h	1	Dantziek	Brit. 1
31	Fragaria‡	h	3	France	Brit. 2
32	Geum§	h	8	Virginia	Brit. 2
33	Potentilla	s & h	31	Canada, Norway	Brit. 8

\* *Rosa spinosissima* (the dwarf Scotch rose) is the least of the rose kind, seldom rising above a foot or two in height.

† *Tormentilla* from the number of stamina (being sixteen) appears to belong to the class *dodecandria*, but all the other characters being agreeable to this class overrule the number of stamina. The root (which is one of the strongest vegetable bitters) hath been frequently used for tanning leather, and is said to be equal to oak bark. See *polygonum bistorta*.

‡ Linnæus makes only three species of the *strawberry*, (*viz.*) *fragaria vesca*, *monophylla*, and *sterilis*; but of the first there are many varieties; which, as named by Aiton, are *fragaria vesca sylvestris*, wood strawberry; *fragaria vesca pratensis*, hautboy strawberry; *fragaria vesca chiloensis*, Chili strawberry; *fragaria vesca virginiana*, scarlet or Virginian strawberry; *fragaria vesca ananus*, pine strawberry, with varieties, as from Carolina, &c. The *strawberry* is not properly a *berry*, for the seeds are disposed upon the surface; therefore Linnæus calls it a pulpy berried *receptacle* of the seeds. In planting *strawberries*, care should be taken to have the sets from good bearing young plants; for the old often become barren, or what the gardeners term *blind*, in which case there will be found an imperfection in the stamina or pistilla, and Mr. Miller says this is very common to plants that have creeping roots or stalks. The *strawberry* propagates itself by wires above ground, as the *potatoe* does by wires below ground.

§ The roots of *avens* or *herb-bennet* (*geum*) smell somewhat like cloves; hence this genus was known by the name of *caryophyllata* in the time of Pliny.

|| In *potentilla* take away one fifth part of the number, in the several parts of the fructification, and you will have *tormentilla*.

# CLASS XIII. POLYANDRIA.

(MANY STAMINA OR MALES.)

The flowers of this class are furnished with many stamina, (above twenty) inserted into the common receptacle. From this invariable character, is this class distinguished from the preceding class, *icosandria*; which is very necessary to observe, as the fruits of this class are frequently poisonous.

*This class contains eight orders.*

## ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(ONE FEMALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>1st. One-petaled.</i>					
1	Alstonia*	s	1	America	
2	Marcgravia	s	1	W. Indies	
3	Rittera		1		
4	Ternstroemia		1		
<i>2d. Three-petaled.</i>					
5	Trilix	s	1	Carthagera	
<i>3d. Four-petaled.</i>					
<i>Calyx none.</i>					
6	Rheddia	s	1	America	
<i>Calyx one-leaved.</i>					
7	Legnotis	h	1		

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\* See *symplocos*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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*Calyx two-leaved.*

8	Chelidonium*	h	5	Italy, Japan	Brit. 4
9	Mammea	t	1	America	
10	Papaver†	h	9	Alps, Oriental	Brit. 6

*Calyx four-leaved, or four-cleft.*

11	Actea‡	h	3	America, Japan	Brit. 1
12	Calophyllum	t	2	India	
13	Cambogia	t	1	India	
14	Capparis§	s	15	Italy, Ceylon, &c.	
15	Caryophyllus	s	1	Molucco	
16	Dicera		1		
17	Grias	t	1	Jamaica	
18	Sparmannia	s	1	Africa	
19	Vallea	s	1		

4th. *Five-petaled.**Capsules.*

20	Bonnetia	h	1		
21	Cistus¶	s & h	49	Cape, Syria, &c.	Brit. 6
22	Cleyera		1	Japan	
23	Corchorus	s & h	9	Aleppo, E. & W. Indies	

\* In *chelidonium* (the horned poppy species) after the stamens have performed their office, the pistil elongates to upwards of a foot (whence the name *horned*) filled with small seeds.

† *Opium* is extracted from the leaf, stalk, and head of the *papaver somniferum*, of which there are some varieties; but is not found in the seed.

‡ The berries of *actea* are said to be of a very noxious quality.

§ The *capers* that are used as a pickle, are the full grown flower-buds of the *capparis spinosa*; and are chiefly brought from Italy.

|| The spice called *cloves*, are the flowers of the *clove tree* (*caryophyllus aromaticus*) got before expansion and dried.

¶ *Ladanum* or *labdanum* (*cistus ladaniferus*) is collected in a particular manner; it is gently brushed off the leaves of the shrub in a calm day, with a sort of brush or whip composed of many leather straps, to which it adheres, and from which it is scraped off, and made into cakes; it is also often taken from the beards of the goats, that brouze on these shrubs.

No	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
24	Loosa	h	1	Peru	
25	Lemniscia	h	1		
26	Mentzelia		1	America	
27	Myrodendrum	h	1		
28	Sarracenia	h	2	America	
29	Sloanea	s	2	Brasils	
30	Sterbeckia*	h	1		
31	Tilia†	t	2	America	Brit. 1
32	Vateria	s	1	India	

## Berries.

33	Ascium	h	1		
34	Elæocarpus, <i>drupe</i>	s	2	India	
35	Muntingia	t	1	W. Indies	
36	Ochna	t	2	Africa, India	

## 5th. Six-petaled.

37	Argemone	h	3	W. Indies, Armenia	
38	Lagerstræmia	t	2	India	
39	Lecythis	s	2	America	
40	Thea† { <i>bohea,</i> <i>viridis</i> }	s	2	China	

\* *Sterbeckia* hath three or five petals.

† An infusion of the blossoms of the *tilia* (lime tree) is in much esteem in the south of France, for coughs, hoarsenesses, fevers, &c.; it is a very soft, well-flavoured, pleasant saccharine juice, in taste much resembling the juice of liquorice. (White's *Naturalist's Calendar*, 1795). Pliny also mentions a papyrus made of the bark of the *philyra*, being the antient name for *tilia*.

‡ The article *tea* (thea) hath employed the conjectures of many writers, and yet the real plant seems not clearly ascertained, or, at least, how it is managed by the cautious Chinese. Linnæus makes two species, *bohea* and *viridis*; the *bohea* tea is described as having six petals, and the *green* tea nine petals: but it is now said that Linnæus received wrong information, and that it is only *one* species, which Aiton calls *thea bohea*, which hath six petals, and two varieties, one with broad leaves, and the other with narrow leaves; and it is said that the different flavours and colours are owing to the manner and time of gathering the leaves, and mode of drying and curing; and some use a mixture of different plants (perhaps the *olea fragrans*, or *camellia japonica*, &c.) as may be seen by the different shape of the leaves in the tea we buy. In Sir George Staunton's account of China, it is said 18,000,000 pounds of tea are consumed annually in England, Scotland, and Ireland; above 5,000,000 of which are said to be manufactured in England.



N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
6th. <i>Eight-petaled.</i>					
41	Sanguinaria	h	1	Canada	
7th. <i>Nine-petaled.</i>					
42	Podophillum	h	2	America	
8th. <i>Ten-petaled.</i>					
43	Bixa*	s	1	W. Indies	
9th. <i>Many-petaled.</i>					
44	Nymphæa	h	7	India	Brit. &
10th. <i>Without petals.</i>					
<i>Calyx three-leaved.</i>					
45	Prockia	s	1		
46	Trewia		1		
<i>Calyx five-leaved.</i>					
47	Delima	s	1	Ceylon	
48	Lætia	s	2	America	
49	Seguieria	s	1	America	

## ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(TWO FEMALES.)

50	Calligonum†	s	1	Mount Ararat	
51	Curatella	s	1	America	

\* *Anotta* or *arnotta*, called by the French *roucou*, is said to be the red succulent capsule or the covering of the seeds of the *bixa orellana*: It is collected for the use of dyers and painters; and is also much used in England for colouring cheese and butter. Also the membrane which covers the seeds of *euonymus*, is said to be manufactured as *anotta*, and used for colouring butter and cheese; and I am told that *madder* is frequently sold in the shops as *anotta*, or mixed with it, and is equally wholesome.

† *Calligonum* and *pallacia*, M. L. Heritier proves to be the same genus, which he stiles *calligonum*, with three species.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
52	Euryandra	s	1		
53	Fothergilla	t	1	Carolina	
54	Lacis	h	1		
55	Pæonia*	s & h	8	Helvetia	
56	Trilocarpus	h	1		

## ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(THREE FEMALES.)

57	Aconitum	h	7	Alps, Stiria, &c.	
58	Delphinium	h	9	Siberia	Brit. †
59	Homalium	h	1		

## ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

(FOUR FEMALES.)

60	Caryocar	s	1	Barbary	
61	Cimicifuga	s	1	Siberia	
62	Tetracera	s	1	W. Indies	

## ORDER V. PENTAGYNIA.

(FIVE FEMALES.)

63	Aquilegia†	h	5	Canada	Brit. ‡
64	Brathys	s	1	New Cranada	
65	Nigella‡	h	5	France, Spain, &c.	
66	Reaumuria	h	1	Egypt	

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\* In *pæonia* the most natural number of *germens* are two, but different species have from two to five: The one is called *male pæony*, as having stamina; the other *female*, as having no stamina, from its luxuriance. *Pæonia moutan* (the Chinese tree *pæony*) is a beautiful plant when in flower.

† *Aquilegia vulgaris* (common columbine) of which there are great varieties.

‡ In *nigella damascena* (*fennel flower*, or *devil in the bush*) the females are very tall compared to the males; and binding over in a circle to them, give the flower some resemblance to a regal crown.

## ORDER VI. HEXAGYNIA.

(SIX FEMALES.)

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
67	Stratiotes	h	3	India	Brit. 1

## ORDER VII. DECAGYNIA.

(TEN FEMALES.)

68	Brasenia	h	1		
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## ORDER VIII. POLYGYNIA.

(MANY FEMALES.)

*Calyxes none.*

69	Atragene	s	5	Alps, Ceylon, Cape	
70	Anemone*	h	28	Alps, America	Brit. 4
71	Caltha	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
72	Clematis	s	15	Virginia, Japan	Brit. 1
73	Helleborus†	h	5	Italy	Brit. 2
74	Hydrastis	h	1	Canada	
75	Isopyrum	h	3	Siberia	
76	Thalictrum	h	21	Alps, Siberia, &c.	Brit. 3
77	Trollius	h	2	Asia, Europe	Brit. 1

*Calyxes three-leaved.*

78	Annona‡	t	9	Asia, Africa	
79	Liriodendron	t	2	Virginia	

\* *Anemone* hath in general no calyx, but the *anemone hepatica* hath a three leaved perianth. Pliny says this flower never opens its petals but when the wind blows; whence its name.

† In the *helleborus niger* (Christmas rose) the petals are white till the seed is impregnated, they then change into green, forming a kind of calyx.

‡ *Custard apple* (*annona reticulata*) is in high repute in Jamaica and other West India islands; and is of the same genus with the famous fruit so much cultivated in Peru, in South America, (*viz. annona squamosa*) called by the Spaniards *chirimoya*, and is said to be one of the most delicious fruits in the world. See note to *garcinia*.

No	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
80	Magnolia	t	4	Virginia	
81	Michelia	s	2	India	
82	Unona		1		
83	Uvaria	s	2	Ceylon, Java	
84	Wintera	s	2	Granada	

*Calyxes four-leaved.*

85	Houtuynia		1	Japan	
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*Calyxes five-leaved.*

86	Adonis	h	7	Cape, &c.	Brit. 1
87	Aubletia	h	1		
88	Dillenia	s	1	India	
89	Ranunculus*	h	59	Crete, Asia, &c.	Brit. 12

*Calyxes six-leaved.*

90	Illicium	s	2	China	
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\* In *ranunculus* the essence consists in the nectary, all other parts of the fructification are inconstant; the nectary is a pit in each petal above the claws. Some of the species of *ranunculus* are acrimonious and deleterious, especially the *ranunculus bulbosus*, and *ranunculus sceleratus*. The *butter-cups* or *crow-foots* in our meadows are of three species, viz. 1st. *ranunculus bulbosus* (bulbous) hath the calyx turned back to the flower-stalk, the peduncles furrowed, and a bulbous root.—2d. *ranunculus repens* (creeping) hath the calyx open or spreading, the peduncle furrowed, and puts out runners like the *strawberry*.—3d. *ranunculus acris* (acid) hath the calyx open and spreading, the peduncle round, and grows the highest.

## CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA.

(TWO POWERS.)

The flowers of this class are furnished with four stamina, two of which are long, and two short; which is the essential character of this class. The two shorter stamina stand nearest to, and approaching the style of the pistillum, received within an irregular corolla.—The flowers of this class are generally a little inclining from the stem, that the corolla may more easily cover the antheræ, and that the pollen may fall on the stigma, and not be injured by rain.—This class comprehends the *verticiled* or *whorled* plants, the *lipped*, the *masked*, and the *grinning* or *ringent* flowers of other authors; and in general admits of the following natural character :

**CALYX.** A perianthium of one leaf, erect, tubular, with five clefts, segments unequal; permanent with the fruit.

**COROLLA.** One petal, nearly erect, the base tubular, containing honey, and doing the office of a nectarium. The border generally ringent (gaping); the upper lip straight, the lower lip expanding, with three clefts, the middle cleft broadest.

**STAMINA.** Four filaments, awl-shaped, inserted into the tube of the corolla, and inclined towards the back thereof, the two inner and nearest to the pistillum being *shorter\**; they are all parallel, and seldom exceed the length of the corolla. The antheræ are generally covered by the upper lip of the corolla, and approach each other so as to stand in pairs.

**PISTILLUM.** The germen generally above the receptacle. The style single, thread-shaped, bent in the same manner as the filaments, and usually placed in the midst of them, but rather longer, and a little curved towards the summit. The stigma is generally end-nicked.

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\* See the reason why they are shorter, in the explan. of the class *tetradynamia*.

**PERICARPIUM.** Either none, as in the first order *gymnospermia*; or, if present, as in the second order *angiospermia*, it generally consists of two cells.

**SEMINA.** Either four (if no pericarpium) situated in the bottom of the calyx as in a capsule; or, if a pericarpium, there are generally many, fixed to a receptacle placed in the middle of the pericarpium.

*This class contains two orders.*

### ORDER I. GYMNOSPERMIA.\*

(SEED-NAKED.)

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Calyxes somewhat five-cleft.</i>					
1	Ajuga	h	6	Alps, Geneva	Brit. 2
2	Balſota	h	5	Siberia, America	Brit. 2
3	Betónica	h	5	India	Brit. 1
4	Galeopsis	h	3	Europe	Brit. 3
5	Glecoma	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
6	Hyptis	h	1		
7	Hyssopus†	s & h	3	China, Amer. Siberia	
8	Lamium‡	h	8	Italy	Brit. 3
9	Lavandula§	s	6	Europe	
10	Leonurus	h	5	Siberia, Tartary	Brit. 1
11	Marrubium	h	11	Spain, Africa, &c.	Brit. 1

\* The plants of this order are scented, and said to be cephalic and resolvent; the virtue is in the leaves. None are poisonous.—And the seeds are said to be naked, as not being lodged in a capsule, but are situated in the bottom of the calyx.

† Common *hyssop* (*hyssopus officinalis*) of which there are four varieties, is much recommended in bruises; by applying a boiled cataplasm of the leaves, it both takes off the pain and blackness. It is also good in an asthma, &c.

‡ In Linnæus's description of the specific character of the *white archangel* (*lamium album*) he says the verticils have twenty flowers, but in England I have examined several, and have not found twenty.

§ From *lavender* (*lavandula*) is obtained an oil, called *oil of spike*; which is brought chiefly from France, where lavender is called *espic*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
12	Mentha*	h	20	Canada, Austria	Brit. 12
13	Moluccella	h	3	Syria	
14	Nepeta	h	18	Italy, &c.	Brit. 1
15	Perilla	h	1	India	
16	Phlomis	h	13	Ceylon, India	
17	Satureja	s & h	8	France, Greece	
18	Sideritis	h	13	Canary, Syria	
19	Stachys	h	17	Germany, Alps, &c.	Brit. 4
20	Teucrium	s & h	35	America, &c.	Brit. 4

2d. *Calyxes two-lipped.*

21	Cleonia	h	1	Portugal	
22	Clinopodium	h	3	America	Brit. 1
23	Dracocephalum	h	13	America, Siberia	
24	Horminum	h	1	Pyrenia	
25	Melissa	s & h	6	Crete	Brit. 2
26	Melittis	h	1	Germany	Brit. 1
27	Ocimum†	h	21	India, America, &c.	
28	Origanum	h	11	Egypt, Syria,	Brit. 2
29	Phryma	h	2	S. America	
30	Prasium	s	2	Spain, Sicily	
31	Prunella	h	3	Europe	Brit. 1

\*W. Sole, a medical practitioner at Bath, hath lately published a treatise on *mints*, or rather *ments*, (*mentha*) 1798, pr. £1. 1s. with plates. He hath adopted the subdivision of the *genus* from Linnæus; 1st. into *spiked mints*, of which he makes eight species; 2d. into *round-headed*, containing four species; 3d. into *whorled*, containing twelve species.—The common *spear mint* (*mentha viridis*) is of the *spiked* species.—The *pepper mint* (*mentha piperita*) Linnæus describes as one of the *round-headed* species, but Mr. Sole makes three varieties, viz. 1st. *mentha piperita officinalis*, the true pepper mint, which is *spiked*, and lanceolate leaves.—2d. *mentha piperita vulgaris*, common pepper mint, which is *round-headed*, and hath ovate leaves: and 3d. *mentha piperita silvestris*, wild pepper mint, which is *spiked*, and hath broad ovate leaves; this is larger and coarser than the two former, and hath a disagreeable smell.

† The Abbe Gruvel, in his history of Chili, (translated from the Italian of the Abbe Molina, 1788) mentions a species of *basil* in the province of St. Jago, which he calls *ocimum salinum*, and says it greatly resembles the common *basil*, except that the stalk is round and jointed; but what is remarkable in this plant is, that though it grows sixty miles from the sea, yet every morning it is covered with saline globules, which are hard and splendid, appearing at a distance like dew, and that each plant furnishes about half an ounce every day, and that the peasants collect this salt and use it as common salt, to which it is superior in flavour.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
32	Scutellaria	h	15	Italy, Havannah, &c.	Brit. 2
33	Thymbra	h	2	Macedonia	
34	Thymus	h	13	America, Alps	Brit. 2
35	Trichostema		2	N. America	

## ORDER II. ANGIOSPERMIA.

(SEED-COVERED.)

1st. *Calyxes gaping.*

36	Castilleja	h	2	New Granada	
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2d. *Calyxes two-cleft.**Capsules.*

37	Acanthus	h	10	Italy, Cape, &c.	
38	Alectra		1		
39	Dombeya		1		
40	Hebenstretia	h	5	Æthiopia	
41	Obolaria	h	1	Virginia	
42	Orobanche	h	9	Virginia	Brit. 2
43	Torenia	h	1	Asia	

*Berries.*

44	Crescentia	t	2	Jamaica	
45	Premna	s	2	E. Indies	

3d. *Calyxes three-cleft.*

46	Halleria		1	Æthiopia	
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4th. *Calyxes four-cleft.*

47	Lippia	t	4	America	
48	Matourea	h	1		
49	Selago	s	19	Æthiopia, &c.	
50	Taligabea	s	1		

*Capsules one-celled.*

51	Lathræa	h	4	France	Brit. 1
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N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Capsules two-celled.</i>					
52	Barleria	h	10	India, Jamaica	
53	Bartsia	h	5	Alps	Brit. 2
54	Euphrasia	h	7	Europe	Brit. 2
55	Hemimeris	h	3	Cape	
56	Melampyrum	h	5	Europe	Brit. 4
57	Rhianthus	h	7	Cape, Virginia	Brit. 1
58	Schwalbia		1	America	

*Capsules three-celled.*

59	Loecelia		1	La-Vera-Crux	
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*Drupes two-celled.*

60	Gmelina	s	1	Asia	
61	Lantana	s	9	W. Indies, Africa	

*5th. Calyxes five-cleft.**Capsules one-celled.*

62	Avicennia	s	2	Martinico	
63	Browallia	h	3	S. America	
64	Conobea	h	1		
65	Gloxinia		1	S. America	
66	Limosella	h	2	Europe	Brit. 1
67	Lindernia	h	2	Virginia, Japan	
68	Myoporum	h	1		
69	Piripea	h	1		
70	Tozzia	h	1	Alps	
71	Vandellia	h	1	St. Thomas	

*Capsules two-celled.*

72	Antirrhinum	h	47	America, Alps	Brit. 10
73	Bignonia	t & s	22	America, India, Peru	
74	Buchnera	h	9	America, Asia	
75	Capraria*	s	5	W. Indies	

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\* *Capraria biflora* is the tea plant of St. Domingo; it is an evergreen shrub, the leaves of which are employed by the inhabitants of the Antilles for the same purpose as the tea of China and Japan.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
76	Celsia	h	3	Crete	
77	Chelone	h	5	N. America	
78	Columnnea	h	2	Martinico, E. Indies	
79	Digitalis*	s & h	9	Canary	Brit. 1
80	Dodartia	h	2	Mount Ararat	
81	Erinus	h	7	Alps, Africa, Peru	
82	Gerardia	h	10	Virginia, Japan	
83	Gesneria	s	3	Jamaica	
84	Manulea	h	17	Cape, &c.	
85	Mimulus	h	2	Virginia, Peru	
86	Montira	h	1		
87	Pedicularis	h	17	Canada, &c.	Brit. 2
88	Penstemon	h	2	S. America	
89	Petrea	s	1	S. America	
90	Ruellia	h	21	W. Indies, Japan	
91	Scrophularia	h	17	N. America	Brit. 4
92	Sesamum	h	2	India	
93	Sibthorpia	h	2	Africa, Europe	Brit. 1
94	Stemodia	h	1	Jamaica	

*Capsules five-celled.*

95	Craniolaria	s & h	2	W. Indies	
96	Martynia	h	3	S. America	

*Nut one-celled.*

97	Amasonia	h	1	Surinam	
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*Nut two-celled.*

98	Pedalium	h	1	Ceylon	
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*Berry one-seeded.*

99	Bontia	s	1	Antilles	
100	Clerodendron	s	6	India	
101	Cornutia	s	1	W. Indies	

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\* *Digitalis popurea* (foxglove) is much recommended in some species of dropsy, but it must be given with caution. *Botanic Garden.*

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Berry two-seeded.</i>					
102	Citharexylon	t	3	W. Indies	
103	Ovieda	s	2	W. Indies	
104	Volkameria	s	5	Jamaica, Japan	

*Berry three-celled, dry.*

105	Linnæa*	s	1	Siberia, Canada	
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*Berry four-seeded.*

106	Duranta		3	W. Indies	
107	Vitex	s	7	Sicily, &c.	

*Berry many-seeded.*

108	Besleria	h	4	America	
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*Siliquea.*

109	Millingtonia	s	1		
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6th. *Calyxes many-cleft.**Capsules two-celled.*

110	Cymbaria	h	1	Dauria	
111	Hyobanche	h	1	Cape	
112	Thunbergia	h	1	Cape	

7th. *Many-petaled.*

113	Melianthus	h	2	Æthiopia	
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\* This plant (*Linnæa borealis*) Linnæus took for a crest to his coat of arms; the flowers appear in June and July, are bell-shaped, white without, and red within, and somewhat hairy, and have a pleasant smell, especially in the evening. In Tronheim and the neighbouring parts, it is drank as tea for medicinal purposes.

## CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA.\*

(FOUR POWERS.)

The flowers of this class are furnished with *six* stamina, four of which are long and two short. It corresponds with the *siliquosa* of Ray, and the *cruciformes* of Tournefort. This class (except in one genus, *cleome*, in which the stamina, in many of the species, are joined to a footstalk supporting the germen, and ought therefore rather to belong to the class *gynandria*) is truly natural; and admits of the following character :

**CALYX.** A perianthium, oblong, consisting of four leaves, oblong-egg-shaped, concave, blunt, converging, gibbous at the base, standing opposite in equal pairs, deciduous with the corolla. The nectarium is a part of, and formed in the calyx, and often occasions it to be gibbous.

**COROLLA.** Four petals, cruciform, equal; claws flattish, awl-shaped, erect, rather longer than the calyx, limb or border flat, the laminæ broadest towards the end, blunt, the sides scarcely touching each other. The insertion of the petals is in the receptacle along with the stamina.

**STAMINA.** Filaments six, fixed in the receptacle, awl-shaped, erect; of which the two shorter, that are opposite, are as long as the calyx; the other four rather longer, but not so long as the corolla. The antheræ rather oblong, taper, thicker at the base, erect, the tops bending outwards.

The nectaria are glands, which appear different in different genera; they are seated on the stamina, and are fixed on the inside of the base of the shorter filaments, which are generally bent, that they may not press upon the glands of the nectaria; and they thereby appear shorter than the others; but they are fixed on the outside of the base of the longer stamina, as in *sinapis*, &c.

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\* The plants of this class are held to be antiscorbutic, the taste acrid and watery: in moist and wet situations their qualities are strongest; but they lose most of their virtues by drying. None are poisonous. These plants applied externally are useful in diseases of the skin, as itch, leprosy, &c.

**PISTILLUM.** Germen above, increasing daily in height. Style, either the length of the longer stamina, or none. Stigma obtuse.

**PERICARPIUM.** A *siliqua* (pod) with two valves, often with two cells, opening from the base to the top; the dissepiment (partition) often projecting at the top beyond the valves; which projection had before served as a style. The *siliqua* is distinguished into *siliquosa* and *siliculosa* (long and short pods) which gives rise to the orders.

**SEMINA.** In general many, roundish, lodged in the dissepiment (which runs lengthways) and alternately on each side: the receptacle linear, surrounding the dissepiment, and immersed in the sutures of the pericarpium.

*This class contains two orders.\**

### ORDER I. SILIQUOSA.†

(A SILIQUE.)

Meaning such plants whose *pericarpium*, according to the distinction of Linnæus, is a long *siliqua*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Calyx closed with leaflets longitudinally converging.</i>					
1	Arabis	h	11	Alps, Canada	Brit. 3
2	Brassica‡	h	14	Alps, China	Brit. 5

\* In the *Gen. Plan.* *siliculosa* is the first order, and *siliquosa* the second order; but in the *Fragments of a Natural Method*, under the order *siliquosæ*, the *siliqua* is the first section, and *silicula* the second section, which method (as it seems more regular) I have here adopted.

† This order admits of a few exceptions as to the long form of the *seed-vessel*, as in *bunias*, *isatis*, and especially in *crambe*, which hath a round pod, one cell, and a single seed.

‡ *Brassica* (cabbage) greatly abounds in varieties, as *brocoli*, *cauliflower*, &c. And as the surface of the leaves of the family of cabbage are highly polished, there is no attraction between them and dew drops, hence the drop does not come into contact with the leaf, but hangs over it repelled, and retains its natural form, composed of attraction and pressure of its own parts, and thence looks like quicksilver: one advantage from which is, that the leaf not being moistened, is less injured by frost, and another may be that respiration is less incommoded. *Botanic Garden.*

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
3	Chamira		1		
4	Cheiranthus	h	20	Alps	Brit. 3
5	Dentaria	h	3	Italy	Brit. 1
6	Erysimum	h	6	Barbary	Brit. 4
7	Hesperis	h	6	Africa	Brit. 1
8	Raphanus	h	5	Siberia	Brit. 1
9	Ricotia	h	1	Egypt	
10	Turritis	h	3	Alps	Brit. 2

2d. *Calyx gaping with leaflets diverging above.*

11	Bunias	h	9	Egypt	Brit. 1
12	Cardamine*	h	15	Virginia, Africa	Brit. 7
13	Cleome†	h	22	Cape, Indies, Arabia	
14	Crambe	h	5	Spain, Tartary	Brit. 1
15	Heliophila	h	9	Cape, &c.	
16	Isatis	h	4	Portugal, Egypt	Brit. 1
17	Sinapis‡	h	17	China, &c.	Brit. 3
18	Sisymbrium§	h	29	India, &c.	Brit. 7

\* The *cardamine pratensis* (lady's smock) made into strong tea, whether in the green or dry state, and to be the only drink, is said to be a sovereign remedy for convulsions in children.

† In many of the species of *cleome*, there are more than *six* stamina, and not always unequal as to length; that the only reason for introducing this genus to this class, is the *nectariferous* glands, being three, placed at each division of the calyx, except one; yet are often so very small, as scarcely to be discovered by glasses.

‡ The seed of the *sinapis arvensis* (charlock or ketlock), according to Mr. Miller, is commonly sold under the title of *Durham mustard*. The common mustard is from the *sinapis nigra*, and grows four or five feet in height.

§ *Sisymbrium nasturtium* (water cress) is much admired as a sallad at Spring, and is said to be preferable to all others against the scurvy; but as some people have suffered by mistaking the creeping *water parsnip* for the true *water cress*, it may not be improper to give a short description of both.—The *sisymbrium nasturtium* is of the class and order *tetradynamia siliquosa*, hath the pod declining, leaves feathered, leaflets somewhat hearted; the small leaves have few indentures on the edges, are of a dark green, with a tincture of brown upon them, and the odd one at the end very large and roundish.—The *sium nodiflorum* (creeping water parsnip) is of the class and order *pentandria digynia*, hath the leaves feathered, umbels axillary sessile, the small leaves oblong, pointed, serrated on the edges, and are of a light green.

## ORDER II. SILICULOSA.

(A SILICLE.)

Meaning such plants whose *pericarpium* is a little or short *siliqua* (called *silicula*), and is either flat or turgid.

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st, <i>Silicle entire, not end-nicked at top.</i>					
19	Draba	h	9	Alps	Brit. 3
20	Lunaria	h	2	Hungary	
21	Myagrum	h	10	Spain, &c.	Brit. 1
22	Subularia	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
23	Vella	h	2	Spain	Brit. 1

2d. *Silicle end-nicked at top.*

24	Alyssum	s & h	17	Spain, Alps, Crete	
25	Anastatica*	h	1	Jericho, Syria	
26	Biscutella	h	6	Italy	
27	Clypeola	h	3	Italy	
28	Cochlearia	h	8	Denmark, Greenland	Brit. 6
29	Iberis	s & h	13	Gibraltar, &c.	Brit. 2
30	Lepidium	h	20	America, Alps	Brit. 4
31	Peltaria	h	2	Cape	
32	Thlaspi	h	12	Alps, Europe	Brit. 6

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\* *Anastatica hierochuntica* (rose of Jericho) was formerly called by the monks *rosa maria*, who made a miracle of the flower opening in the form of a cross on the night that our Saviour was born.—The fact is this; according to Mr Miller, the flower consists of four small petals of a whitish green colour, which open in the form of a cross, like the other genera of this class; it is a low annual plant, dividing into many irregular woody branches, which being dried, may be preserved many years, and at any time being set two or three hours in water, will dilate and open so as to disclose the seed vessels and seed.—For this singular circumstance it is preserved in the cabinets of the curious. It is said that Lord Trimbleston has one that hath been in the family above seventy years, and still possesseth this remarkable property.

## CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA.\*

(ONE BROTHERHOOD.)

The flowers of this class have their stamina in one set, that is, they are united at the base into one circular body, in the midst of which standeth the pistillum.

The genera of this class have been variously distinguished by different botanists; some by the petals, others by the fruit and leaves of the plant, but Linnæus found the best and most infallible distinction to be in the calyx, which in the last order is generally double.

This class hath the following natural character :

**CALYX.** A perianthium always present, permanent, and in many genera double.

**COROLLA.** Petals five, or five divisions, generally inversely heart-shaped, the sides of which fold one over the other from the right to the left, contrary to the motion of the sun.

**STAMINA.** The filaments united at the bottom, separate at the top, † the exterior shorter. The anthera generally kidney-shaped, and incumbent, that is, fixed by its side leaning to the top of the filament.

**PISTILLUM.** The receptacle of the fructification is prominent in the centre of the flower. The germens erect, surrounding the top of the receptacle in a jointed ring.

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\* The plants of this class, especially those of the order *polyandria*, are esteemed emollient and mucilaginous; which properties are common to every part of the plant. None are poisonous.

† In some plants the separation is not to be effected without a pin or needle, as in *hibiscus*, (*althæa*) &c.—They are differently situated in different genera; sometimes on the receptacle, as in *barringtonia*; sometimes on the calyx, as in *hydнора*; sometimes on the coral, as in *althæa*, *alcea*, *malva*, &c.



The styles all united at the bottom into one body with the receptacle, but separated above into as many threads as there are germens. The stigmas spreading and slender.

PERICARPIUM. A capsule divided into as many cells as there are pistilla; of various figures in different genera.

SEMINA. Kidney-shaped.

*This class contains nine orders, founded on the number of stamina\*.*

### ORDER I. TRIANDRIA.

(THREE STAMINA OR MALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Aphyteia	h	1	Cape	
2	Galaxia		2		

### ORDER II. PENTANDRIA.

(FIVE STAMINA OR MALES.)

*One female.*

3	Buettneria	h	3	Carthage	
4	Erodium	s & h	12	Italy, &c.	Brit. 3
5	Hydnora		1		
6	Lerchea	s	1	E. Indies	
7	Ochroma	h	1		
8	Symphonia	t	1	Surinam	
9	Ticorea	h	1		
10	Triguera	s	1		
11	Waltheria	s	3	E. & W. Indies	

\* In this and the two following classes, Linnæus hath thought proper to found the orders on the number of *stamina* only; the *pistilla* are only used as a distinction of *genera* and *species*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Five females.</i>					
12	Hermannia	h	17	Africa, &c.	
13	Melochia	s & h	7	W. Indies	

## ORDER III. HEPTANDRIA.

(SEVEN STAMINA OR MALES.)

14	Pelargonium	s & h	94	Africa	
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## ORDER IV. OCTANDRIA.

(EIGHT STAMINA OR MALES.)

15	Alchornea	h	1		
16	Aitonia, <i>one fem.</i>	s	1	Cape	
17	Portesia	h	1		
18	Quivisia	h	1		

## ORDER V. ENNEANDRIA.

(NINE STAMINA OR MALES.)

19	Dryandra		1	Cape	
20	Quararibea	h	1		

## ORDER VI. DECANDRIA.

(TEN STAMINA OR MALES.)

*One female.*

21	Aquilarea	h	1		
22	Ciponima*	s	1		
23	Connarus	s	1	India	
24	Chinodendron	h	1		

\* See *symplocos*, in *polyadelphia*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
25	Flabellaria	h	1		
26	Geranium*	s & h	37	Italy, &c.	Brit. 12
27	Molina	h	1		
28	Sandoricum	h	1		
29	Strigilia	h	1		

*Five females.*

30	Hugonia	t	1	India	
31	Plagianthus	h	1		

## ORDER VII. ENDECANDRIA.

(ELEVEN STAMINA OR MALES.)

32	Brownea, <i>one fem.</i>	s	1	W. Indies	
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## ORDER VIII. DODECANDRIA.

(TWELVE STAMINA OR MALES.)

33	Acioa		1		
34	Assonia	h	1		
35	Pentapedes, <i>1 fem.</i>	h	3	India	

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\* In *geranium* the stamina are generally alternately long and short; this genus, according to Linnæus, hath eighty-two species under several divisions, viz. The African *geraniums* have only seven of the filaments that bear anthers; others have only five bearing anthers; and in others all the ten have anthers. But Mr. Aiton, in his *Hortus Kewensis*, hath very properly (from L. Heritier) divided the genus *geranium* into three genera, according to the number of stamina that bear anthers; those with five anthers he calls *erodium*, from *erodios* (an heron) containing the *myrrhina* of Linnæus; those with seven anthers he calls *pelargonium*, from *pelargos* (a stork) containing the *Africana* of Linnæus; and those with ten anthers he calls *geranium*, from *geranios* (a crane) containing the *butrachia* of Linnæus. But in the 8th. edit. of the *Gen. Plan.* this distinction is not adopted.

## ORDER IX. POLYANDRIA.

(MANY STAMINA OR MALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>One female.</i>					
36	Achania	s & h	3	Jamaica, America	
37	Adansonia*	t	1	Senegal	
38	Aleurites	h	1		
39	Barringtonia	t	1	China, Taheite	
40	Bombax†	t	4	E. & W. Indies	
41	Camellia	s	2	Japan	
42	Carolinea‡	t	1	Mexico, Guinea	
43	Cienfuegosia	h	1		
44	Couroupita	h	1		
45	Crossostylis	h	1		
46	Franklinia§	s	1	Georgia	
47	Gordonia	s	1	Carolina	
48	Gossypium	s & h	6	Levant, Barbadoes, &c.	
49	Gustavia	t	1	Surinam	
50	Hibiscus	s & h	36	Africa, America, Ceylon	

\* *Adansonia digitata* receives its name from Mr. Adanson, who says the diameter of the trunk frequently exceeds twenty-five feet, and is supposed to be the largest tree in the world. The horizontal branches are from forty-five to fifty-five feet long, and so large as to equal the largest tree in Europe, and yet these stupendous trees do not exceed seventy feet in height.

† The *silk-cotton tree* (bombax) grows to a very large size both in the E. and W. Indies, and the wood being very light, the trunk is chiefly hollowed for canoes. In Hispaniola it is called *jaruma*.

‡ *Carolinea* omitted in the 8th. edit. of *Gen. Plan.*

§ *Franklinia alata* is said to be a new genus, (though nearly allied to *gordonia*) its trivial name is taken from a river in Georgia, where it was found native; it is a beautiful flowering tree-like shrub, rising about twenty feet; the flower is often five inches in diameter, consisting of five petals, with a tuft or crown of yellow stamina, and hath the fragrance of a China orange. *Franklinia* is not in the 8th edit. of *Gen. Plan.*

|| The cotton from the Levant is said to be from the *gossypium herbaceum*; it is sown in Spring, and is ripe in about four months: That from the E. and W. Indies is from a shrub.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
51	Laguna	s	1		
52	Malvaviscus	h	1		
53	Mesua	s	1	India	
54	Morisonia	s	1	America	
55	Myrodia	h	1		
56	Pachira	h	1		
57	Palava	h	1		
58	Pavonia	h	1		
59	Ruizia	s	1		
60	Sida	t & h	27	E. & W. Indies	
61	Solandra	s	1	Cape	
62	Urena	s	6	China, America	

*Five females.*

63	Malochodendron	h	1		
64	Stewartia	s	1	Virginia	

*Many females.*

65	Alcea*	h	2	E. Indies	
66	Althæa	h	4	Italy, Spain	Brit. 1
67	Lavatera	s & h	9	America, Crete	Brit. 1
68	Malachra	s	2	Caribees	
69	Malope	h	1	Hetrurea	
70	Malva	s & h	26	Amer. Peru, Cape	Brit. 5

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\* *Alcea* (hollyhock) omitted in the 8th edit. of *Gen. Plan.* by Thaddæus Haenke, and seems to be placed under *althæa*.

## CLASS XVII. DIADELPHIA.\*

(TWO BROTHERHOODS.)

All the flowers of this class are supposed to have their stamina in two sets or bodies, severally united at the base: yet though this is the general classic character, we are not to imagine it is invariable; for under the first distinction of the last order, the plants are *monadelphious*, that is, all the stamina are connected; also the two sets of stamina in the last order, are often to be traced with difficulty, for only one of the sets are properly united, the other consisting only of a single filament, which in most plants adheres so closely to the united set, that it cannot be separated without the application of a pin or needle for that purpose, in some you cannot by this means effect a separation. Therefore the plants of this class are more easily ascertained by their *papilionaceous corollæ*, (resembling a butterfly) with stamina united at the base,† and other parts of the fructification, especially the calyx.

This class corresponds with the *leguminosæ* of Morison, Hermannus, Boerhaave, Ray, and Roen; with the *tetrapetali irregularis* of Rivinus and Christopher Knaut; with the *tetrapetali diffformes* of Christian Knaut; and with the *papilionacei* of Tournefort and Pontedera.

This class is truly natural, and the structure of the flowers very singular, and their situation mostly obliquely pendant; and admits of the following general character. ‡

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\* The leaves of the plants of this class are food for cattle, and the seeds, which are farinaceous and flatulent, are food for men as well as animals. None are poisonous.

† The papilionaceous corolla alone, is not the general characteristic of this class; as in *decandria monogynia* there are five plants of the same character, viz. *sophora*, *anagyris*, *cercis*, *hymenæa*, and *monospermum*, but the stamina are distinct.—Also a species of African *pelargonium* hath a *papilionaceous corolla*.

‡ The character is not exactly agreeable through the whole class, but as there are few plants but of the order *decandria*, it seems principally to respect that order, and particularly those genera that have nine stamina joined, and one distinct.

**CALYX.** A perianthium of one leaf, bell-shaped, withering, base gibbous, the lower part annexed to the fruit-stalk, the upper part blunt, containing honey; the rim five teeth, sharp, erect, oblique, unequal; the lower tooth longer than the rest, the upper four stand in pairs, of which the uppermost pair is mostly shorter, and stands further asunder. The bottom of the calyx including the receptacle may be deemed the *nectarium*, as it is moistened with a sweet liquor.

**COROLLA.** Papilionaceous, unequal, each petal having a distinct name, (viz.)

The *standard*, (*vexillum*) which is the petal covering the rest, incumbent, greater, flat, and horizontal; inserted by its claws in the upper margin of the receptacle, approaching to a circular figure when it leaves the calyx, and nearly entire; an elevated line or ridge marking it lengthways, particularly towards the top, as if the sides were depressed. The part of the petal nearest the base is nearly the form of half a cylinder, embracing the parts that lie under it; the surface of the petal is depressed on each side, but the sides nearest to the border are reflexed; and at the unfolding of the half cylinder, are generally two concave appendages, resembling ears, prominent on the under side, compressing the wings which lie beneath them.

The *wings* (*alæ*) are two equal petals, one on each side of the flower, placed under the *vexillum*; inner borders incumbent to each other and parallel, broader outward, the upper margin straighter, the lower more dilated into a roundish form; the base of each wing is cloven, the lower division being lengthened into a claw, inserted into the side of the receptacle, and is about the length of the calyx; the upper division is shorter and inflexed.

The *keel* (*carina*) is the lowest petal enclosing the stamina and pistillum, generally divided, placed under the standard, and between the wings, it is boat-shaped, concave, compressed on the sides, placed in the position of a vessel afloat, lessened at the base, the lower part extending into a claw as long as the calyx, and inserted into the

receptacle; but the side and upper shorter divisions, which are cloven, are interwoven with those parts of the wings which most resemble them in shape. The *keel* either consists of one petal, as in *cytistus*, or of two adhering together, as in *spartium*, and is distinguished by its shape, as half-moon, spirally twisted, compressed, &c. The sides of the keel are shaped like those of the wings, and have a similar situation, only lower and more inward. The line that forms the keel runs straight as far as the middle, and then gradually rises in an arch, but the marginal line runs straight to the end, where it obtusely joins the line of the keel.

**STAMINA.** Are most generally ten, (placed on the receptacle\*) either all united at the base, as in the first distinction of the order *decandria*, or nine united, and one single; the united filaments enclose the pistillum, and the single filament is incumbent upon it. The united filaments are membranaceous below the middle, being united into a cylinder, open on one side through its whole length; along which opening lies the tenth stamen, which is called the other set, and is often so closely attached to the nine, as not easily to be separated; the membranaceous set of stamina separate upwards into nine distinct awl-shaped filaments, bent like the keel, and of the same length, longer and shorter by pairs: the single filament is awled, or bristle-shaped, simple, and bent as the other nine, but somewhat shorter, and is detached from the rest at the base, to give vent on each side for the honey.

The *antheræ* numbered together are ten, one upon the single filament, and one upon each of the nine divisions of the united filaments, small, equal in size, terminating.

**PISTILLUM.** Single, placed upon the receptacle of the flower. The germen oblong, cylindrical, more or less compressed, as long as the cylinder of the united stamina, by which it is involved, and sometimes, as in *erythrina*, &c. it is elevated by a slender footstalk issuing from the centre of the calyx.

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\* *Monadelphica*, *diadelphia*, *polyadelphia*, and *gynandria*, are distinguished by the situation of the stamina; by which they approach nearer towards natural classes.



The *style* is single, slender, awled, and generally bent, agreeing in length and position with the stamina, withering.

The *stigmata* are generally covered with a beautiful down, from the part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the antheræ.

**PERICARPIUM.** A *legumen*, oblong, more or less compressed, two valves, with a straight, longitudinal suture both above and below, yet the upper one descends near the base, and the lower one ascends near the top; and either with only one cell, or articulated (jointed) having two or more cells; opening at the upper suture; and is of various shapes in different genera.

**SEMINA.** Generally few, smooth, and are fastened alternately along each side of one suture only, and not alternately to both; they are generally kidney-shaped, sometimes roundish, and are marked with an embryo a little prominent, at the place where they were fastened in the pericarpium; and when the seeds begin to grow, the cotyledons retain the form of half the seeds.

The *receptacles* proper to the seeds are very small, short, and thinner towards the base; and where they adhere to the disc, obtuse, oblong, inserted along the upper suture only, but placed on each side alternate, so that the seeds adhere to each of the valves.

*Singular qualities of plants in this class.*

*Twining plants.*\*—Phaseolus, dolichos, clitoria, glycine.

*Feathered without an odd one.*—Orobus, pisum, lathyrus, vicia, ervum, arachis.

\* There are many other *twining plants* dispersed in the several classes (as *cuscuta*, &c.) the spirals of which turn different ways by the twisting of the stalk: some according to the motion of the sun, and others contrary to his motion, which singularity is not understood; and is very different from those which support themselves by *claspers*, though both may be called *climbing plants*. See *cirrus*, under *Outlines of a plant*.

*Feathered with an odd one.*—Biserrula, astragalus, phaca, hedysarum, glycyrrhiza, indigofera, galega, colutea, amorphia, piscidia, mullera.

*Three-leaved.*—Trifolium, lotus, medicago, erythrina, genista, cytisus, ononis, trigonella, phaseolus, dolichos, clitoria, monnieria.

*Umbelled plants.*—Lotus, coronilla, ornithopus, hippocrepis, scorpiurus.

*This class contains four orders, founded on the number of stamina considered as distinct.*

### ORDER I. PENTANDRIA.

(FIVE STAMINA OR MALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Monneria	h	1	America	

### ORDER II. HEXANDRIA.

(SIX STAMINA OR MALES.)

2	Fumaria*	h	14	Siberia, &c.	Brit. 3
3	Saraca	s	5	India, Peru	

### ORDER III. OCTANDRIA.

(EIGHT STAMINA OR MALES.)

4	Coumaroura		1		
5	Dalbergia	s	2	Surinam	
6	Polygala†	h	38	Brasils, Senegal, &c.	Brit. 1
7	Securidaca	s	2	Jamaica, Europe	

\* *Fumaria*.—See note to *alcali* in the *Index*.

† *Polygala senega* (senega rattle-snake root) called so from its being a cure for the bite of a rattle-snake; the root is powdered, and both taken inwardly, and applied to the part bitten.

ORDER IV. DECANDRIA.

(TEN STAMINA OR MALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Stamens all connected.</i>					
8	Abrus	s	1	India	
9	Amorpha	s	1	Carolina	
10	Anthyllis	s & h	15	Italy, &c.	Brit. 1
11	Arachis*	h	1	South America	
12	Aspalathus	s	35	Crete, Æthiopia, India	
13	Borbonia	s	6	Cape	
14	Bossiaëa	s	1	Botany Bay	
15	Crotalaria†	h	23	China, Carolina	
16	Cylista	s	1		
17	Ebenus	s	1	Crete, Cape	
18	Erythrina‡	s & h	5	Carolina	
19	Genista	s	14	Spain, &c.	Brit. 3
20	Ivira	h	1		
21	Lupinus§	h	7	Virginia, France	
22	Moutouchia	h	1		

\* *Arachis hypogæa* (ground nut) receives its trivial name from hiding its seed in the earth; the branches trail upon the ground, and the flowers (which are yellow, and monœcious) are produced singly upon long foot-stalks, and as the flowers decay, the germen is thrust into the earth, where the pod is formed and ripened.—Similar to this is the *cyclamen*; when the flowers decay, the footstalks twist themselves spirally downwards to the earth, to lodge the seeds; which are supposed for some time to receive nourishment from the plant, as they are often difficult to make grow when sowed in the common way.—Linneæus also tells us that the little globular heads of the *trifolium subterraneum* penetrate the earth.—The *arachis hypogæa* is cultivated in Spain and France for its oil: it is said that the seeds of it yield more than half their weight of an oil which is fit to be used in food, to burn in lamps, or employed in the arts, as in making soap, &c.

† *Crotalaria juncea* is the Chinese hemp, very common in India, called *sunu*, or *sunu hemp*; is managed in the same manner, and used for the same purposes as the common hemp.

‡ *Coral tree* (*erythrina*) called so from the flowers being collected in long close spikes of a scarlet colour, somewhat resembling coral.—N. B. real *coral* not perfectly known whether formed by animals, or to be a mineral, or of vegetable production.—*Erythrina* is also called the *American bean tree*, from its bearing pods with seeds in them like beans.

§ The seeds of the *lupine* were used by the Greeks for food; and Mr. Miller says that the *white lupine* is cultivated in some parts of Italy, as other pulse for food.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
23	Mullera	t	1	Surinam	
24	Nissolia	t	2	America	
25	Ononis	s & h	31	Cape, &c.	Brit. 3
26	Piscidia*	s	2	W. Indies	
27	Platylobium	s	4	New Holland	
28	Pterocarpus	t	5	W. Indies	
29	Spartium†	s	16	Cape, &c.	Brit. 1
30	Taralea		1		
31	Teramnus		1		
32	Tetrapteris	h	1		
33	Ulex	s	2	Cape, Europe	Brit. 1

2d. *Stigmas downy*, (not amongst the former).

34	Colutea‡	s & h	4	Austria, Italy	
35	Dolichos§	s & h	31	China, Cape, &c.	
36	Lathyrus	h	21	Tangier	Brit. 7
37	Orobus	h	12	Pyrenean	Brit. 2
38	Phaseolus	h	17	America, India	
39	Pisum	h	4	Europe	Brit. 1
40	Vicia	h	20	Bengal, &c.	Brit. 8

\* The bark of the *dogwood tree* (*piscidia erythrina*) being pounded and put into a sack, and thrown into any water, and afterwards squeezed, will in a short time intoxicate the fish, so that they may be taken by the hand, without imparting any bad quality to the fish; a diversion much used in the W. Indies.

† *Spartium scoparium* (common English broom) is the sort used in medicine; chiefly in dropsical complaints.

‡ The leaves and seeds of *bladder senna* (*colutea arborescens*) being purgative, are often substituted in Italy, &c. for the *senna* of the shops; so are also the leaves of *scorpion senna* (*coronilla emerus*).

§ *Dolichos pruriens* (cowage) is said to be famous as an anthelmintic, and hath given occasion to a Practical Treatise on the superior efficacy of *stizolobium*, or *cowage*, internally given, in diseases occasioned by worms.

By Wm. Chamberlaine.—9th edit. 1805, 3s.

|| *Bush-vetch* (*vicia sepium*) being an indigenous perennial evergreen, is much recommended as a fodder for cattle, and is said to produce above four tons of dry fodder on an acre, but it is not easily raised from seed, being much infested by insects.

*Bath Society.*

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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3d. *Legumen somewhat two-celled, (not of the former).*

41	Amerimnon	h	1		
42	Astragalus*	s & h	47	Alps, Syr. Canada, &c.	Brit. 3
43	Biserrula	h	1	Sicily	
44	Phaca	h	10	Alps, Siberia	

4th. *Legumen mostly one-seeded, (not of the former).*

45	Acouroa	h	1		
46	Deguelia	h	1		
47	Glycyrrhiza	h	4	Apulia, Spain	
48	Parivoa	h	1		
49	Psoralia	s	23	Africa, America	
50	Trifolium	h	46	Italy, &c.	Brit. 17

5th. *Legumen rather jointed.*

51	Æschynomene,	s	8	America, India	
52	Coronilla	s & h	11	Crete, America	
53	Hedysarum†	s & h	67	Amer. Persia, E. Ind.	Brit. 1
54	Hippocrepis	h	4	Italy	Brit. 1
55	Medicago‡	s & h	10	America	Brit. 4

\* *Gum tragacanth* is from a species of *astragalus*, called *astragalus tragacantha*. But in M. Bilardier's memoirs on the tree which furnisheth the *gum tragacanth*, he says that the *astragalus tragacantha* of Linnæus, which is found at Marseilles, affords no gum: but that the true *gum tragacanth* occurs as an exudation from many species of *astragalus*; though that found on Mount Lebanon, from whence it is chiefly collected, hath not hitherto been described by botanists.

† The *hedysarum gyrans*, a shrub mentioned in the *Sup. Plan.* of the younger Linnæus, is very remarkable for its self-moving power; it is a native of the E. Indies, grows to the height of about four feet, and in Autumn produces yellow flowers. Its leaves are three'd, those on the sides are smaller than those at the extremity, and in the day, they are continually moving either upward or downwards, or in the segment of a circle; the last motion is performed by the twisting of the foot-stalk, and whilst one leaf is rising, the opposite is generally descending. A self-moving power at certain times is also discovered in the stamina of many plants. See note to *collinsonia*.

‡ The *medicago polymorpha* hath many varieties, which consist in the shape of the pods; as some resemble snails; others, caterpillars; others, hedge-hogs, &c. *Medicago arborea* is the upright moon trefoil, and is supposed by some to be the *cytisus* of Virgil. *Medicago falcata* is the prostrate moon trefoil.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
56	Ornithopus	h	4	France	Brit. 1
57	Scorpiurus	h	4	Europe	
58	Smithia	h	1	E. Indies	
59	Stylosanthes	h	1		

6th. *Legumen one-celled, many-seeded, (not of the former).*

60	Cicer	h	1	Spain	
61	Clitoria	h	5	Virginia, Brasil	
62	Cytisus	t & s	17	Alps, &c.	
63	Diphysa	h	1		
64	Ervum	h	6	France	Brit. 2
65	Galega	h	12	Spain, America	
66	Geoffroya*	t	2	Brasil, Jamaica	
67	Glycine	s & h	15	America	
68	Indigofera†	s & h	23	E. & W. Indies	
69	Liparia	s	5	Cape	
70	Lotus	h	19	Arabia, Crete	Brit. 1
71	Robinia	s	9	N. America	
72	Trigonella	h	11	France, India	

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\* *Geoffroya* had only one species known to Linnæus, which he calls *spinosa*; but William Wright, M. D. in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1777, p. 512, table 10, adds another of the specific name of *inermis*, and calls it the *cabbage-bark tree*, and recommends the bark as an anthelmintic.

See *London Magazine* for 1778, p. 264.

† The finest *indigo* is made from the leaves of the *indigofera tinctoria*, a coarser sort is made from the leaves and small twigs.

# CLASS XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

(MANY BROTHERHOODS.)

The flowers of this class have their stamina in three or more sets or bodies, severally united at the base; and generally placed on the *receptacle*.\*

Containing four orders.

## ORDER I. PENTANDRIA.

(FIVE STAMINA OR MALES IN EACH SET.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Ambroma	h	1		
2	Theobroma†	t	2	W. Indies	

## ORDER II. DODECANDRIA.

(FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY MALES IN SEVERAL SETS.)

3	Monsonia	s	3	Cape	
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## ORDER III. ICOSANDRIA.

(TWENTY MALES IN SEVERAL SETS.)

4	Citrus‡	t	4	Asia, Japan, &c.	
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\* See note to *aizoon*, where the stamina are inserted by sets into the *calyx*.

† *Theobroma cacao*, though called *chocolate nut*, is not properly a nut, but, according to Linnæus, hath an oblong woody pod or pericarpium, containing many fleshy seeds, of which chocolate is made; and what is called *cocoa* in the shops, is made of the shells, husks, and refuse of the chocolate.

‡ *Bergamot* is a fragrant essence obtained from a cyon of the *limon* (*citrus medica*) grafted on the stock of a *bergamot*; whence the name. *Citrus medica* (the citron) contains also several varieties, as *lime*, *limon*, &c.

## ORDER IV. POLYANDRIA.

(MANY MALES IN SEVERAL SETS.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Calyx one leaf.</i>					
5	Ocotea	h	1		
<i>Calyx two-leaved, beneath.</i>					
6	Ascyrum	s & h	3	Virginia	
<i>Calyx five-cleft, above.</i>					
7	Hopea	s	1	Carolina	
8	Melaleuca	s	8	New Zealand, New Holland	
<i>Calyx five-cleft, beneath.</i>					
9	Durio	t	1	E. Indies	
10	Glabraria	s	1	E. Indies	
11	Hypericum*	s & h	42	America, Egypt, &c.	Brit. 8
12	Symplocos†		1	Martinico	
<i>Calyx six-cleft, beneath.</i>					
13	Munchhausia	s	1	China	

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\* *Hypericum* varies as to number of *styles*, there are generally three, sometimes five, some have only two, and one species hath only one, which is a distinction of the species.

† M. L. Heritier pronounces the four genera *symplocos*, *hopea*, *alstonia*, and *eiponima*, to be in reality but one, to which he gives the name of *symplocos*, and describes six species.



## CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA.\*

(CONFEDERATE MALES.)

This class consists of *compound aggregate* flowers, which (as before explained under the head of *distinction of flowers*) are such flowers as are formed by the union of several lesser flowers or florets, placed sitting (or without peduncles) on a common dilated receptacle, and within a common calyx, called a *perianthium*; each floret consisting of a single petal, with generally five divisions, and having five stamina distinct at the base, but united at the top by the antheræ into a cylinder, through which passeth the style of the pistillum, longer than the stamina, and crowned by a stigma with two divisions that are rolled backwards; and having a single seed placed upon the receptacle under each floret.—This is the general character of a regular *compound* flower, to which there are a few exceptions in the order *monogamia*; but the essential character consists in the antheræ being united so as to form a cylinder, and having a single seed placed upon the receptacle under each floret: yet this is not without some exceptions in the order *monogamia*.

Linnæus also gives a further character of a flower in its regular *compound* state, which he calls a *flosculous* flower, (taken from the calyx and receptacle, the only parts that are in common, and by which antient botanists founded their

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\* The name of this class means *congeneration*, alluding to the circumstance of all the stamina being united by their antheræ, and therefore is translated *confederate males*.

Some flowers have such close heads, as at first sight appear to be of the class *syngenesia*, but if they want the essential character of a compound flower, they belong to some other class.—The florets in a compound flower have generally a small calyx, which is always a perianthium, and remains, so as to become the crown of the seed.

This class differs from the *adelpbia* classes, in the stamina not being joined at the bottom by the filaments, but at the top by the antheræ.

This class is natural, except the last order *monogamia*, which upon systematic principles was found necessary to be admitted, as having the antheræ united.

The plants have various specific virtues, though most of them are bitter and stomachic. None of them are poisonous, except perhaps *lactuca virosa* (strong scented lettuce), especially in shady situations; and *doronicum* (leopard's bane), and *carthamus* (base saffron or safflower).

distinction), and also of a *floret* or *floscule*; he also calls the compound flower *flos universalis*, and the florets of which it is composed, he calls *flores proprii*.

*Character in the compound state.*

**CALYX.** A common perianthium containing the receptacle and florets; which contracts when the florets are fallen, but expands and turns back when the seeds are ripe. It is either *simple*, as when composed of only a single row of scales or leaves; *imbricated*, (tiled) as when the scales are numerous, and the outer lie upon the inner, like tiles upon a house; or *augmented*, (increased or leafy) as when a single row of longer leaves or segments of the calyx surrounds the florets, and another row of very small leaves or scales surrounds the base of those longer leaves or segments.

**RECEPTACLE.** Is the common receptacle of the fructification, receiving many florets sitting on its disc; which is either concave, convex, flat, pyramidal, or globular; and the surface of the disc is either naked, without other inequality than that of being lightly dotted, as in *leontodon*, &c.; hairy, covered with upright hairs, as in *carduus*, &c.; or chaffy, covered with linear, awl-shaped, compressed, upright paleæ or chaffy substances, separating the florets, as in *anthemis*, *achillea*, &c.

*Character of a floret.\**

**CALYX.** When present, a small perianthium with generally five clefts, sitting upon the top of the germen, and afterwards becoming the crown of the seed.

**COROLLA.** One petal, tube very narrow, long, seated on the germen, with generally three or five clefts or teeth: And is either tubular, with the border funnelled or bell-shaped, five-cleft, the segments reflexed and expanding; or ligulate (from *ligula*, a strap or fillet), having a short tube with border linear, flat, turned outward, and the top entire,

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\* The character here given is of a *monoclinian floret*.

with three or five teeth, lopped. In some genera, the corolla in some of the species is wanting, as in *artemisia* and *gnaphalium*.

**STAMINA.** Filaments five, capillary, very short, inserted in the neck of the corollula. The antheræ five, erect, linear, joined at the sides so as to form a hollow cylinder with five teeth, and as long as the border of the floret.

**PISTILLUM.** Germen oblong, placed under the floret, upon the common receptacle. The style thread-shaped, erect, as long as the stamina, passing through the cylinder formed by the antheræ. The stigma two parts, the parts rolled back, and expanding.

**PERICARPIUM.** Properly *none*, though in some genera there is a coreaceous or leathery crust over the seed, as in *osteospermum* and *strumpfia*.

**SEMINA.** Single, oblong, often with four edges, generally narrower at the base, and are crowned either with a feather (pappus), or with the perianthium, or hath no crown; if with a feather, it is either sitting, or placed on footstalks (stipes), consisting of many radii placed in a circle, which are either simple, radiate, or branching; if with a perianthium, it is small, permanent, with generally five teeth.

*Obs.* Compound flowers are of the following sorts :

1. Tubular monoclinian florets both in the *disc* and *ray*.
2. Tubular monoclinians in the *disc*; tubular females in the *ray*.
3. Tubular monoclinians in the *disc*; tubular neutrals in the *ray*.
4. Tubular monoclinians in the *disc*; ligulated monoclinians in the *ray*.
5. Tubular monoclinians in the *disc*; ligulated females in the *ray*.

*Obs.* The disposition of the *sexes* varying, occasions the following distinctions: It is called a *tubular monoclinian floret*, if stamina and pistillum are both present; a *tubular masculine floret*, if furnished with stamina but no pistillum or stigma; a *tubular feminine floret*, if a pistillum without stamina; and a *tubular neuter floret*, if neither stamina nor pistillum. If the corolla of the floret is *ligulate*, then it is called a *ligulate floret*, and either *monoclinian*, *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*, according to the foregoing distinctions.—Besides the above description, *compound* flowers, from the difference of their structure, admit of further divisions, which gives rise to the orders.

When all the florets are *tubular*, that is, consist of hollow, tubular, funnel-shaped petals, they are called *flosculi*, and the whole flower is called *flos flosculus*. This term seems opposed to *radiate* flowers, where the flowers of the radius differ in form from those of the disc. See the note to *centaurea*.

*This class contains six orders.*

ORDER I. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

(EQUAL POLYGAMY.)

It is called *equal* because all the florets are *monoclinian*, and none of them radiate (except *atractylis*).

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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1st. *Semiflosculous\** flowers of Tournefort with all the corols ligulated.

*Receptacle chaffy.*

1	Catananche	h	3	Crete, Greece	
2	Cichorium	h	3	Europe	Brit. 1
3	Geropogon	h	3	Italy	
4	Hypochaeris	h	4	Europe	Brit. 3
5	Scolymus	h	2	Spain, Italy	
6	Seriola	h	4	Crete, Italy, Etna	

*Receptacle villous or hairy.*

7	Andryola	h	3	France	
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*Receptacle naked.*

8	Chondrilla	h	3	Germany	
9	Crepis	h	16	Alps, Siberia	Brit. 3
10	Hieracium	h	35	Alps, Cape	Brit. 9
11	Hyoseris	h	9	Virginia	Brit. 1
12	Kleinia	h	1		
13	Lactuca†	h	10	India, Canada	Brit. 3

\* *Semiflosculous* flowers of Tournefort, means such florets as are flat above, and tubular or hollow below, as *dandelion*, *goat's-beard*, *hawkweed*, &c. and correspond with the *ligulati* of Linnæus; the *lingulati* of Pontedera; the *planipetali* of Boerhaave and Ray; the *cichoracei* and *acanae* of Cæsalpinus; and the *lactescentes* of Morison.

† *Lactuca sativa* (garden lettuce) as observed by Dr. Carradorri, shews great sensitive irritability at certain periods of its growth, for when it is in flower or in seed, if it be gently touched with the finger, a blade of grass, or any pointed body, it will emit a milky liquor, in the form of very minute drops; but this phenomenon is said to occur only in the small amplexicaul leaves of the branches, or the leaflets of the calyx.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
14	Lapsana	h	5	Portugal	Brit. 1
15	Leontodon*	h	10	Europe	Brit. 4
16	Picris	h	4	Italy, France	Brit. 2
17	Prenanthes	h	19	Japan, &c.	Brit. 1
18	Scorzonera	h	14	Spain, &c.	
19	Sonchus†	s & h	13	Alps, Siberia	Brit. 4
20	Tragopogon	h	14	Virginia, E. Indies	Brit. 2

2d. *Headed flowers,*

That is, connected on the summit of the footstalk into a knob or head.

21	Arctium‡	h	3	Europe	Brit. 1
22	Atractylis	h	8	Italy, Mexico	
23	Barnadesia	s	1	America	
24	Carduus	h	38	Syria, Virginia	Brit. 11
25	Carlina	h	8	Pyrenean	Brit. 1
26	Carthamus	s & h	10	Crete, Egypt	
27	Cnicus§	h	9	Europe, Spain	
28	Cynara	h	4	Italy	
29	Onopordon	h	5	Arabia	Brit. 1
30	Serratula	h	15	Alps, &c.	Brit. 3

\* *Leontodon taraxacum* (dandelion, or lion's tooth) is said to be good in complaints of the liver, and promotes urine. It is sometimes called *wild cichory*, or *endive*. The young leaves are eaten by the French as a salad; and the root dried and pounded is said to be used by the French as a substitute for coffee, to which it assimilates both in scent and flavour.

† The common *sow-thistle* (*sonchus oleraceus*) is described as having downy peduncles, and *smooth* calyxes:—And there is another sort very similar in external appearance, that have downy peduncles, and *hairy* calyxes; but Dr. Murray says this latter is a distinct species, which he calls *sonchus tenerrimus*.

‡ The stems of the *arctium lappa* (burdock) stripped of the skin (before the flowers appear) and boiled, are eaten as asparagus; and are even eaten raw with oil and vinegar. And most of the thistle kind (*carduus*) may be used in the same way.

§ *Cnicus acarna* seems, by Linnæus, to be intended for the *carduus benedictus*, or *blessed thistle*, and Mr. Miller is of the same opinion; it also appears so on examination; but in the *Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis*, printed in 1783, it is said to be *centaurea benedicta*; and Mr. Aiton, in his *Hortus Kewensis*, printed in 1789, makes it the same.

|| The esculent part of the *cynara scolymus* (common artichoke) is the *receptacle*, and the fleshy part of the leaves of the *calyx*; as in *onopordon acanthium* the *receptacle* and *young stems* are eat as *artichokes*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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3d. *Disc-like flowers,*

That is, placed on a surface like a disc; as the disc of the sun, moon, &c.

*Receptacle naked.*

31	Adenostemma	h	1		
32	Ageratum	h	2	America	
33	Cacalia	s & h	27	Alps, Africa	
34	Chrysocoma	s & h	13	France, Africa	
35	Ethulia	h	5	India	
36	Eupatorium	h	29	Ceylon, Brazils, &c.	Brit. 1
37	Spilanthus*	h	7	Ceylon	

*Receptacle chaffy.*

38	Athanasia	s	20	Cape, &c.	Brit. 1
39	Bidens	h	12	America	Brit. 3
40	Calea	h	4	Jamaica	
41	Santolina	s	4	Spain, Alps	
42	Stæhelina	s	8	Africa	

*Receptacle hairy or bristly.*

43	Pteronia	s	17	Æthiopia	
44	Tarconanthus	s	3	Cape	

## ORDER II. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## (SUPERFLUOUS POLYGAMY.)

Having the florets of the disc *monoclinian*, and those of the radius or circumference *female*, which are considered as superfluous.

1st. *Disc-like flowers.**Receptacle naked.*

45	Artemisia†	s & h	29	Æthiopia, China	Brit. 5
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\* The *spilanthus acmella* is very famous in the island of Ceylon for curing the stone and nephritic complaints; the leaves dried, and the seeds, are said to be most effectual, used by infusion; but the root, stalk, and branches are also used.

*Universal Magazine for June, 1752, p. 251.*

† The *moxa*, so famous in the East for curing the gout, by cauterizing the part affected, is the lanugo or down of the leaves of a species of Indian *mugwort* (*artemisia chinensis*).—See note to *alcali*, in the *Index*. *Artemisia absinthium* (common

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
46	Baccharis	s	8	America, Africa	
47	Carpesium	h	2	Italy, China	
48	Coryza	s & h	25	China, &c.	Brit. 1
49	Gotula	h	13	Spain, &c.	
50	Gnaphalium	s & h	59	Alps, India	Brit. 6
51	Tanacetum	s & h	7	Siberia, Africa	Brit. 1

*Receptacle chaffy.*

52	Anacyclus	h	4	Crete	
53	Xeranthemum	s & h	16	Austria, &c.	

2d. *Semiflosculous flowers, rather two-lipped.**Receptacle naked.*

54	Perdicium	h	5	Alps, Magellan	
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3d. *Radiate flowers.\***Receptacle naked.*

55	Arnica	h	11	Africa, Japan	
56	Aster†	s & h	38	Siberia, China	Brit. 1
57	Bellis	h	2	Spain	Brit. 1
58	Bellium	h	2	India	
59	Cineraria	s & h	26	Siberia, Cape	Brit. 2
60	Chrysanthemum	s & h	24	Alps, India, &c.	Brit. 3
61	Doronicum	h	3	Alps	Brit. 1
62	Erigeron	h	22	Alps, America	Brit. 2
63	Helenium	h	1	America	

wormwood) is used by the common people in Wales instead of hops, and will destroy acescency in beer when grown hard. It is said the leaves steeped in boiling water, and repeatedly applied to a recent bruise, remove the pain, and prevent swelling and discoloration of the part. *Artemisia annua* (a species of mugwort) in decoction, is the base of all the colours which are given to the Turkey leather. To dye red, cochineal, in powder, is mixed with the decoction; and alum is added, to fix the colour.

\* See radiate flowers described in a note under the head of *distinction of flowers*.

† The *asters* are a very numerous family; Linnæus makes thirty-eight relatives, under different distinctions; Aiton enumerates forty-two; and Donn, who hath the care of the botanic garden at Cambridge, mentions sixty.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of spec <sup>ies</sup> .	Native of	Species in Britain.
64	Inula*	h	29	Arabia, Germany	Brit. 4
65	Matricaria	h	6	Europe	Brit. 4
66	Mutisia	h	1	New Granada	
67	Pectis	h	3	America	
68	Senecio	s & h	59	Egypt, Siberia	Brit. 8
69	Solidago	h	14	Canada, Mexico	Brit. 2
70	Tagetes	h	3	Mexico	
71	Tussilago	h	12	Alps, Japan	Brit. 3
72	Unxia	h	1	Surinam	

*Receptacle chaffy.*

73	Achillea†	h	21	Egypt, Alps, Crete	Brit. 2
74	Amellus	s & h	2	Cape	
75	Anthemis	s & h	18	Alps, America	Brit. 5
76	Bupthalmum	s & h	11	America, &c.	
77	Eclipta	h	4	Virginia	
78	Leycera	s	3	Æthiopia	
79	Sigesbeckia	h	2	China, W. Indies	
80	Tridax	h	1	Vera-Cruz	
81	Verbesina	s & h	11	China, Virginia	
82	Zinnia	h	2	Peru	

## ORDER III. POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

## (FRUSTRANEOUS POLYGAMY.)

Having the florets of the disc *monoclinian*, and those of the radius *neuter* †; hence called *frustraneous*. All radiate.

83	Gaillardia§	s	1	Louisiana	
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\* In *inula* the two bristles fixed to the lower part of each lip, is the essential character.

† *Achillea ageratum* (sweet maudlin) is a culinary herb, used in stuffing flesh meat, which gives it a pleasant flavour; the flower is yellow.—Of late it became very scarce, and the *achillea alpina* was substituted in its stead, and sold for *sweet maudlin*, but hath a different flavour, and probably different qualities, and the flower is white. *Miller's Dictionary.*

‡ The florets in the radius are described as *female* in the *Gen. Plant.*; but some part being defective, and consequently barren, they are called *neuter*.

§ *Gaillardia* (from M. Gaillard) *pulchella*, is a new genus mentioned by M. Troujeroux in the French academy of sciences for 1786, it flowers from the middle of July to the end of October, and if it can be made double by cultivation, will supersede the China-aster; it appears by the plate to be a beautiful shrubby plant, with numerous flowers.



N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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*Receptacle rather naked.*

84	Gorteria	s & h	12	Africa	
85	Sclerocarpus		1	Africa	

*Receptacle bristly.*

86	Centaurea*	h	67	Alps, Asia	Brit. 3
87	Zægæa		2	Cape	

*Receptacle chaffy.*

88	Coreopsis	h	12	Virginia, &c.	
89	Helianthus	h	13	India, America	
90	Osmites	s	4	Cape	
91	Rudbeckia	h	6	Canada, Carolina	

## ORDER IV. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

## (NECESSARY POLYGAMY.)

Having the florets of the disc *male*, and those of the radius *female* ;  
hence called *necessary*.

*Receptacle naked.*

92	Baltimora	h	1	Maryland	
93	Calendula	s & h	9	France, &c.	
94	Filago	h	7	France, Germany	Brit. 3
95	Hippia	s & h	3	America	
96	Micropus	h	2	Spain	
97	Milleria	h	2	Panama	
98	Osteospermum	h	15	Africa, America	
99	Othonna	s & h	26	Africa, France	

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\* In *centaurea* the scales of the calyx, and the feathers of the seeds, differ in different species ; and the florets of the radius differing from those of the disc as to sex and size, apparently brings it under the description of a *radiate* flower ; but as the florets are all tubular, Linnæus hath not called it *radiate*, but *tubulous* of different forms.—The flowers of *centaurea cyanus* (blue-bottle) make a good blue, which, with the addition of a little alum, becomes permanent.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Receptacle hairy.</i>					
100	Arctotis	s & h	12	Æthiopia, &c.	
101	Eriocephalus	s	2	Africa	
<i>Receptacle chaffy.</i>					
102	Chrysogonum	h	1	Virginia	
103	Melampodium*	h	2	America, Vera-Cruz	
104	Polymnia	h	7	Canada, Abyssinia	
105	Silphium	h	8	America	

## ORDER V. POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

(SEPARATE POLYGAMY.)

Such flowers as have many partial or lesser calyxes containing one or more florets, and placed within a common calyx, by which the florets are separated.

*One floret.*

106	Echinops	h	4	Italy	
107	Stœbe	h	9	Africa	

*Three florets.*

108	Jungia		1	America	
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*Four florets.*

109	Elephantopus	h	2	E. & W. Indies	
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*Five florets.*

110	Gundelia	h	1	America	
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*Eight florets.*

111	Sphæranthus	h	3	India, Africa, China	
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\* *Melampodium* was the name given by Pliny to black helebore, which, according to the Edinb. Dispens., is now *helleborus niger*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Many florets.</i>					
112	<i>Cedera</i>	s	2	Cape	
113	<i>Craspedia</i>	h	1		

## ORDER VI. MONOGAMIA.

## (MONOGAMY.)

Containing *simple* flowers with the antheræ united.

114	<i>Corymbium</i>	h	4	Æthiopia	
115	<i>Jasione</i>	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
116	<i>Impatiens*</i>	h	7	China	Brit. 1
117	<i>Lobelia</i>	h	42	Ceylon, &c.	Brit. 2
118	<i>Seriphium</i>	s	4	Æthiopia	
119	<i>Shawia</i>		1		
120	<i>Strumpfia</i>	s	1	America	
121	<i>Viola</i> †	s & h	29	America, &c.	Brit. 6

\* *Impatiens noli tangere* (touch me not) receives its name from its taper pods, when ripe, bursting on being touched; and twisting spirally like a screw, leap from the stalk, and cast out the seeds with great elasticity.—*Miller's Dict.* See note to *momordica*.

† In Europe the flower of the common *violet* always hangs down, in the Indies it is generally upright. In the Synopsis of British Plants, published in Latin by J. Symons, in 1798, the genus *viola* is removed to the class *pentandria*.—And Dr. Smith dismisses the whole of this order *monogamia*, and places it in the class *pentandria*, because the union of the anthers is not constant.

*Panorama for Sept. 1808.*

## CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA.\*

(FEMININE MALES.)

The flowers of this class are distinguished by having the stamina placed upon the style, or rather, upon a columnar receptacle lengthened out into the form of a style, supporting both the stamina and pistillum.

In examining and comparing the characters of this class, it is more necessary to attend to the pistillum before the stamina, in order to attain a distinct idea of the latter.

All the flowers of this class have a very singular appearance, owing to the uncommon disposition of the sexes.

The first order (*diandria*) of this class is natural, and its genera (formerly distinguished by the *root*) Linnæus distinguisheth by the *nectarium* alone.

The flowers also of this order are very singular, having the following description :

**CALYX.** A spatha protruding a spadix, and the flowers have no perianthium.

**COROLLA.** Five petals, of which the two inner generally approach so as to form an helmet, the outer are larger, and nearly equal; the lower lip of the helmet constitutes a nectarium, and hath the appearance of a sixth petal; and the upper lip is incorporated with the style of the pistillum.

**STAMINA.** Always *two*, the filaments very short, supporting two antheræ, narrower downwards, naked, and divisible: The antheræ are generally enclosed by little cells, open underneath, and covered by a fold of the upper lip of the nectarium.

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\* The name of this class means *woman-man*, in allusion to the singular circumstance of the stamina growing upon the pistillum; so that the male and female are united, and do not stand separate as in other flowers; and is therefore translated *feminine males*; and is the only class in which the flowers ought, with any propriety, to bear the name of *hermaphrodites*.

**PISTILLUM.** Germen always below the corolla, oblong, and twisted like a screw. Style single, very short, forming one substance with the inner margin of the upper lip of the nectarium, so as both style and stigma are scarce to be perceived.

**PERICARPIUM.** A capsule, one cell, three valves, opening at the angles under the keel-shaped sutures, and joined both at top and bottom.

**SEMINA.** Very small, like saw-dust, very numerous, fixed (without footstalks) to a linear receptacle, at each valve.

*This class contains nine orders.*

### ORDER I. DIANDRIA.\*

(TWO MALES.)

**Obs.** It is observed, that though the stamina in this first order are only considered as *two*, yet each of them appears to be composed of a great number of elastic fibres united together, each fibre supporting its own proper anthera; these fibres branch out into lesser, each supporting at its point an extreme minute anthera.

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Arethusa	h	7	Virginia, Cape	
2	Cypripedium	h	3	Lapland, Japan	Brit. 1
3	Disa	h	4	Cape	
4	Epidendrum†	s	32	E. & W. Indies	
5	Forstera	h	1	New Zealand	
6	Gunnera	s	1	Cape	
7	Limodorum	h	3	Jamaica	
8	Ophrys	h	28	Alps	Brit. 13

\* The plants of this order are possessed of restorative qualities, which chiefly belong to the roots: they are acrid when fresh, but lose that quality when dry, or by warm water.

† The *venelloes*, which is an ingredient in chocolate, is the pod of the *epidendrum vanilla*. Most of the species are parasitical.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
9	Orchis*	h	50	Italy, Asia	Brit. 11
10	Satyrium	h	15	Cape	Brit. 4
11	Serapias	h	10	Cape	Brit. 3

## ORDER II. TRIANDRIA.

(THREE MALES.)

*One-female.*

12	Ferraria†	h	2	Cape
13	Salacia	s	1	China
14	Sisyrrinchium	h	2	Bermuda
15	Stilago	s	1	India

## ORDER III. TETRANDRIA.

(FOUR MALES.)

*One-female.*

16	Nepenthes	h	1	Ceylon
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## ORDER IV. PENTANDRIA.

(FIVE MALES.)

*One-female.*

17	Ayenia	h	3	Jamaica
18	Gluta	s	1	Java

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\* The flowers of the different species of *orchis* and *ophrys* are very various; oft resembling different kinds of animals and insects, which have given British names to many of the species, according to their several representations.—*Salep* is prepared from the *orchis*; the bulbs of the *orchis mascula* are chiefly used, but some of the *palmated* bulbs are said to answer equally as well, especially the *orchis latifolia*; they may be thus prepared,—first to be washed clean, then dipped in hot water in order to separate the brown skin that covers them, which may be rubbed off by a brush or coarse cloth; they are then to be spread on a tin plate, and placed in an hot oven from six to ten minutes, in which time they will lose their whiteness, and acquire a transparency; afterwards are to be dried in the air for use, which will require several days; or may be dried with a gentle heat in a few hours. The time for gathering is when the stalk is ready to fall, for then the new bulb (of which salep is made) is arrived at maturity. In the *Synopsis of British plants*, published in Latin by J. Symons, 1798, the genus *orchis* is removed to the class *diandria*.

† *Ferraria* only vegetates every second or third year, though the root remains firm in the ground.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Three-female.</i>					
19	Passiflora*	s	28	Brasils, &c.	

## ORDER V. HEXANDRIA.

(SIX MALES.)

*Six-female.*

20	Aristolochia	s & h	21	France, India	Brit. 1
<i>One-female.</i>					
21	Pistia	h	1	Asia, Africa	

## ORDER VI. OCTANDRIA.

(EIGHT MALES.)

22	Scopolia	t	1	Java	
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## ORDER VII. DECANDRIA.

(TEN MALES.)

*One-female.*

23	Helicteres†	s	6	Jamaica, Carthagera	
24	Kleinhovia	t	1	E. Indies	

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\* The fruit of the *passion flower* is not yet discovered to be of any use, except the *passiflora laurifolia* (called *water lemon*), which Mr. Miller says is commonly used in fever, &c. as a cooler.—The *passiflora carulea*, from Brazil, is the hardiest, and grows the highest of any of them, in which the germen, when the flower decays, swells to a large oval fruit, the size of a moderate plum.—The plants are all climbers, and the flowers in general continue but one day.

† *Helicteris* (screw-tree) called so because the capsules are twisted together like a screw.

## ORDER VIII. DODECANDRIA.

(TWELVE MALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>One-female.</i>					
25	Cytinus		1	Spain	

## ORDER IX. POLYANDRIA.

(MANY MALES.)

<i>One-female.</i>					
26	Grewia	s	6	Asia, Cape	
27	Xylopia	s	2	America	
<i>Spathe.</i>					
28	Ambrosinia	s	1	Palermo in Turkey	
29	Arum*	h	26	Virginia, &c.	Brit. 1
30	Calla	h	2	Æthiopia	
31	Dracontium	s	5	W. Indies	
32	Pothos	s	7	America	
<i>Leaf.</i>					
33	Zosterat†	h	2	Holland	Brit. 1

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\* *Arum muscivorum* (fly-eater). The flower stinks like carrion, by which the flies are allured to lay their eggs, but are prevented from escaping by hairs pointing inwards, and thus perish in the flower; from whence the name.—*Sup. Plant.* See note to *stapelia*.—See *wake robin* (*arum maculatum*) in *Index of British names*.

† The *zostera marina* (grass-wrack) is very plentiful in the Zuyder Zee in Holland, and is of great use in constructing their banks: when the lighters are laden with it, the fumes which arise will affect the watermen with violent pain in the eyes, and even with temporary blindness.



# CLASS XXI. MONŒCIA.

(ONE HOUSE.)

This class consists of *diclinian* (two bed) plants, (viz.) of such genera as have male and female flowers distinct and separate from each other, on the same plant, which Linnæus also calls *androgynous*\* plants.

But it is to be observed, that florets contained within a common calyx, though agreeing in this disposition of the sexes, do not belong to this class; which caution is necessary to exclude several species of genera of the *umbellate* and *compound* flowers, which are sometimes *androgynous*, but have united antheræ. There are also a few other plants dispersed in the several classes, which properly belong to this class, but as they are only species agreeing with the generic character under which they are placed, they are suffered to remain; as *callitriche verna*, *plantago uniflora*, *rumex spinosus*, *glycine monoica*, *arum triphyllum*, *mercurialis ambigua*.

*This class contains eleven orders,*

Founded on the number, union, and situation of the *stamina* in the *male* flowers.

## ORDER I. MONANDRIA.

(ONE MALE.)

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Balanophora		1		
2	Ceratocarpus	h	1	Tartary	
3	Chara	h	4	Europe	Brit. 4
4	Elaterium	h	2	Carthagena	

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\* See *androgynous* under *Distinction of flowers*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
5	<i>Myristica</i> *	t	2	W. Indies	
6	<i>Phyllachne</i>	h	1	Terra del Fuego	
7	<i>Zannichellia</i>	h	1	Dantzic	Brit. 1
<i>Amentum.</i>					
8	<i>Ægoprigon</i>	t	1	Surinam	
9	<i>Artocarpus</i> †	t	2	Batavia, Otaheite, Ceylon	
10	<i>Casuarina</i>	s	2	India	
11	<i>Cynomorium</i> ‡	h	1	Jamaica, Malta	
12	<i>Radermachia</i>	t	1		

## ORDER II DIANDRIA.

(TWO MALES.)

13	<i>Anguria</i>	h	3	America	
14	<i>Lemna</i> §	h	5	Europe	Brit. 4
15	<i>Sapium</i>	h	1		

## ORDER III. TRIANDRIA.

(THREE MALES.)

16	<i>Axyris</i>	s & h	4	Tartary, Siberia	
17	<i>Glochidion</i>	h	1		

\* *Myristica* (nutmeg) was heretofore placed in the class and order *polyandria*, *monogynia*, but it is now found with certainty to belong to this class and order. The spice called *mace* is the second coat or covering of the nutmeg, next to the shell. There are two sorts of nutmegs sold in the shops by the name of *male* and *female*; the *female* is in common use, and in shape of an olive, either roundish or oval; the *male* is long and cylindric, and has less of the aromatic flavour, and is more subject to be worm-eaten, and which the Dutch call the *wild nutmeg*.

† *Artocarpus incisa* (the bread fruit). The fruit of this tree is used while it is green, in which state it is roasted till the outside becomes scorched and black: the outer part is then rasped off, and the inner part, which is soft and white, like the crumb of new bread, is used for food. It is very wholesome and nutritious, but in taste comes nearer to a sweet potatoe, or Jerusalem artichoke, than to wheaten bread.

‡ In the *cynomorium coccineum* (the Maltese fungus) the whole plant is an amentum.

§ *Lemna minor* is called *duck's meat*, from ducks being fond of it; and it is said the gold fishes from China are very fond of it.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
18	Hernandia	s	2	India	
19	Omphalia	s	2	Jamaica	
20	Phyllanthus*	s & h	7	Jamaica, India	
21	Sparganium	h	2	Europe	Brit. 2
22	Tragia	s & h	6	India, Virginia	
23	Typha	h	2	Europe	Brit. 2

*Gluma.*

24	Coix†	h	1	India	
25	Olyra	h	1	Jamaica	
26	Scleria‡	h	1		
27	Tripsacum	h	2	America	
28	Zea§	h	1	America	

*Amentum.*

29	Carex	h	45	India, Lapland	Brit. 38
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## ORDER IV. TETRANDRIA.

(FOUR MALES.)

30	Aucuba	s	1	Japan	
31	Betula	t	7	Virginia	Brit. 3
32	Boehmeria	h	1		
33	Buxus¶	s	1	Europe	Brit. 1
34	Cicca	t	1	India	
35	Empleurum	s	1	Cape	

\* See note to *Xylophylla*.

† *Coix lacrima* (Job's tears) is frequently cultivated in Spain and Portugal, and the seeds ground for a coarse sort of bread.

‡ *Scleria* hath either one or three stamina.

§ *Zea mays* (Indian corn) hath several varieties.

|| The Laplanders make great use of the *carex vesicaria* (bladder carex) to stuff in their shoes in winter to keep out cold, and in summer to keep their feet from sweating; they also stuff their gloves with it to preserve the hands.

¶ *Buxus sempervirens* (box tree) is said by some to have the same virtues as the *guajacum officinale*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
36	Littorella	h	1	Dantzic	Brit. 1
37	Morus*	t	7	China, America	
38	Serpicula	h	2	India	
39	Urtica†	s & h	28	Canada, Cape	Brit. 3

## ORDER V. PENTANDRIA.

(FIVE MALES.)

40	Amaranthus	h	24	Ganges, &c.	Brit. 1
41	Ambrosia	h	4	Virginia	
42	Chayote	h	1		
43	Clibadium		1	Surinam	
44	Iva	s & h	2	America	
45	Leea	s	2	Cape, India	
46	Melicytus	s	1		
47	Nephelium	s	1	India	
48	Parthenium	h	2	Jamaica	
49	Xanthium	s & h	5	E. Indies	Brit. 1

## ORDER VI. HEXANDRIA.

(SIX MALES.)

*Calyx glume, none:*

50	Bactris		1		
51	Pometia	h	1		

\* Mr. Evelyn, in his *Sylva*, says that the timber of the mulberry tree (*morus*) will last in water as long as the most solid oak; and that it suffers no kind of vermin to breed on it, whether standing or felled, nor does it harbour any caterpillar, except the silk-worm. The greatest part of the paper in Japan and China is made of the bark of the mulberry paper-tree (*morus papyrifera*), but besides this, they use the bamboo reed, the cotton shrub, hemp, and the straw of wheat and rice, &c. In general only the bark of trees and shrubs is used, but of bamboo and cotton shrub the woody part is employed: but the best and most esteemed paper is made from cotton.

† The three British species of *urtica* are the *urtica pilulifera* (the Roman stinging nettle), *urtica urens* (the annual stinging nettle), and *urtica dioica* (the perennial stinging nettle): and their stinging is said to be performed in the same way as in insects; by a bag at the base, and a perforation near the point, through which is ejected the deleterious fluid.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
52	Zizania*	h	3	Jamaica, N. America	

*Calyx glume, one-flowered.*

53	Pharus	h	1	Jamaica	
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## ORDER VII. HEPTANDRIA.

(SEVEN MALES.)

54	Guettarda	t	1	Jamaica	
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## ORDER VIII. POLYANDRIA.

(MANY MALES,—MORE THAN SEVEN.)

55	Begonia	h	4	India, Cape	
56	Ceratophyllum	t & h	2	Europe	Brit. 2
57	Fagus†	t	3	Italy	Brit. 2
58	Liquidambar	t	2	Virginia	
59	Myriophyllum	h	2	Europe	Brit. 2
60	Poterium	h	3	Europe	Brit. 1
61	Quercus‡	t	19	Molucca, &c.	Brit. 1

\* *Zizania aquatica* (wild rice) is a grass produced on the banks of the lakes of N. America, its seed is larger than rice, and nearly equal in flavour, and is much sought for by the inhabitants for food. Linnaeus Amœni. Acade.

† Evelyn, in his *Sylva*, says that the leaves of the *beech* (*fagus*) being gathered about the fall, afford the best and easiest bed mattresses in the world; and are much used in Dauphiné and Switzerland. He also cites Juvenal, who says "*Sylva domus, cubilia frondes.*"

‡ *Kermes* (a species of insect called *coccus infectorius*) is found on an evergreen oak (*quercus coccifera*), and was much used in dyeing before *cochineal* was known. (See *scleranthus* and *cactus*). Both this and *cochineal* were for a long time considered as a grain; hence clothes dyed with these drugs were said to be dyed in grain.—*Quercus suber* is the *cork tree*, which Mr. Miller says requires stripping of its external bark (out of which they cut corks) every eight or ten years, for the health of the tree, which would otherwise sooner perish;—But Mr. Dillon (in his travels through Spain, printed in 1782) says that they strip off the bark every four years as far as a white sap, which they leave on the tree; a liquid humour afterwards issues out, which thickens with the sun and air, and forms a new bark in about four years.—See note to *spondias*. *Quercus nigra* (black oak) is so called in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England. Mr. Bartram (in his travels through America, printed in 1792) says that he measured several black oaks that were eight, nine, ten, and eleven feet diameter, five feet above the ground,

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
62	Sagittaria	h	5	America, China	Brit. 1
63	Theligonum	h	1	Italy	
64	Xylosma		1		

*Amentum imbricated.*

65	Carpinus	s	2	America	Brit. 1
66	Corylus	s	3	Europe	Brit. 1
67	Juglans*	t	5	America	

*Amentum globular.*

68	Platanus	t	2	E. & W. Indies	
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## ORDER IX. MONADELPHIA.

## (ONE BROTHERHOOD.)

Stamina united at the base.

69	Acalypha	h	5	Virginia, India	
70	Croton†	s & h	23	Japan, America, Cape	
71	Cupania	s	1	America	
72	Dalechampia	s	2	America	
73	Heritiera	s	1	Zeylon	

from whence they ascended perfectly straight, with a gradual taper, forty or fifty feet to the limbs; the bark (called the *quercitron bark*) is found to afford a valuable yellow dye; discovered by Edward Bancroft, M. D. F. R. S. who obtained an exclusive privilege for importing, using, and vending it. Professor Martin is of opinion that our common English *oak* (*quercus robur*) produces by much the best timber of any of the species; the leaves are deciduous, have no foot-stalks, and the acorns generally grow single, or at most two together, on long foot-stalks.—There is also an oak, not uncommon in England, which hath the leaves on foot-stalks, and the acorns in clusters, sitting close to the branch; but the timber is much inferior. In some counties the woodmen call it *durmast*.

\* It is said that if a seedling plant of the *walnut* (*juglans*), or the *mulberry* (*morus*), or any other trees that are many years before they bear fruit, are ingrafted with scions taken from a fruit-bearing tree of the same kind, that they will bear fruit in a very few years.

† In China are many plantations of the *croton sebiferum* (tallow tree) of which the Chinese make their candles, which are of a superior quality; this tree is there called *latchoo*, and is remarkable for the beauty of its appearance; it is the size of an apple tree, having scarlet leaves edged with yellow, and blossoms of a pale purple.—*Macartney's Embassy*, printed in 1795. The stone of the fruit is surrounded by a white pulp, which hath all the properties of true tallow, both as to consistence, colour, and even smell.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
74	Hippomane*	t	3	W. Indies	
75	Hura	s	1	Mexico	
76	Jatropha†	s & h	9	America, Africa, &c.	
77	Plukenesia	s	1	India	
78	Ricinus‡	h	4	E. & W. Indies	
79	Sterculia	s	3	India	
80	Stillingia	s	1	Carolina	

*Amentum.*

81	Cupressus§	t	6	Crete, Japan, Levant	
82	Gnetum	s	1	India	
83	Pinus	t	12	Canada, India	Brit. 3
84	Thuja	t	4	Canada, E. & W. Indies	

\* The *manchineel* tree (*hippomane mancinella*) is one of the most poisonous trees that grows; not only the fruit, but the wood and every part is noxious. The Indians use the milk or juice to poison their arrows.

† The root of the *manihot* or *manioc* (*jatropha manihot*), properly prepared, is much used in the W. Indies for bread, then called *cassada*, and esteemed very wholesome; although in its recent state it is said to be a strong poison: but the sort that grows in Africa is often eaten raw without any ill effect, and from the starch of the root is made a granulated powder, called *tapioca*, which, dissolved in hot water, is said to be very nourishing.

‡ An oil, called *castor oil*, in the West Indies, is expressed from the seed of the *ricinus communis*, formerly called *palma christi*, or *agnus castus*.

§ The wood of *cypress* (*cupressus sempervirens*) is almost incorruptible either in air or water. The coffins in which the Athenians used to bury their heroes, Thucydides says, were made of this wood; as were likewise the chests containing the Egyptian mummies.—See note to *ficus*. The doors of St. Peter's church, at Rome, were originally of the same wood, but after lasting eleven hundred years, without any visible tendency to decay, they were removed by order of Pope Eugenius the 4th, and gates of brass substituted in their place. *Milne's Bot. Dict.*

|| Venice turpentine is from the *larch* tree (*pinus larix*); Burgundy pitch is from the *fir* (*pinus abies*).

Former botanists, before Linnæus, distinguished the *fir* from the *pine*, by the insertion of the leaves; those of the *fir* are produced singly from the branches; those of the *pine* grow by twos, threes, or fives, out of a little sheath that surrounds their base, and when fitted together, they form a cylinder.—Linnæus hath included both sorts under one *genus* (*pinus*), but hath made the same distinction in the *species* as above; except having added the *cedar* and *larch* to the same *genus*, the leaves of which proceed from a sheath, but growing in bunches, he calls *fascicled*.—Great varieties proceed from the seeds of the several species of the *pine* and *fir*.

*Pinus pinea* (the stone pine) hath in general only two leaves in a sheath, but a few intermixed have three.—The kernels of this *pine* are said to be frequently used in the winter desserts of the table both in France and Italy.

The kernels of the pine are used in medicine, and sometimes for food; and it is said in Lapland a nourishing bread is made of the pounded bark.

## ORDER X. SYNGENESIA.

(CONFEDERATE MALES.)

Stamina united at the top.

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Calyx five-cleft, or five-toothed.</i>					
85	Bryonia*	h	11	Africa, Crete	Brit. 1
86	Cucumis†	h	13	Africa, Jamaica	
87	Cucurbita	h	7	America	
88	Momordica‡	h	8	India, America	
89	Sicyos	h	3	Canada	
90	Tricosanthes	h	4	China	

## ORDER XI. GYNANDRIA.

(FEMININE MALES.)

The *stamina* growing on a sort of *style*, or imperfect *pistillum*.*Calyx five-leaved.*

91 Andrachne h 2 Italy

*Calyx six-leaved.*

92 Agyneia s 2 China

\* The young tops of *white bryony* (*bryonia alba*) may be boiled and eaten as hop tops, or asparagus. See note to *arctium*.

† The drug *coloquintida*, or *colocinth*, is the pulp of a species of *cucumis*, called *cucumis colocynthes*.

‡ *Momordica elaterium* (spurting cucumber) receives its English name from being of the shape of a cucumber, but less. Like many other plants it is endued with a remarkable elastic force for the dispersion of the seed, which force, in some plants, is resident in the calyx, as in *oates*, and many of the *ferns*, &c.; in others, in the pappus (down), as in *centaurea*, *crupina*, &c.; and in others, in the capsule or pericarpium, as in *momordica elaterium*, which, when ripe, by touching the stalk near the capsule, or raising up the capsule so as to disturb the end of the stalk, it is immediately detached a little within the capsule, and, in a surprising manner, the seeds and part of the juice are thrown out to a considerable distance with great violence: which seems to be owing to the elasticity of confined air; which, as Virgil says, "*Qua data porta, ruit.*" See note to *impatiens*, and to the *semina of plants*



# CLASS XXII. DIŒCIA.

(TWO HOUSES.)

This class consists of such genera, as have male and female flowers distinct on two separate plants.

## OBSERVATION.

There are many plants which have male and female flowers distinct on two separate roots, yet are not admitted to this class, because they are only species of some particular genus, which agree in all other instances with the generic character to which they belong; as *valeriana*, (triandria); *rhamnus*, *rhus*, *lonicera*, *phylica*, (pentandria); *rumex*, (hexandria); *laurus*, (enneandria); *guilandina*, *cucubalis*, *lychnis*, *phytolacca*, *gypsophyta*, (decandria); *spiræa*, *rubus*, (icosandria); *clematis*, *thalictrum*, (polyandria); *napæa*, (monadelphica); *gnaphalium*, (syngenesia); *carex*, *urtica*, *morus*, (monœcia).

It may also be observed, that none of the species of the *rough-leaved* plants of Ray, in class and order *pentandria*, *monogynia*, or in the classes *didynamia*, *tetradynamia*, and *diadelphica*; have any of the species been found to have distinct sexes on different plants.

*This class contains fourteen orders,*

Founded on the number, union, and situation of the *stamina* in the *male* flowers.

## ORDER I. MONANDRIA.

(ONE MALE.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1	Ascarina	h	1		
2	Najas	h	1	Europe	
3	Keura	t	1		

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
4	Pandanus*	t & s	2	Ceylon, Nicobar ( <i>most odorous</i> )	
5	Phelypæe		1		

## ORDER II. DIANDRIA.

(TWO MALES.)

*Spatha.*

6	Cecropia	s	1	Jamaica	
7	Vallisneria†	h	1	Italy	

*Amentum.*

8	Brosimum	t	1	Jamaica	
9	Salix‡	t & s	45	Egypt, Lapland	Brit. 40

## ORDER III. TRIANDRIA.

(THREE MALES.)

10	Caturus	s	2	E. & W. Indies	
11	Empetrum	s	2	Europe	Brit. 1
12	Maba	s	1	Tonga Tabu	
13	Osyris	s	1	Italy, Japan	

*Amentum.*

14	Excœcaria	s	1	Amboyna	
15	Restio§	s & h	9	Cape, &c.	

\* *Pandanus leram* (Nicobar bread-fruit) is said to be of the *palm* kind.

† The male *vallisneria spiralis*, being always under water, hath a very short stalk, on the top of which its flowers are produced, and when nearly arrived at maturity, they are separated from the stalk, and come unopened to the surface of the water; soon afterwards they expand themselves, and swim about the female flowers, which are blown at the same time, and lie on the surface of the water to receive the farina. The female flowers have long spiral stalks, which, relaxing, permit them to rise to the surface, and remaining there in full dress, receive the visits of the male; and in a few days return again under water.

‡ *Salix herbacea*, as Dr. Smith remarks, is the least of all shrubs, for although the stems are only an inch, or inch and half long, they are truly woody and perennial. Found on the highest mountains of Scotland, Cumberland, and Wales.

§ Many of the houses at or about the Cape of Good Hope, are covered with a sort of dark coloured reed (*restio tectorum*).

## ORDER IV. TETRANDRIA.

(FOUR MALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
16	Brucea*	s	1	Abyssinia	
17	Hippophæ	s	2	Canada	Brit. 1
18	Montinia	s	1	Cape	
19	Trophis	s	2	Jamaica, Asia	
20	Viscum	s	9	Cape	Brit. 1

*Involucrum.*

21	Batis	s	1	Jamaica	
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*Amentum.*

22	Myrica†	s	7	Æthiopia, America	Brit. 1
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## ORDER V. PENTANDRIA.

(FIVE MALES.)

23	Acnida	h	1	Virginia	
24	Antidesma	t	1	India	
25	Astronium	s	1	Jamaica	
26	Canarium	s	1	India	
27	Cannabis‡	h	1	India	

\* The bark of the root of the *brucea antidysenterica* (called by the natives *wooginoos*) is a specific for the *dysentery*. The specific name *antidysenterica* was given by Sir Joseph Banks, but L. Heritier hath changed the name to *brucea ferruginea*. *Bruce's Travels*, 1790, vol. v.

N. B. The new red bark called *angustura bark* is supposed to be the production of the *brucea*.—*Observations on the angustura bark*, by Augustus Everad Brand, 1791. But it hath been since said, that it seems to be neither the production of the *magnolia glauca* nor *grandiflora*; nor the *brucea*.—Dr. Simmons's *Medical facts*, 1791.

† The substance which is obtained from the female plant of *candleberry myrtle* (*myrica cerifera*) is from the covering of the berries, which is a granulated, white, unctuous substance; and after twice boiling, becomes a transparent green, and is a medium between wax and tallow. The leaves of the plant emit a grateful odour when bruised.

‡ A female *hemp* hath sometimes had one or two male flowers, and consequently good seed, from which some persons have doubted of the sexes of plants. The only two intoxicating articles of which the Kaffers in Africa have any knowledge, are tobacco and hemp (*cannabis sativa*). The effects produced from smoking hemp are said to be fully as narcotic as opium.—*Barrow's Travels in Africa*, printed 1801.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
28	Flevillea	h	2	W. Indies	
29	Humulus*	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
30	Iresine	h	1	Virginia, Jamaica	
31	Pistacia†	t	5	Chios	
32	Spinacia	h	2	Siberia	
33	Zanonia	h	1	India, Malabria	
34	Zanthoxylon	s	2	Virginia, Jamaica	

## ORDER VI. HEXANDRIA.

(SIX MALES.)

*Calyx six-leaved.*

35	Dioscorea	h	12	India	
36	Rajania	h	5	America	
37	Smilax‡	s & h	14	Spain, Ceylon, N. Amer.	
38	Tamus	h	3	Crete, Cape	Brit. 1

## ORDER VII. OCTANDRIA.

(EIGHT MALES.)

*Calyx four-parted, or four-toothed.*

39	Margaritaria	s	1	Surinam	
40	Rhodiola	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1

*Amentum.*

41	Populus§	t	11	Italy, &c.	Brit. 3
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\* *Hop-binds* properly macerated in water, like *hemp*, will make cloth or paper. The part of the *hop* which is used as a bitter, is the leafy calyx of the female, which is expanded and lengthened.

† *Mastich* (a resin) is from the *pistacia lentiscus*.

‡ The large tuberous roots of the *smilax China*, properly prepared, afford a nourishing food to the Indians.

§ The blossoms of the *populus nigra* (black poplar) yield by pressure an oil, or resin, which consolidates in the usual temperature of the atmosphere, and which, when made into candles, is found to give a light cheaper than that of tallow, and more brilliant than that of wax.—It is a native of Britain, and flowers in April.

## ORDER VIII. ENNEANDRIA.

(NINE MALES.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Calyx three-leaved.</i>					
42	Hydrocharis	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
43	Mercurialis	s & h	4	Africa, Spain	Brit. 2

## ORDER IX. DECANDRIA.

(TEN MALES.)

*Calyx five-leaved, or five-cleft.*

44	Carica	s	2	India
45	Coriaria	s	2	France
46	Kiggelaria	t	1	Æthiopia
47	Schinus	s	2	Peru

## ORDER X. DODECANDRIA.

(TWELVE MALES.)

48	Datisca	h	2	Crete
49	Euclea	t	1	Cape
50	Menispermum	s	11	America, Japan

## ORDER XI. ICOSANDRIA.

(TWENTY MALES.)

51	Flacourtia	s	1	
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## ORDER XII. POLYANDRIA.

(MANY MALES.)

52	Cliffortia	s	18	Cape, &c.
53	Hedycarya	s	1	New Zealand

## ORDER XIII. MONADELPHIA.

(ONE BROTHERHOOD.)

Stamina united at the base.

54	Adelia	s	3	America
55	Cissampelos	s & h	5	America

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
56	Napæa	h	2	Virginia	
57	Taxus*	t	4	America	Brit. 1
<i>Male amentum.</i>					
58	Ephedra	s	2	Spain	
59	Juniperus†	s	10	Barbadoes, China	Brit. 1

## ORDER XIV. SYNGENESIA.

(CONFEDERATE MALES.)

Stamina united at the top.

*Calyx six-leaved.*

60	Ruscus‡	s	5	Italy, Spain	Brit. 1
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## ORDER XV. GYNANDRIA.

(FEMININE MALES.)

The stamina growing on a sort of *style*, or imperfect *pistillum*.*Calyx five-leaved.*

61	Clusia	s	9	Africa	
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\* *Taxus baccata* (the common yew tree) is very deleterious to cattle, but they will not eat the young shoots as they grow, but only when cut off and beginning to wither, as they then lose part of their acrimony, but there is often sufficient poison left in them to destroy the animal. *Phytologia.*

† *Olibanum* (a gum resin) is from a species of *juniperus*, called *juniperus lycia*; and the *sandarack* resin is from the *juniperus communis*, which being dissolved in oil of turpentine, or linseed oil, or spirit of wine, is the common varnish; and being reduced to powder, is the pounce commonly used. The cedar of Bermudas (*Juniperus bermudiana*) in which black-lead pencils are enclosed, is not eaten by any insect.

‡ The *ruscus* is a very singular plant as to its mode of flowering, which I shall instance in the *ruscus aculeatus*, which is the only British species of this genus; it appears to have its flower protruded from about the middle of the upper surface of the leaf, yet hath a perfect peduncle, which is connected with the wood of the branch, at the bosom of the leaf; but being covered with the exterior coat, or epidermis of the leaf, is scarcely visible to the eye, but is very apparent in the *ruscus hypoglossum*. Linnæus enumerates five species, viz.:

- Ruscus aculeatus*, .. Leaves flower-bearing above, naked.
- ..... *hypophyllum*, Leaves flower-bearing underneath, naked.
- ..... *hypoglossum*, Leaves flower-bearing above, under a foliole or leaflet, called by Linnæus *under-tongue*.
- ..... *androgynus*, .. Leaves flower-bearing on the margin.
- ..... *racemosus*, .. Raceme terminal, monoclinal.

# CLASS XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

(POLYGAMIES.)

This class consists of such genera as have monoclinian flowers, and also either male or female flowers, or both, distinct, either on the same, or on different plants: so that to be of this class, a plant ought to have some of its flowers monoclinian, to distinguish it from those of the classes *monœcia* and *diœcia*. Yet there are a few exceptions, as in the third distinction under the second order, and in the third order.

The polygamy of moniclinians and males on the same plant is also observable in several of the umbelliferous plants (pentandrygyn.), particularly *carrot*, *sanicle*, *hog's fennel*, *coriander*, *chervil*, *shepherd's needle*, *alisander*, *bastard parsley*, and *carui*.—These plants therefore, strictly, ought to have been arranged under this class; but Linnæus more properly judged the natural umbelliferous character to be prevalent.

*This class contains three orders.*

## ORDER I. MONŒCIA.

(ONE HOUSE.)

Having the *polygamy* on the same plant.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Male monoclinians, and female monoclinians.</i> *					
<i>Spatha.</i>					
1	Musa†	h	3	India	

\* Called so from the sex that is predominant, as a *male monoclinian* hath the *female* abortive or ineffectual; and a *female monoclinian* the *male*. For it is to be observed, that the *monoclinian* flower commonly fails in one sex, whence the *male* or *female* flower becomes necessary.

†The *banana* (*musa sapientum*) is a fruit much esteemed by the Indians; in the island of Madeira it is called the *forbidden fruit*, and is thought a crime to cut it with a knife, because, after dissection, they fancy it represents our Saviour's crucifixion, and that they thereby wound his sacred image. The plantain tree (*musa paradisiaca*) will rise fifteen or twenty feet, and generally flowers within the year, and the leaves, when the plant is in full vigour, are often eight feet long, and

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
2d. <i>Monoclinians and males.</i>					
2	Acer*	t	17	Crete, Japan, Amer.	Brit. 2
3	Celtis	t	3	France, E. & W. Indies	
4	Gouania	s	1	Domingo	
5	Griselinia	s	1		
6	Mimosa†	s	55	Africa, America	
7	Ophioxylum	s	1	Ceylon	
8	Pennantia		1		
9	Terminalia‡	s	2	France, E. Indies	
10	Valantia	h	8	Europe	Brit. 1
11	Veratrum	h	3	Russia	

near three broad; but when it hath once flowered, the stem soon dies to the ground. The fruit of both these trees is used for bread in the West Indies, and both have equally large leaves. Dr. Milne says the most antient authors called the fruit of the *banana* a *fig*; and it is supposed from the leaves of these trees our first parents in Paradise made for themselves aprons.

\* *Acer saccharinum* (the sugar maple) grows in North America, and is very common in Canada, where there are two kinds, one called the *swamp maple*, from its growing on low ground; the other, the *mountain* or *curled maple*, from its growing on high ground, and the wood being variegated with little stripes and curls. The former yields most sap in proportion to its size, but the sap does not afford so much sugar as the curled kind; a pound of sugar may be obtained from two or three gallons of the curled maple, but it will take six or seven gallons of the swamp maple to procure the same quantity. A maple tree of about twenty inches in diameter, will commonly yield sap for five pounds of sugar each year.

*Travels through North America*, by Isaac Weld, junr.—1799.

† The drug *terra japonica* is not an earth, but a concreted vegetable juice, partly gummy and partly resinous, from the *mimosa catechu*, and other plants. *Gum-arabic* is also from the *mimosa nilotica*. The *gum-arabic* which comes in the way of trade, is not collected on trees, as is commonly imagined; it is found by digging cavities at the foot of the old trees, particularly of the *mimosa nilotica* and *senegal*, where large masses of the gum which have exsuded from the roots, perhaps during some ages, and which are detached from the base of the tree, are then discovered. Though this gum bears the name of *gum-arabic*, it is chiefly obtained from Abyssinia. The species of *mimosa* are with the greatest difficulty combined with the character of the genus. Some with calyx and corolla four-cleft, five-cleft, many-petaled, petalless.—Some with stamens four, five, ten, very many, rather two brotherhood.—Some with legume membranous, winged, berried, jointed; the seeds also vary in shape. See note to *sensitive plants*, in the *Index*.

‡ *Benzoinum* (Benjamin) is a resin from *terminalia benzoin*, and is sometimes called *assa-dulsis*, in opposition to *assa-fatida*.—*Edin. Phar.* Former botanists thought the *laurus benzoin* to be the true *benzoin*, but Linnæus detected the error, and thought it to be the *terminalia benzoin*; but, according to Mr. Dryander, Linnæus is also mistaken, for he evidently finds it to be a species of the *styrax*, and gives a particular description of the tree growing in Sumatra.

*Phil. Trans.* part 2d. vol. 78, for 1787.



N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
<i>Gluma.</i>					
12	<i>Ægilops</i>	h	4	Spain, Italy	Brit. 1
13	<i>Andropogon</i>	h	25	India, America	
14	<i>Apluda</i>	h	4	E. & W. Indies	
15	<i>Cenchrus</i>	s & h	9	Italy	
16	<i>Holchus*</i>	h	13	India	Brit. 2
17	<i>Ischœmum</i>	s	2	China	
18	<i>Manisuris</i>	h	1	India	
19	<i>Spinifex</i>	h	1	E. Indies	

*Umbelled.*

20	<i>Hermas</i>	h	5	Cape	
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*Amentum.*

21	<i>Brabeium</i>	s	1	Cape	
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3d. *Monoclinians and females.*

22	<i>Atriplex†</i>	s & h	12	Siberia	Brit. 8
23	<i>Clusia</i>	t	4	America	
24	<i>Virgilia</i>		1		
25	<i>Wedelia</i>		1		
26	<i>Parietaria</i>	h	8	Portugal, Crete, &c.	Brit. 1

4th. *Monoclinians and males and females.*

27	<i>Breynia</i>	h	1		
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## ORDER II. DIŒCIA.

## (TWO HOUSES.)

Having the *polygamy* on *two* plants.1st. *Monoclinians and males.*

28	<i>Chrysitrix (glume)</i>	h	1	Cape	
29	<i>Diospyros</i>	t	5	Italy, Virginia, E. Indies	
30	<i>Nyssa</i>	t	1	Virginia	

\* *Indian millet* (*holchus sorghum*) is much cultivated in Egypt under the name of *doura*.

† *Atriplex* without the female flower is *chenopodium*, and *chenopodium* with the female flower is *atriplex*; therefore there is the greatest affinity between them. This genus is omitted in the 8th edit. of *Gen. Plant.*

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
31	Panax* ( <i>umbel'd</i> )	s & h	5	China, America	
32	Stilbe		3	Cape	

2d. *Monoclinians and females.*

33	Fraxinus†	t	4	America	Brit. 1
34	Gleditsia‡	t	2	America	

3d. *Androgynous and males.*

35	Anthospermum§	s & h	3	Æthiopia	
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*Umbelled.*

36	Arctopus	h	1	Africa	
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*No calyx.*

37	Pisonia	s	2	W. Indies	
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## ORDER III. TRICECIA.

(THREE HOUSES.)

Having the *polygamy* on *three plants.**Androgynous, male, and female, on three plants.*

38	Ceratonia	t	1	Spain	
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\* The roots of *fennel* (*anethum fœniculum*) is said to be a good *succedaneum* for *ginseng* (*panax quinquefolia*). *Dispensatorium Fuldense*, 1791.

† *Manna*, from Calabria, is a concreted juice chiefly from a species of *ash*, called *fraxinus rotundifolia*. This is the sort at present most used, though formerly that obtained from the *hedysarum alhagi* was in great esteem, called *Syrian* or *Persian manna*, which granulated like *mastick*. *Manna* is also obtained in Spain from the old branches of the *cistus ladiniferus*.

‡ In *gleditsia*, the *monoclinians* and *males* are on the same plant, and the *females* on another.

§ *Amber tree* (*anthospermum*) is called so from its fragrant odour: real *amber* being ranked as a *fossil bitumen*; though perhaps originally might have been of vegetable production.

|| *Ceratonia siliqua* (the *carob tree*) called by former botanists *siliqua*; which, Mr. Bruce says, in Africa is called *kuara*, from the country where it grows. It bears a long, flat, brown-coloured pod, the seeds of which are so nearly of a size, as scarcely to vary in weight; hence they became a weight for gold, called *carat*,

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
39	<i>Ficus</i> *	s	17	Europe, India	

*carat*, or *carat*, from the Greek word *kerateon* (siliqua).—In Britain the term is used to express the degree of fineness, pure gold being fixed at twenty four *carats*; if therefore two parts are alloy (which is about the standard of the current gold) it is said to be twenty-two *carats* fine.—The term is also borrowed as a weight for precious stones, containing four grains.

\* Linnæus saith he hath removed *ficus* (fig tree) from the class *cryptogamia* to the class *polygamia*, being convinced of the structure of the fructification, the umbilicus of the receptacle in some being open. Therefore the fruit of the *ficus* is not a *pericarpium*, but a *receptacle*, the interior sides of which support the flowers, which are enclosed within it.

Mr. Lee says, the flowers in our common *fig trees* are *female* only, but that formerly known by the name of *caprificus* hath *male* flowers; and another, called *erinosyne* (which is *androgynous*) hath both *male* and *female* flowers distinct, though lodged within the same receptacle.—Here, then, we have the *triacious polygamy* explained; and if descriptions of De la Hire may be trusted, there are *figs* which contain *monoclinian* flowers; which makes a fourth habitation for the sexes.

As these trees, in warm climates, bear some *male* and others *female* flowers, immured on all sides by the fruit, the manner of their fecundation was very unintelligible; until Tournefort, Pontedera, and Linnæus, discovered that a kind of gnat, of a black colour, was produced in the *male figs*; and, at a certain time, made their escape, and carrying the fecundating dust on their wings, and penetrating the *female fig*, thus impregnated the flowers. The *figs* of this country being all *female*, their seeds are not prolific; and therefore can only be propagated by layers, suckers, or cuttings. See Milne's *Bot. Dict.* under *caprification*.

*Ficus religiosa* (the banian tree) is said by some to bear no flowers or fruit, or very small, and is very remarkable; shoots from the boughs of which, tending to the earth, take root and grow up again like the mother plant, and spreading themselves far around, will afford shelter for a regiment of soldiers under its branches, whose leaves are ever-green. Under these the Banians and Gentoos frequently place their idols, and perform religious ceremonies. *Ficus sycomorus* (the Egyptian sycomore) adorns the banks of the Nile, and produces a *fig* which grows on the trunk of the tree, and not at the end of the branches, which, though somewhat dry, is eaten. This tree becomes very large and tufted; it seldom grows straight, but is generally bent and twisted; its branches extending very horizontally, afford excellent shelter; its leaves are divided, and its wood, impregnated with bitter juice, is not subjected to be worm eaten. This *sycomore* grows several ages.—(Translation of Savary's letters on Egypt, 1799). The word is derived from the Greek, meaning *fig-mulberry*, and Linnæus, retaining the name, calls it *ficus sycomorus* (fig fig-mulberry); and this is said to be the wood of which the Egyptians made their coffins, as not being liable to decay. Our English *sycomore*, which is the *acer pseudo-platanus* of Linnæus, perhaps obtained its name from some slight resemblance to the leaves of the antient *syco-morus*.—See note to *cupressus*.

# CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.\*

(CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.)

This class consists of such genera in which the parts of fructification, either from their minuteness, or particular structure or situation, are imperfectly visible, or entirely concealed.

*This class contains four orders.*

## ORDER I. FILICES.

(FERNS.)

Containing such plants as bear their fruit on spikes, or in spots or lines on the under surface of the leaves, though sometimes at the root.—It admits of the following character: The *calyx*, a scale growing out of the leaf, opening on one side, under which are pedunculate globules, each encompassed by an elastic ring, which, breaking with violence, scatters a powder. But as there are no certain distinctions in the fructification sufficient to establish the genera, Linnæus hath arranged them according to the form and situation thereof, under the leaves or fronds†.

Nº	Genera.	Growth.	Nº of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Fructification spiked.</i>					
1	<i>Equisetum</i> ‡	h	7	Europe	Brit. 6
2	<i>Onoclea</i>	h	2	Virginia	
3	<i>Ophioglossum</i> §	h	9	America, Japan	Brit. 1
4	<i>Osmunda</i>	h	21	Cape, Virg. Ceylon	Brit. 4

\* The plants of this class are often of a dangerous quality.

† Fronds.—See note to *palmeæ*.

‡ In general the fructification in this order of *ferns* is on the back of the leaf, but there are some exceptions.—In *equisetum* (horse-tail) it is in a spike, each fructification being orbiculated, and gaping at its many-valved base. Hedwig has determined the flowers of *horse-tail* and *adder's-tongue* to be *monoclinian*.

§ *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (adder's-tongue) is the only English species; it hath no visible flower, but is easily known by its spike or tongue (whence the name) growing on the lower part of the leaf, and extending to about the same length, containing many small seeds.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
2nd. <i>Fructifications on the leaf, beneath.</i>					
5	Acrostichum	h	35	N. & S. America	Brit. 2
6	Adiantum*	h	27	Africa, &c.	Brit. 2
7	Asplenium	h	28	America, &c.	Brit. 8
8	Blechnum	h	6	Virginia, Japan	
9	Hemionitis	h	4	Jamaica, Japan	
10	Lonchitis	h	4	Jamaica	
11	Polypodium†	h	78	America, &c.	Brit. 15
12	Pteris‡	h	23	W. Indies	Brit. 1
13	Trichomanes	h	15	Canary, China	Brit. 2

3d. *Fructifications radical.*

14	Isoetes	h	2	Europe	Brit. 1
15	Marsilea	h	3	Italy	
16	Pilularia	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1

## ORDER II. MUSCI.

## (MOSESSES.)

These are distinguished according as the antheræ (generally without filaments) are or are not under a *calyptra* (vail or covering); as they are placed on the same plant with the female, or on a different plant (called *one bed* or *two beds*), and as the females are aggregate or solitary. This division, Linnæus tells us, is according to Dellenius.

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\* *Adiantum capillus veneris* (Venus's hair) is supposed to be an ingredient in the syrup of capillaire, which you have at the coffee houses in London mixed with water;—from whence the name.

† The *tartarian lamb*, which is esteemed a vegetable curiosity, is only the root of a species of fern (called by Linnæus *polypodium baromez*, signifying a *lamb*), which is thick and covered with a soft dense yellow wool; and it sometimes happens that a part of the root is pushed out of the ground in its horizontal situation by some of the under branches, which gives the appearance of legs, and is hence said to resemble a lamb.—See a print of it in *Philos. Trans.* vol. 2.—and also in Dr. Hunter's edit. of Evelyn's *Sylva*, printed in 1786. It is also said in Gordon's *Geog. Gram.* that it destroys all vegetables within its reach, and if the skin or rind is dressed with the wool on, as a lamb skin, it is difficult to distinguish them, and that many of the Muscovites use the skin instead of furs, for the lining of their vests. The down or wool is used for stopping hemorrhages, and is called *golden moss*.

‡ *Pteris aquilina* (common fern or bracken), the roots of which are much used as bread in New Zealand.—*Cook's voyage*. And in our dispensaries they are said to be aperient and anthelmintic.

After the falling of the outer vail or covering, the antheræ are found to be covered with another little hood, called by Linnæus *operculum*, which may be considered as a capsule, or perhaps, more properly, a *receptacle*, supporting the flower and fruit; for within the same little hood in *buxbaumia*, Linnæus saith he hath observed real antheræ hanging by filaments, opening at the top, and letting fall the pollen, and that the seeds lay at the bottom; but this wants further confirmation, as the male and female flowers have always been thought to be distinct.

The seeds of *moss* are little naked bodies without coat or cotyledon; and when *mosses* are dried, they will revive again with moisture.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
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1st. *Without calyptra, (a vail).*

17	Lycopodium*	h	29	Alps, Japan, &c.	Brit. 6
18	Porella	h	1	Pensilvania	
19	Sphagnum	h	3	Alps	Brit. 3

2d. *With calyptra, two bed.*

20	Barbula	h	1		
21	Dicranium	h	1		
22	Grimmia	h	1		
23	Koelreutera	h	1		
24	Meesia	h	1		
25	Mnium	h	20	Europe	Brit. 20
26	Neckera	h	1		
27	Pohlia	h	1		

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\* The *semina licopodii* (commonly called *witch-meal*) are like a fine powder, and possess very extraordinary properties.—It is almost impossible to wet it; a quantity of it strewed upon a basin of water, not only swims upon the surface without being wet, but it prevents other bodies from being wet which are plunged into the water through it; so that a piece of money, or other solid body, may be taken from the bottom of the basin by the naked hand, without wetting the hand; which is one of the tricks commonly shewn by the jugglers in Bavaria: This meal covers the hand, and descending along with it to the bottom of the basin, defends it from the water. This substance has the appearance of an exceeding fine, light, and very moveable yellow powder, and it is very inflammable; so much so, that being blown out of a quill into the flame of a candle, it flashes like gunpowder; and it is made use of in this manner in the theatres for imitating lightning.

Count Rumford's *Essays*, vol. ii. p. 448.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
28	Polytrichum	h	5	Alps, Magellan	Brit. 3
29	Splachnum	h	6	Sweden	Brit. 2
30	Timmia	h	1		
31	Tortula	h	1		
32	Weissia	h	1		

3d. *With calyptra, one bed.*

33	Bryum	h	37	Alps, &c.	Brit. 35
34	Buxbaumia	h	2	Sweden, Italy	
35	Fissidens	h	1		
36	Fontinalis	h	4	Europe	Brit. 4
37	Hypnum	h	50	Europe, Jamaica	Brit. 41
38	Leersia	h	1		
39	Phascum	h	5	Europe	Brit. 4
40	Tetraphis	h	1		
41	Trichostomum	h	1		
42	Webera	h	1		

## ORDER III. ALGÆ.

## (FLAGS.)

The fructification of these plants is so obscure, as not to admit of a precise arrangement; the root, stem, and leaf, seem as one. They are only divided into *terrestrial*, and *aquatic*.

Linnaeus hath taken his method from Michelius.

1st. *Terrestrial.*

43	Anthoceros	h	3	Italy	Brit. 1
44	Blasia	h	1	Europe	Brit. 1
45	Byssus	h	14	Italy	Brit. 14
46	Claydonia	h	1		
47	Jungermannia	h	33	Alps, &c.	Brit. 30

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
48	Lepra	h	1		
49	Lichen*	s & h	130	{ Lapland, Cape, } { Iceland }	Brit. 112
50	Marchantia	h	7	Europe, W. Indies	Brit. 4
51	Riccia	h	5	Europe	Brit. 4
52	Targionia	h	1	Italy	Brit. 1
53	Verrucaria	h	1		
2d. <i>Aquatic.</i> †					
54	Conferva‡	h	21	Europe	Brit. 21

\* In the *Systema Vegetabilium* of Linnæus (edit. 14), one hundred and thirty species of *lichen* (liver-wort) are enumerated; and for the more easily ascertaining them, they are ranked under different distinctions (as are several other species to genera, where they are numerous); 1st. *leprosi tuberculati* (leprous tubercled); 2d. *leprosi scutellati*, such as have the appearance of little shields; 3d. *imbricati*, having small leaves lying over each other like tiles; 4th. *foliacei*, consisting of one continued leafy substance; 5th. *coriacei*, consisting of several leafy substances like leather; 6th. *umbilicati*, hollowed like the navel, and dirty as with soot; 7th. *scyphifera*, cup-bearing; 8th. *fruticulosi*, shrubbyish; 9th. *filamentosi*, thready, these mostly hang from the boughs of trees, hence the name of *tree moss*. The *lichen rangiferinus*, of the 8th. division, is the chief food of the rein-deer in Lapland, during winter.—This plant is very plentiful all over Lapland, vegetates beneath the snow, and is of a pure white, Nature's favourite colour in the northern regions. Several of the *lichens*, when dried, powdered, and steeped in urine, are used for dyeing reds and purple: as the *lichen roccella* of the 8th. division, called *orchilla*, very common in Spain and the Canary Islands; the *lichen pertusus*, with warts perforated, of the 1st. division; and the *lichen tartarius*, of the 2d. division, very common in Derbyshire. The *lichen icelandicus* (Iceland liver-wort) of the 4th. division, is a highly nutritious substance; it requires a previous maceration in hot water, to take out the bitterness and laxative quality, it is then boiled with a fresh quantity of water, to give out its mucilage, and is afterwards mixed with broth or milk; boiled with milk alone, it affords a wholesome and palatable nourishment to the Icelanders. It is here chiefly used, from its demulcent quality, by invalids and convalescents.

† Mr. Corrêa de Serra hath shewn that the submersed *algæ*, instead of *pollen* or *farina*, are furnished with a *mucus*; and with *vesicles* instead of *antheræ*.

*Phil. Trans.* for 1796, part 2.

‡ The *conferva bulbosa* was preserved dry for eighteen months, and which then resembled nothing but a small heap of greyish dust; this, however, after the vase which enclosed it was filled with water, gradually resumed its green colour, its little tubes filling up again, and new filaments growing. This was not a resurrection merely in appearance, like that of dry mosses, after they are wetted again, but real and complete, like that of certain animals.—(Read to the Philomathic Society of Paris in 1797, by Girod Chantrans). The *conferva agagropila* is found loose in many lakes, in a globular form, from the size of a walnut to that of a melon,



N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
55	Fucus	h	58	Europe, Italy	Brit. 58
56	Tremella*	h	11	Europe	Brit. 8
57	Ulva	h	15	Europe	Brit. 15

## ORDER IV. FUNGI.†

(FUNGUSSES.)

Linnæus tells us he rather chose to make his divisions in this order according to Dillenius, than from Michelius; because the first is plain to every one, but the latter requires too nice an inspection; yet Michelius hath thrown great light on this tribe of vegetables, as also on mosses and flags. The *generic* character is therefore only taken from their external forms. They are generally erect.

1st, *Hatted*,

58	Agaricus‡	h	39	Europe	Brit. 28
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much resembling the balls of hair found in the stomachs of cows; it hath no adherence to any thing, but rolls from one part of the lake to another. The *conferva vagabunda* dwells on the European seas, travelling along in the midst of the waves; these may not improperly be called *itinerant* vegetables.—In a similar manner the *fucus natans* strikes no roots into the earth, but floats on the sea in very extensive masses, and may be said to be a plant of passage, as it is wafted about by the winds.—(*Botanic Garden*, 4to. edit. p. 170). M. Vaucker, of Geneva, hath lately published an history of the fresh-water *conferva*, relating to its fructification, and hath found out no less than six different modes of generation.

\* That substance that hangs down from the beams in wine vaults, is a species of *tremella*, which, being dried, becomes a tough membranous matter of a fungus smell; it seems to be of a middle nature between *mushroom* and *star jelly*, another species of *tremella*.—Though Linnæus makes *star jelly* (*tremella nostoc*) a fungus, yet others suppose it to be voided by herons after having eaten frogs; and limbs of frogs are said sometimes to be found amongst it. But in Bewick's history of British birds, vol. ii, printed in 1804, it is said to be believed to be the remains of half digested worms, slugs, &c. which the gulls have discharged from their overloaded stomachs; and it is said these birds, when shot, have been found when dying to disgorge a substance of the like kind.—It is called *star jelly*, or *star shot*, being supposed by the vulgar to be dropped by the meteor, called a *falling star*.

† Those circles or curves we often see on the ground, called *fairy-rings*, seem very imperfectly understood: they have long been supposed to be caused by lightning; but now are conjectured to be caused by that species of *fungi* that grows upon them; which either by some means radiating from a centre, or growing in circles and curves, as directed by nature, produce the above phenomenon.

‡ M. Willemet (a member of the academy of Dijon in France) considers the *agaric* on trees as the superabundance of a vegetable juice that exists in the tree, or as a morbid matter which is in a state of deperation; consequently excludes it as a *fungus*. See note to *mushroom*, in the *Index*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of Species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
59	Boletus	h	21	China	Brit. 13
60	Hydnum	h	5	Italy	Brit. 3
61	Phallus	h	3	Europe	Brit. 3

2d. *Having no hat.*

62	Carpobolus	h	1		
63	Clathrus	h	4	Sweden	Brit. 4
64	Clavaria*	h	13	Europe	Brit. 8
65	Cyathus	h	1		
66	Heluella	h	2	Europe	Brit. 2
67	Lycoperdon†	h	19	Bohemia	Brit. 15
68	Mucor	h	15	Upsal	Brit. 11
69	Næmaspora	h	1		
70	Peziza	h	11	France	Brit. 9
71	Poronia	h	1		
72	Puccinia	h	1		
73	Sphæria	h	1		
74	Stemonitis	h	1		
75	Thælæphora	h	1		

\* Many fabulous accounts have been propagated of a vegetable fly in the Caribee islands; but from Dr. Watson and Sir John Hill it appears to be only a species of *fungus*, which Sir John calls *clavaria sobolifera*, but by Linnæus *clavaria militaris*, which delights to grow on putrid animal substances, and hath been sometimes found on the husk of some of the species of the genus *cicada* in the chrysalis state, which then lie buried under dead leaves to wait their change; and when nearly arrived at maturity, will sometimes move with the fungus on the husk; hence imagination hath pictured them flying with a sprig upon their backs.

† *Truffle* (*lycoperdon tuber*) is a subterraneous vegetable, consisting of a solid tubercle without stalk or root, covered with a rough blackish coat; they never appear above ground, but lie about half a foot beneath the surface, and generally great numbers are found in the same place, of different sizes, sometimes even to weigh a pound. In France and Italy they are esteemed great delicacies, and are found by the smell with dogs and swine, probably by their possessing somewhat of an animal scent.—(See note to *zoophytes*). A few *truffles* are sometimes found about Selborne, in Hampshire, and are sold at 2s. 6d. per pound.

# APPENDIX.

Consisting of such plants, which though capable of being arranged in the several classes of the system, yet on account of their singular structure, Linnæus hath rather chose to place apart in an *appendix*, under the head of PALMÆ, containing such genera as have a *spadix* and *spatha*, (i. e.) whose flowers and fruit are produced on that particular receptacle or seat, called a *spadix*, protruded from a common calyx in form of a sheath, called *spatha*; and consists of trees and shrubs only.—These terms were originally only applied to *palms*, but now are applied to *narcissus*, *snowdrop*, *orchis*, &c.

## PALMÆ.\*

(PALMS SPATHED, THREE-PETALED.)

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
1st. <i>Fan-leaved, (two houses.)</i>					
<i>Drupa.</i>					
1	Borassus†	s	1	Malabar	
2	Chamærops‡	s	2	Spain	

\* *Palms* have always a simple stem, not branched, bearing leaves at the top, resembling those of *fern*, being a composition of a leaf and a branch, or where the leaves are confounded with the stem and branches, called *frondes*; and the *corolla* hath always three petals, or three deep divisions.

It is remarkable that if the male flowers of the *palm* are got at a proper time and dried, the pollen will be prolific if kept a year or upwards; and the same hath been observed of the male *pistacia*.

† The leaves of the *Borassus flabelliformis* (Malabar palm, or Palmira), and of another *palm* called *tallipot* or *talpot* (*licuala spinosa*), are used on the coast of Asia and in Ceylon instead of paper. They require no other preparation than merely to be separated, and cut even with a knife, and are written upon, while fresh, with a sharp steel or stylus. The characters are afterwards rubbed over with charcoal, or some other black substance, which gives them the distinctness of an engraving. The same leaves are also used for umbrellas; and one of the *licuala* is said to be generally large enough to shelter six persons from the rain. *Thunberg's Travels*.

‡ Of the *palmetto* there are two species; first, the *chamærops humilis* (the dwarf palmetto), which gave rise to the name; the second is the *palmetto royal*, which will rise to 50, 60, or sometimes to 100 feet, which Linnæus calls *chamærops excelsa*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
3	<i>Corypha</i> * ( <i>monoclin.</i> )	s	2	India, Barbadoes	
4	<i>Rhaphis</i>	s	2	China	
5	<i>Thrinax</i>	s	1	Jamaica	

2d. *Feather-leaved, (Two houses.)**Drupa.*

6	<i>Elæis</i>	s	1	Guinea	
7	<i>Phoenix</i> †	t	2	India, Arabia, &c.	

*Feather-leaved, (one house.)**Drupa.*

8	<i>Areca</i> ‡	t	2	India	
9	<i>Cocos</i> §	t	3	Guinea, India	
10	<i>Cycas</i>	t	2	India	
11	<i>Elate</i>	t	1	India	

\* The umbrella palm tree (*corypha umbraculifera*) it is said will grow about thirty-five years before it flowers, but as soon as that is over, it dies. The Plantain tree will sometimes be one hundred years before it flowers, but afterwards it soon perisheth. The *lavatera arborea* will stand several winters, and grow to the size of a common pear tree, but when it hath once flowered, no art can prevent its perishing at the approach of winter.—See note to *agave*.

† *Phoenix dactylifera* (date or dactyl tree) is a very durable tree; but if it happens to be injured by some instrument so as to cause a decay, it is cut down at the root, and is then burnt on the spot; and its ashes are covered with a layer of earth, from the middle of which a new shoot soon arises, and becomes strong in a few years: as the Greek word for this palm is *phœnix*, it is probable that the fabulous history of the Arabian bird of that name reviving from its ashes, is founded on this circumstance.—(*Travels by the Abbe Mariti*—printed in English, 1791). Which seems to have been an hieroglyphic emblem of the destruction and resuscitation of all things. It is an observation that where date trees grow, water is always found near. The fruit is an egg-shaped berry, inclosing a hard seed.

‡ The areca nut (*areca catechu*) is much used in the East for chewing along with the leaf of the *betel*.—(See *betel*.) In Bengal it is called *sooparee*.

§ From the cocoa-nut tree (*cocos nucifera*), besides the great use made of the husk, the shell, the kernel, and the milky substance in the centre, is made the wine called *palm wine*; and an agreeable liquor is also extracted from the blossoms called *toddy*; which, after being fermented and distilled, is called *rack*, or *arrack*; which is said to be preferable to the *rack* made of rice or sugar.

|| *Cycas circinalis*,—see note to *sago* in *Table of Vegetable Drugs*.

N <sup>o</sup>	Genera.	Growth.	N <sup>o</sup> of species.	Native of	Species in Britain.
12	Nipa	t	1	Amboyna	
13	Zamia	t	5	Kafferland in Africa	

3d. *Twice feather-leaved, (one house.)**Drupa.*

14	Caryota	s	1	India	
15	Licuala* ( <i>monoclin.</i> )	t	1	Amboyna, Ceylon	

*From the Supplement.*

16	Mauritia	s	1	Surinam	
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17	Ginkgo	t	1	Japan	
18	Arenga†	t	1	Moluccas	

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\* *Licuala spinosa* (the tallipot tree).—See note to *borassus*.

† C. Labillardiere read a memoir (in the national institute of France, in 1801) on a new species of palm called *arenga*, from the word *areng*, a name given to it in the Moluccas. He calls it the *arenga saccharifera*. It rises about 60 feet (English); the alated leaves are 16 to 20 feet long, the leaflets are dented at their extremity, and have one or two appendices at their base. The leaf-stalks are large at their base, and furnished with long black threads, with which the Malays make very durable ropes and cables. The leaf-stalks serve to construct their habitations, and the leaves to cover the roof. A saccharine liquor is obtained from this palm, by making incisions; and by proper management the tree will produce this liquor more than half the year. By simple evaporation it gives a kind of sugar, of the colour and consistence of chocolate newly made, but which is capable of further refining. The nuts of the young fruits make good confectionary, and the pith of the trunk yields excellent sago.

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## INDEX OF THE GENERA.

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	Page		Page
<b>A</b> BR'OMA	133	Adiáanthum, <i>maiden hair</i>	171
A'brus, <i>wild liquorice</i>	129	Adónis, <i>bird's eye</i>	106
Aca'na	58	Adóxa, <i>tuberous mos-</i>	
Acaly'pha	156	<i>chatel</i>	85
Acánthus, <i>bear's breech</i>	110	Æ'gilops, <i>hard grass</i>	167
A'cer, <i>maple</i>	166	Ægíphila	55
Achánia	122	Ægopódium, <i>goutwort</i>	73
Achilléa, <i>milfoil, yarrow</i>	142	Ægoprígon	152
A'chras, <i>sapota</i>	77	Æschynómene, <i>false sen-</i>	
Achyranthes	68	<i>sitive plant</i>	131
Acnída, <i>Virginian hemp</i>	161	Æ'sculus, <i>horse chesnut</i>	82
A'cioa	121	Æthúsa, <i>lesser hemlock</i>	72
Aconítum, <i>aconite</i>	104	Agapánthus, <i>African blue</i>	
A'corus, <i>sweet rush</i>	80	<i>lily</i>	76
A'couroa	131	Agáricus, <i>agaric</i>	175
Acróstichum, <i>acrostic</i>	171	Agáve, <i>American aloe</i>	78
Actéa, <i>herb-christopher</i>	101	Agératum, <i>false hemp</i>	
Adansónia, <i>Ethiopian</i>		<i>agrimony</i>	140
<i>sour gourd</i>	122	Agrimónia, <i>agrimony</i>	95
Adélia	163	Agrosténma, <i>campion, or</i>	
Adenanthéra, <i>false flower</i>		<i>wild lichnis</i>	92
<i>fence</i>	88	Agróstis, <i>bent grass</i>	51
Adenostémma	140	Agynéja	158

	Page		Page
A'ira, <i>hair grass</i>	52	Anábasis, <i>berry-bearing</i>	
Aitónia	120	<i>glasswort</i>	70
A'juga, <i>bugle</i>	108	Anacárdium, <i>acajou, or</i>	
A'izoon	98	<i>cashew nut</i>	86
Albúca	79	Anacy'clus	141
A'lcea, <i>hollyhock</i>	123	Anagállis, <i>pimpinel</i>	61
Alchemilla, <i>lady's mantle</i>	58	Anagy'ris, <i>stinking bean</i>	
Alchor'nea	120	<i>trefoil</i>	87
Aldrovánda	75	Anastática, <i>rose of Jericho</i>	117
Aléctra	110	Anchúsa, <i>bugloss</i>	60
Alétris, <i>base aloe</i>	79	Ancístrum	48
Aléurites	122	Andráchne, <i>base orpine</i>	158
A'lgæ, <i>flags</i>	173	Andrómeda, <i>base heath</i>	90
Alísma, <i>water plantain</i>	81	Andropógon, <i>man's-beard</i>	167
Allamánda	61	Andrósace	61
Alliónia	55	Andry'ola, <i>downy sow-</i>	
A'llium, <i>garlic</i>	78	<i>thistle</i>	138
Allophy'llus	83	Anemóne, <i>wind flower</i>	105
A'loe, <i>aloe</i>	79	Angélica, <i>angelica</i>	71
Alopecúrus, <i>fox-tail grass</i>	51	Angúria	152
Alpinia	44	Anéthum, <i>dill fennel</i>	73
Alsíne, <i>chickweed</i>	73	Annóna, <i>custard apple</i>	105
Alstónia	100	A'nthemis, <i>chamæmile</i>	142
Alstroeméria	78	Anthécicum, <i>spider-wort</i>	79
A'lthæa, <i>marshmallow</i>	123	Anthistíria	51
Aly'ssum, <i>madwort</i>	117	Anthóceros	173
Amaránthus, <i>amaranth</i>	154	Antholíza, <i>mad-flower</i>	49
Amary'llis, <i>lilly daffodil</i>	77	Anthospérmum, <i>amber</i>	
Amasónia	112	<i>tree</i>	168
Ambrósia	154	Anthoxáanthum, <i>vernal</i>	
Ambrosínia	150	<i>grass; yellow flower</i>	48
Amerímnon	131	Anthy'llis, <i>kidney vetch,</i>	
Améllus, <i>Cape star-flower</i>	142	<i>or wound-wort</i>	129
Amethystéa	47	Anticorus	83
Ammánia	57	Antidésmia	161
A'mmi, <i>bishop's weed</i>	71	Antirrhínum, <i>snap dragon</i>	111
Amómum, <i>ginger</i>	44	Apáctis	93
Amórpha, <i>base indigo</i>	129	A'phanes, <i>parsley-piert</i>	59
Amy'gdalus, <i>almond,</i>		Aphyllánthes	78
<i>peach, nectarine</i>	97	Aphytéia	119
Amy'ris	83	A'pium, <i>parsley</i>	73



	Page		Page
Aplúda	167	Asclépias, <i>swallow-wort</i>	69
Apócynum, <i>dog's bane</i>	69	A'scyrum, <i>St. Peter's wort;</i>	
Aponogéton	82	<i>St. Andrew's cross</i>	134
Aquártia	55	Aspálathus, <i>African</i>	
Aquílaria	120	<i>broom; rose-wood</i>	129
Aquilégia, <i>columbine</i>	104	Aspáragus, <i>asparagus</i>	79
Aquilícia	67	Asperúgo, <i>small wild</i>	
A'rabis, <i>base tower mus-</i>		<i>bugloss</i>	60
<i>tard</i>	115	Aspérula, <i>wood-roof</i>	57
A'rachis, <i>ground nut</i>	129	Asphódelus, <i>asphodel</i>	79
Arália, <i>berry-bearing an-</i>		Asplénium, <i>spleen-wort</i>	171
<i>gelica</i>	74	Assónia	121
A'rbutus, <i>strawberry tree</i>	90	A'ster, <i>aster, starwort</i>	141
A'retium, <i>burdock</i>	139	Astrágalus, <i>liquorice or</i>	
A'rcetopus, <i>bear's paw</i>	168	<i>milk vetch</i>	131.
Arctótis	144	Astrántia, <i>black master-</i>	
Ardísia	65	<i>wort</i>	70
Arduína	63	Astrónium	161
Aréca	178	Athamánta, <i>base spignel</i>	71
Arenária, <i>sand-wort</i>	91	Athanásia, <i>African goldy</i>	
Arenga	179	<i>locks</i>	140
Arethúsa	147	Athénæa	84
Arétia	61	Atráctylis, <i>distaff thistle</i>	139
Argemóne, <i>prickly poppy</i>	102	Atrágene	105
Argophy'llum	67	Atrapháxis	80
Aristea	49	A'triplex, <i>orach</i>	167
Aristída, <i>oat grass</i>	51	A'tropa, <i>deadly nightshade</i>	63
Aristolóchia, <i>birth-wort</i>	149	Aublétia	106
A'rnica, <i>leopard's bane</i>	141	A'ucuba	153
Aróuna	46	Avéna, <i>oats</i>	52
Artédia	71	Avérrhoa	92
Artemísia, <i>mugwort, worm-</i>		Avicéunia	111
<i>wood, tarragon</i>	140	Axy'ris	152
Artocárpus, <i>jaca-tree, or</i>		Ayénia	148
<i>bread fruit</i>	152	Azálea, <i>American upright</i>	
A'rum, <i>wake robin; dra-</i>		<i>honeysuckle</i>	61
<i>gons; &amp; fryer's cowl</i>	150		
Arúndo, <i>reed</i>	52	B	
A'scium	102	Báccharis, <i>plowman's</i>	
A'sarum, <i>asarabacca</i>	93	<i>spikenard</i>	141
A'scarina	159	Bacópa	65

	Page		Page
Báctris	154	Bisérula	131
Bæckéa	84	Bíxa, <i>anotto</i>	103
Bæobótrys	65	Blackbúrnia	57
Balanóphora	151	Bládhia	63
Ballóta, <i>black horehound</i>	108	Blæ'ria	56
Baltimóra	143	Blakéa	94
Banára	94	Blásia	173
Banistéria	91	Bléchnum	171
Bánsia	57	Blítum, <i>blite</i>	45
Bárbula	172	Bobártia	51
Barléria	111	Boccónia, <i>celandine tree</i>	93
Barnadésia	139	Boehméria	153
Barringtónia	122	Boerháavia	44
Bártsia	111	Bolétus	176
Basélla, <i>Malabar night-</i> <i>shade</i>	73	Bómbax, <i>silk cotton tree</i>	122
Bássia	94	Bonnétia	101
Bassóvia	63	Bóntia, <i>wild olive of Bar-</i> <i>badoes</i>	112
Bátis	161	Borágo, <i>borage</i>	60
Bauhínia, <i>mountain ebony</i>	87	Borássus, <i>Matabar palm,</i> <i>or Palmira</i>	177
Befária	94	Borbónia	129
Begónia	155	Boséa, <i>yerva mora, or</i> <i>golden rod tree</i>	70
Béllis, <i>daisy</i>	141	Bossia'ea	129
Béllium	141	Brabéium, <i>African al-</i> <i>mond</i>	167
Bellónia	65	Brasénia	105
Bérberis, <i>berbery</i>	77	Brássica, <i>cabbage</i>	115
Bérgera*	88	Bráthys	104
Bérgia	92	Breynía	167
Bertiéra	63	Bríza, <i>quake grass</i>	52
Besléria	113	Bromélia, <i>ananas, or pine</i> <i>apple</i>	76
Béta, <i>beet</i>	70	Brómus, <i>broom grass</i>	52
Betónica, <i>betony</i>	108	Brosímum, <i>bread-nut</i>	160
Bétula, <i>birch-tree</i>	153	Brossæ'a	61
Bídens, <i>water hemp agri-</i> <i>mony</i>	140	Browállia	111
Bignónia, <i>trumpet flower</i>	111		
Biscutélla, <i>buckler mus-</i> <i>tard</i>	117		

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\* Bergera, an aromatic plant of Africa, is omitted in 8th edit. of *Gen. Plant.*

	Page		Page
Brownéa	121	Calligonum	103
Brucéa, <i>wooginoos</i>	161	Callisia	50
Brunélla, see Prunélla		Callitriche, <i>star grass</i>	45
Brúnia	67	Calodéndrum, <i>fine-tree</i>	66
Brunsfélsia	63	Calophyllum, <i>calaba plum</i>	101
Bryónia, <i>white bryony</i>	158	Cáltha, <i>marsh marigold</i>	105
Bryum, <i>wall moss</i>	173	Calycánthus, <i>Virginian</i>	
Búbou, <i>Macedonian</i>		<i>all-spice</i>	99
<i>parsley</i>	71	Calyptránthes	96
Buchnéra	111	Camáx	63
Bucída	90	Cambógia	101
Buddléia	56	Caméllia, <i>tussubakki, or</i>	
Buettnéria	119	<i>Japan rose</i>	122
Bufónia, <i>toad grass</i>	59	Camerária	63
Bulbocóidium, <i>spring</i>		Camocládia, <i>maiden plum</i>	50
<i>mountain saffron</i>	78	Campanúla, <i>bell flower</i>	65
Bumálda	70	Camphorósma	58
Búnias, <i>sea rocket</i>	116	Canarína	77
Búnium, <i>pig nut, or earth</i>		Canárium	161
<i>nut</i>	71	Canélla	94
Bupthálmum, <i>foreign</i>		Cánna, <i>Indian flowering</i>	
<i>ox-eye</i>	142	<i>reed or cane</i>	44
Bupleúrum, <i>hare's ear</i>	71	Cánnabis, <i>hemp</i>	161
Burmánnia	76	Cápparis, <i>caper bush</i>	101
Burséra	76	Caprária	111
Bútómus, <i>flowering rush</i>	86	Cápsicum, <i>Guinea pepper</i>	63
Buxbáumia, <i>horse-foot</i>	173	Capúra	77
Búxus, <i>box</i>	153	Cardamíne, <i>lady's smock</i>	116
By'ssus	173	Cardiospérmum, <i>heart-</i>	
		<i>seed, or pea</i>	85
C		Cárduus, <i>thistle</i>	139
Cacália, <i>Alpine colt's foot</i>	140	Cárex, <i>sedge, Cyperus</i>	
Cáchrys	71	<i>grass</i>	153
Cáctus, <i>melon thistle</i>	96	Caríca, <i>papaw tree</i>	163
Cæsalpínia, <i>brasiletto</i>	87	Caríssa	64
Cálamus, <i>salack</i>	80	Carlína, <i>carline thistle</i>	139
Calceolária, <i>slipper</i>	47	Carolinéa	122
Caléa	140	Caróxylon	67
Caléndula, <i>marigold</i>	143	Carpésium	141
Cállá, <i>African arum</i>	150	Carpínus, <i>hornbeam</i>	156
Callicárpa, <i>Johnsonia</i>	56	Carpdétus	67

	Page		Page
Carpobólus	176	Ceropégia	63
Cárthamus, <i>base saffron</i>	139	Céstrum, <i>base jasmine</i>	64
Cárum, <i>carui, or caraway</i>	72	Chærophy'llum, <i>wild cher-</i>	
Cary'ocar	104	<i>vil</i>	72
Cary'ota, <i>bipinnated palm</i>	179	Chálcas	88
Caryophy'llus, <i>clove tree</i>	101	Chamæ'rops, <i>dwarf palm,</i>	
Casearéa	90	<i>or palmetto</i>	177
Casuarína	152	Chamíra	116
Cássia, <i>senna</i>	87	Chára	151
Cassíne, <i>cassio-berry bush</i>	73	Chayóte	154
Cassy'ta	86	Cheiránthus, <i>stock July</i>	
Castilléja	110	<i>flower</i>	116
Catanánche, <i>Candy lion's</i>		Chelidónium, <i>celandine</i>	101
<i>foot</i>	138	Chelóne	112
Catesbæ'a, <i>lilly thorn</i>	56	Chenoléa	68
Catúrus	160	Chenopódium, <i>goose-foot</i>	70
Caúcalis, <i>base parsley</i>	71	Cherléria	91
Ceanóthus, <i>New Jersey</i>		Chimárrhis	65
<i>tea</i>	67	Chinodéndron	120
Cecrópia	160	Chiocócca	65
Cedréla, <i>Barbadoes cedar</i>	66	Chionánthus, <i>snowdrop</i>	
Cedróta	84	<i>tree</i>	46
Celástrus, <i>staff tree</i>	67	Chirónia	61
Celósia, <i>cockscomb ama-</i>		Chlóra, <i>yellow-wort, or</i>	
<i>ranth</i>	68	<i>perfoliate centaury</i>	84
Célsia	112	Choetocárpus	55
Céltís, <i>nettle tree</i>	166	Chomélia	56
Cénchrus	167	Chondrilla, <i>gum cichory</i>	138
Centaurea, <i>centaury</i>	143	Chrysánthemum, <i>corn</i>	
Centúnculus, <i>chaff weed</i>	56	<i>marigold</i>	141
Cephalánthus, <i>button wood</i>	55	Chry'sitrix	167
Cephæ'lis	65	Chrysobálanus, <i>cocoa plum</i>	97
Cerástium, <i>mouse-ear</i>		Chrysócoma, <i>goldy locks</i>	140
<i>chickweed</i>	92	Chrysógonum, <i>gold-joint</i>	144
Ceratocárpus	151	Chrysophy'llum, <i>star-apple</i>	64
Ceratónia, <i>carob tree</i>	168	Chrysosplénium, <i>golden</i>	
Ceratophy'llum, <i>horn-wort,</i>		<i>saxifrage</i>	90
<i>or horn-leaf, pond weed</i>	155	Cíceca	153
Cérbera	64	Cícer, <i>chick peas</i>	132
Cércis, <i>Judas tree</i>	87	Cichórium, <i>cichory, or</i>	
Cerínthe, <i>honey wort</i>	60	<i>endive</i>	138

	Page		Page
Cicúta, <i>water hemlock</i>	72	Cólchicum, <i>meadow saf-</i>	
Cienfuegósia	122	<i>fron</i>	80
Cimicífuga, <i>bug-bane</i>	104	Coldénia	59
Cinchóna <i>bark tree</i>	65	Collinsónia	47
Cinerária, <i>sky-flower</i>	141	Columnéa	112
Cinna	45	Colútea, <i>bladder senna</i>	130
Ciponíma	120	Cómarum, <i>marsh cinque-</i>	
Circæa, <i>enchanter's night-</i>		<i>foil</i>	99
<i>shade</i>	48	Combrétum	83
Cissámpelos	163	Cométes	58
Cissus	58	Commelína	50
Cistus, <i>rock rose</i>	101	Commersónia	74
Citharóxylon, <i>fiddle wood</i>	113	Comocládia	49
Cítus, <i>citron</i>	133	Conférva, <i>crow-sike</i>	174
Cláthrus	176	Coníum, <i>hemlock</i>	71
Clavária	176	Cónnarus	120
Claydónia	173	Conobéa	111
Claytónia	66	Conocárpus, <i>button tree</i>	67
Clématis, <i>virgin's bower</i>	105	Convallária, <i>lilly of the</i>	
Cléome, <i>base mustard</i>	116	<i>valley</i>	79
Cleónia	109	Convólulus, <i>bindweed</i>	61
Clerodéndrum	112	Cony'za, <i>greater fleabane</i>	141
Cléthra	88	Copáifera, <i>balsam capaiivi</i>	
Cléyera	101	<i>tree</i>	90
Clibádium	154	Coprosma	70
Cliffórtia	163	Córchorus, <i>Jew's mallow</i>	101
Clinopódium, <i>field basil</i>	109	Córdia, <i>sebsten</i>	64
Clitória	132	Coreópsis, <i>tickseed sun-</i>	
Clúsia, <i>balsam tree</i>	167	<i>flower</i>	143
Clútia	164	Coriándrum, <i>coriander</i>	72
Clypéola, <i>treakle mustard</i>	117	Coriária, <i>myrtle-leaved su-</i>	
Cneórum, <i>widow wail</i>	50	<i>mach</i>	163
Cnícus	139	Córis, <i>heath low pine</i>	61
Coccóloba, <i>sea-side grape</i>	85	Corispérmum, <i>tickseed</i>	45
Cochleária, <i>scurvy-grass,</i>		Cornucópiæ, <i>horn of</i>	
<i>horse-radish</i>	117	<i>plenty</i>	51
Cócos, <i>coco nut</i>	178	Córnus, <i>dogwood, corne-</i>	
Códia	85	<i>lian cherry</i>	58
Códon	90	Cornútia	112
Cofféa, <i>coffee tree</i>	65	Coronílla, <i>jointed podded</i>	
Coíx, <i>Job's tears</i>	153	<i>colutea</i>	131

	Page		Page
Corrigiôla	74	Cupânia	156
Cortúsa, <i>bear's ear sanicle</i>	61	Cupréssus, <i>cypress</i>	157
Córylus, <i>hazel, or nut tree</i>	156	Curatélla	103
Cory'mbium	145	Curcúma, <i>turmeric</i>	44
Corynocárpus	67	Curtisía	57
Cory'pha, <i>mountain palm,</i> <i>coddapana, or cab-</i> <i>bage tree</i>	178	Cuscúta, <i>dodder</i>	59
Cóstus, <i>wild ginger</i>	44	Cussónia	73
Cótula, <i>May wéed</i>	141	Cyanélla	79
Cotylédôn, <i>navel-wort</i>	92	Cyathús	176
Coumaróura	128	Cy'eas, <i>todda panna</i>	178
Couroupíta	122	Cy'clamen, <i>sow bread</i>	61
Crámbe, <i>sea cabbage</i>	116	Cy'clas	90
Craniolária	112	Cylísta	129
Craspédia	145	Cymbária	113
Cratægus, <i>hawthorn</i>	97	Cynánchum, <i>base dog's</i> <i>bane</i>	69
Cratæ'va, <i>garlic pear</i>	93	Cy'nara, <i>artichoke</i>	139
Crássula, <i>lesser orpine</i>	74	Cynoglóssum, <i>hound's</i> <i>tongue</i>	60
Crépis, <i>base hawkweed</i>	138	Cynométra	88
Crescéntia, <i>calabash tree</i>	110	Cynomórium, <i>the Maltese</i> <i>fungus</i>	152
Créssa	69	Cynosúrus, <i>dog's tail grass</i>	53
Crinum, <i>asphodel lilly</i>	77	Cypérus, <i>greater galangal</i>	50
Críthmum, <i>samphire</i>	72	Cypripédium, <i>lady's slip-</i> <i>per</i>	147
Crócus, <i>saffron</i>	49	Cyrílla	68
Crossóstylis	122	Cyrtánthus	77
Crotalária,	129	Cy'tinus	150
Crótôn, <i>base ricinus</i>	156	Cy'tisus, <i>trefoil tree</i>	132
Crucianélla, <i>petty madder</i>	57		
Crúdia	90	D	
Cruzíta	59	Dáctylis, <i>cock's foot grass</i>	50
Cry'psis	48	Dáis	90
Cryptóstomum	64	Dalbérgia	128
Cucúbalus, <i>berry-bearing</i> <i>campion, or chickweed</i>	91	Dalechâmpia	156
Cucullária	44	Danáa	70
Cúcumis, <i>cucumber</i>	158	Datísca, <i>base hemp</i>	163
Cucúrbita, <i>gourd</i>	158	Dáphne, <i>mezerion, spurge-</i> <i>laurel</i>	84
Cumínium, <i>cumin</i>	72	Datúra, <i>thorn apple</i>	61
Cuníla	47		
Cunónia	91		

	Page		Page
Dáucus, <i>carrot</i>	71	Dracæ'na	79
Decumária	94	Dracocéphalum, <i>dragon's</i>	
Degúelia	131	<i>head</i>	109
Delíma	103	Dracóntium, <i>dragons</i>	150
Delphínium, <i>larkspur</i>	104	Drócera, <i>sundew</i>	75
Deutzía	91	Dryándra	120
Dentária, <i>toothwort</i>	116	Dry'as	99
Díálium	48	Dry'pis	74
Dianthéra	47	Duránta	113
Díánthus, <i>pink</i>	91	Dúrio, <i>durion</i>	134
Diapénsia	61	Duróia	76
Dicéra	101		
Dichóndra	69	E	
Dictámnus, <i>fraxinella</i>	87	E'benus, <i>ebony of Crete</i>	129
Dicráanium	172	Echinóphora, <i>prickly</i>	
Digitális, <i>fox-glove</i>	112	<i>parsnip</i>	71
Dilátris	49	Echinops, <i>globe thistle</i>	144
Dillénia	106	Echítes	63
Diódia	57	E'chium, <i>viper's bugloss</i>	60
Dionæ'a, <i>Venus's fly-trap</i>	88	Eclípta	142
Dioscoréa, <i>Indian yam</i>	162	Ehrétia	64
Diósma, <i>African spiræa</i>	66	Ehrhártá	77
Diospy'ros, <i>Indian date</i>		Ekebérgia	88
<i>plum, or medlar of</i>		Elæagnus, <i>wild olive</i>	58
<i>Louisiana</i>	167	Elæocárpus	102
Diphy'sa	132	Elæ'is	178
Dipsacus, <i>teazel</i>	55	Elaphríum	83
Dirca, <i>leather wood</i>	84	E'late	178
Dísa	147	Elatérium	151
Disándra	82	Elátine, <i>water wort</i>	85
Dodártia	112	Elæodéndron	67
Dódecas	94	Elephántopus, <i>elephant's</i>	
Dodecátheon, <i>meadia</i>	62	<i>foot</i>	144
Dodonæ'a	84	Ellísia	64
Dólichos, <i>cow-itch</i>	130	E'lymus, <i>lime grass</i>	53
Dombéya	110	Embélia	56
Doræ'na	62	Embóthrium	58
Dorónicum, <i>leopard's</i>		E'mpetrum, <i>berry-bearing</i>	
<i>bane</i>	141	<i>heath, or crow berries</i>	160
Dorsténia, <i>contrayerva</i>	58	Empleúrum	153
Drába, <i>whitlow grass</i>	117	Epácris	62

	Page		Page
Ephedra, <i>shrubby horse tail</i>	164	Fabrícia	97
Ephiélis	84	Fagára	57
Epidéndrum, <i>vanelloe</i>	147	Fagónia	88
Epigæ'a, <i>trailing arbutus</i>	90	Fagræ'a	64
Epilóbium, <i>willow herb</i>	83	Fágus, <i>beech, chesnut</i>	155
Epimédium, <i>barren wort</i>	57	Fálkia	80
Equisétum, <i>horse tail</i>	170	Ferrária, <i>Cape narcissus</i>	148
Eránthemum, <i>earth flower</i>	46	Férula, <i>giant fennel</i>	72
Érica, <i>heath</i>	83	Festúca, <i>fescue</i>	52
Erígeron, <i>lesser fleabane</i>	141	Fevíllea	162
Erinus	112	Fícus, <i>fig</i>	169
Eriocáulon, <i>wool stalk</i>	53	Filágo, <i>cotton, or cud weed</i>	143
Eriocéphalus	144	Filices, <i>ferns</i>	170
Erióphorum, <i>cotton grass</i>	50	Fisidéns	173
Eríthalis	65	Flacourtía	163
Ernodéa	55	Flagellária	81
Eródium, <i>heron's bill</i>	119	Flabellária	121
Érvum, <i>bitter vetch</i>	132	Fontinális, <i>water moss</i>	173
Ery'ngium, <i>eryngo, or sea holly</i>	70	Forskohléa	92
Erythrina, <i>coral tree</i>	129	Fórstera	147
Erythrónium, <i>dog's tooth violet</i>	79	Fothergílla	104
Erythroxylon	91	Fragária, <i>strawberry</i>	99
Ery'simum, <i>hedge mustard</i>	116	Frankénia, <i>sea heath</i>	77
Eseallónia	68	Franklínia	122
Ethúlia	140	Fráxinus, <i>ash tree</i>	168
Eucléa	163	Fritillária, <i>fritillary</i>	79
Eugénia	97	Fúcus, <i>wrack, or sea weed</i>	175
Evólulus	74	Fuiréna	50
Euónymus, <i>spindle tree</i>	67	Fumária, <i>fumuterræ</i>	128
Eupatórium, <i>hemp agrimony</i>	140	Fúchsia	84
Euphórbia, <i>spurge</i>	95	Fúngi, <i>fungusses</i>	175
Euphrásia, <i>eye-bright</i>	111		
Eury'a	94	G.	
Eury'andra	104	Gaillárdia	142
Éxacum	56	Gáhnia	80
Excœcária, <i>aloes wood</i>	160	Galánthus, <i>snowdrop</i>	77
		Gálox	62
		Galáxia	119
		Galéga, <i>goat's rue</i>	132



	Page		Page
Galénia, <i>Cape jasmine</i>	85	Gloxínia	111
Galeópsis, <i>hedge nettle</i>	108	Glúta	148
Gálium, <i>cheese rennet</i>	57	Gly'cine, <i>scarlet kidney-</i>	
Galopína	59	<i>pea</i>	132
Garcínia, <i>mangostan</i>	93	Glycyrrhíza, <i>liquorice</i>	131
Gardénia, <i>Cape jasmine</i>	66	Gmelína	111
Garidélla, <i>fennel flower of</i>		Gnaphálium, <i>tree everlast-</i>	
<i>Crete</i>	91	<i>ing, cudweed</i>	141
Gaulthéria, <i>Canadian vine</i>	90	Gnétum	157
Gáura, <i>yellow Virginian</i>		Gnídia	84
<i>loose-strife</i>	83	Gomózia	59
Genióstoma	62	Gomphréna, <i>globe ama-</i>	
Génipa	66	<i>ranth</i>	70
Genísta, <i>single-seeded</i>		Gonocárpus	58
<i>broom</i>	129	Gordónia, <i>loblolly bay</i>	122
Gentiána, <i>gentian</i>	69	Gortéria	143
Geoffróya, <i>cabbage-bark</i>		Gossy'pium, <i>cotton</i>	122
<i>tree</i>	132	Gouánia	166
Geránium, <i>crane's bill</i>	121	Gratióla, <i>hedge hyssop</i>	47
Gerárdia	112	Gréwia	150
Geropógon	138	Grías	101
Gesnéria	112	Gríelum	92
Gethyllis	78	Grímunia	172
Géum, <i>avens, or herb bennet</i>	99	Grisléa	83
Gínkgo, <i>maiden-hair tree</i>	179	Griselínia	166
Ginóra	94	Gronóvia	68
Gisékia	74	Gúajacum, <i>lignum vitæ,</i>	
Glabrária	134	<i>or pockwood</i>	88
Gladíolus, <i>corn flag</i>	49	Guaréa	83
Glaúx, <i>sea milkwort</i>	68	Guettárda,	155
Glecóma, <i>gill, or ground</i>		Guilandína, <i>nickar tree</i>	88
<i>ivy</i>	108	Gundélia	144
Gleditsía, <i>three-thorned</i>		Gúnnera	147
<i>acacia</i>	168	Gustávia	122
Glínus	95	Gynopógon	64
Glóbbba	48	Gypsóphila	91
Globulária, <i>blue globe</i>			
<i>daisy</i>	55	H	
Gloriósá, <i>superb lily</i>	79	Hæmáanthus, <i>blood flower</i>	77
Glochídion	152	Hæmatóxylon, <i>logwood</i>	88
Glossopétalum	74	Halésia, <i>snowdrop tree</i>	94

	Page		Page
Halléria, <i>American fly</i>		Hibíscus, <i>althæa frutes</i>	122
<i>honeysuckle</i>	110	Hierácium, <i>hawkweed</i>	138
Halóragis	85	Híllia	77
Hamamélis, <i>witch hazel</i>	59	Hiræ'a	91
Haméllia	66	Hirtélla	67
Hartógia	57	Híppia	143
Haselquístia	72	Hippócratæa	50
Hebenstrétia	110	Hippocrépis, <i>horse-shoe</i>	
Hédera, <i>ivy</i>	68	<i>vetch</i>	131
Hedwígia	83	Hippómane, <i>manchineel</i>	157
Hedy'crea	68	Hippóphæ, <i>sea buckthorn</i>	161
Hedycárya	163	Hippúris, <i>mare's tail</i>	44
Hedyótis	56	Hoffimánnia	56
Hedy'sarum, <i>French ho-</i>		Hólcus, <i>Indian millet</i>	167
<i>neysuckle</i>	131	Holósteum	53
Heistéria	88	Homálium	104
Heliánthus, <i>sun-flower</i>	143	Hopéa	134
Heliotrópium, <i>turnsol</i>	60	Hórdeum, <i>barley</i>	53
Heliocárpus, <i>sun fruit</i>	95	Hormínium, <i>Pyrenean</i>	
Helicónia	68	<i>clary</i>	109
Helictéres, <i>skrew tree</i>	149	Hottónia, <i>water milfoil</i>	62
Helénium, <i>base sun-flower</i>	141	Hovénia	66
Helióphila	116	Houstónia	56
Helléborus, <i>hellebore</i>	105	Houtúynia	106
Helónias	80	Hudsónia	93
Helvélla	176	Hugónia	121
Hemerocállis, <i>day lilly</i>	79	Húmulus, <i>hop</i>	162
Hemímeris	111	Húra, <i>sandbox tree</i>	157
Hemionítis, <i>mule's fern</i>	171	Hyacínthus, <i>hyacinth</i>	79
Hepétis	76	Hydnóra	119
Heracléum, <i>cow parsnip</i>	71	Hy'dnum	176
Hermánnia, <i>African</i>		Hydrángea	91
<i>marsh mallow</i>	120	Hydrástis, <i>yellow root</i>	105
Heritiéra, <i>looking-glass</i>		Hydrócharis, <i>frog's bit</i>	163
<i>plant</i>	156	Hydrocótyle, <i>water navel</i>	
Hérmas	167	<i>wort</i>	71
Hernándia, <i>Jack in a box</i>	153	Hydrólea	69
Herniária, <i>rupture wort</i>	70	Hydrophy'llax	55
Hésperis, <i>dame's violet</i>	116	Hydrophy'llum, <i>water leaf</i>	62
Héuchera, <i>American sa-</i>		Hymenæ'a, <i>locust tree</i>	88
<i>nicle</i>	70	Hyobánche	113

	Page		Page
Hyoscy'amus, <i>henbane</i>	62	Isopy'rum	105
Hyóseris, <i>yellow eye</i>	138	I'tea	66
Hypécoum	59	I'va, <i>false jesuit's bark tree</i>	154
Hypéricum, <i>St. John's wort</i>	134	I'vira	129
Hy'pelate	84	Júglans, <i>walnut</i>	156
Hy'pnum	173	Júncus, <i>rush</i>	80
Hy'ptis	108	Jungermánnia	173
Hypochæ'ris	138	Júngia	144
Hypóxis	78	Juníperus, <i>juniper</i>	164
Hyssópus, <i>hyssop</i>	108	Jussiéua	88
		Justítia	47
		I'xia	49
I		I'xora, <i>Indian wild jas-</i>	
Jacqúinia	64	<i>mine</i>	56
Jambolífera	83		
Játropha, <i>manihot, cassada</i>	157	K	
Jasióne, <i>scabious with rampion heads, or sheep scabious</i>	145	Kæmpféria, <i>round zedoary</i>	44
Jásminum, <i>jasmine</i>	46	Kálmia, <i>dwarf laurel of America</i>	90
Ibéris, <i>candy tuft, sciatica cress</i>	117	Keúra	159
Jeffersónia	65	Kiggelária	163
Ignátia	65	Kleinhóvia	149
Ilex, <i>holly</i>	59	Kleínia	138
Illécebrum, <i>mountain knot grass</i>	68	Knáutia	55
Illicium	106	Knóxia	57
Impátiens, <i>balsam</i>	145	Koelréutera	172
Imperatória, <i>master wort</i>	72	Koenígia	53
Indigófera, <i>indigo</i>	132	Kram'eria	58
Inocárpus	90	Kúhnia	67
I'nula, <i>elecampane</i>	142	Kyllíngia	50
Joncoquétia	92	L	
Ipomóea, <i>quamoelit</i>	62	Labátia	55
Irésine	162	Lácis	104
Iris, <i>flower de luce</i>	49	Lachnæ'a	84
Isátis, <i>woad</i>	116	Lacistéma	45
Ischœ'mum	167	Lachenália	76
Isnárdia	58	Lactúca, <i>lettuce</i>	138
Isóetes	171	Læ'tia	103
		Lagerstræ'mia	102
		Lag'œcia, <i>wild or base cumin</i>	68

	Page		Page
Lagúna	123	Lílium, <i>lily</i>	79
Lagúrus, <i>hare's tail grass</i>	51	Liméum	82
Lámium, <i>dead nettle</i>	108	Limodórum, <i>base hellebore</i>	147
Lanária	78	Limónia, <i>madja</i>	88
Lantána, <i>viburnum of America</i>	111	Limosélla, <i>mudwort</i>	111
Lappágo	53	Lincónia	70
Lápsana, <i>nipplewort</i>	139	Lindéra	79
Laserpítium, <i>laserwort</i>	71	Lindérnia	111
Lasióstoma	56	Linnæ'a	113
Lathræ'a	110	Línium, <i>flax</i>	75
Lathy'rus, <i>chickling vetch</i>	130	Lipária	132
Lavándula, <i>lavender</i>	108	Líppia	110
Lavatéra, <i>mallow tree</i>	123	Liquidámber, <i>sweet gum</i>	155
Laugéria	64	Liriodéndron, <i>tulip, or lily tree</i>	105
Láurus, <i>bay-tree</i>	86	Lisiánthus	62
Lawsónia, <i>Égyptian privet</i>	83	Lithospérmum, <i>gromwel</i>	61
Lechéa	54	Littorélla	154
Lécythis	102	Lobélia, <i>cardinal flower</i>	145
Lédum, <i>marsh rosmary, or cistus</i>	88	Loecélia	111
Leéa	154	Loeflíngia	50
Leersía	173	Loliúm, <i>darnel</i>	53
Legnótis	100	Lonchítis, <i>rough spleenwort</i>	171
Lémna, <i>duck-meat</i>	152	Lonicéra, <i>honeysuckle</i>	66
Lémniscia	102	Loósa	102
Leóntice, <i>lion's leaf</i>	77	Loránthus, <i>leather-flower</i>	77
Leóntodon, <i>dandelion</i>	139	Lótus, <i>bird's foot trefoil</i>	132
Leonúrus, <i>lion's tail</i>	108	Louichéa	58
Lepídium, <i>dittander</i>	117	Ludwígia	58
Lépra	174	Lunária, <i>moonwort</i>	117
Leptóspermum	97	Lupínus, <i>lupine</i>	129
Lerchéa	119	Ly'chnis, <i>campion</i>	92
Leucójum, <i>greater snow-drop</i>	78	Ly'cium, <i>boxthorn</i>	64
Leyséra	142	Lycopérdon, <i>fuz, or puff-ball</i>	176
Líchen, <i>liverwort, &amp;c.</i>	174	Lycopódium, <i>wolf's foot moss</i>	172
Licuála, <i>tallipot tree</i>	179	Lycópsis, <i>small wild bugloss</i>	61
Lightfoótia	64	Ly'copus, <i>water horehound, wolf's foot</i>	47
Ligústicum, <i>lovage</i>	72		
Ligústrum, <i>privet</i>	46		

	Page		Page
Lygéum, <i>hooded matweed</i>	50	Meesía	172
Lysimáchia, <i>loosestrife</i>	62	Melaléuca	134
Ly'thrum, <i>willow herb</i>	94	Melampódium, <i>black-foot</i>	144
		Melampy'rum, <i>cow wheat</i>	111
M		Melánthium, <i>black flower</i>	81
Mába	160	Melástoma, <i>American</i>	
Macrocnéum	65	gooseberry	89
Macrolóbrum	49	Mélia, <i>bead tree</i>	89
Mahérnia	75	Meliánthus, <i>honey flower</i>	113
Malachodéndrum	123	Mélica, <i>melic, or rope grass</i>	52
Málachra	123	Melicócca	84
Málope, <i>base mallow</i>	123	Melicópe	84
Malpíghia, <i>Barbadoes</i>		Melicy'tus	154
<i>cherry</i>	91	Melíssa, <i>balm</i>	109
Málva, <i>mallow</i>	123	Melíttis, <i>base balm</i>	109
Malvavíscus	123	Melóchia	120
Mamméa, <i>mammee</i>	101	Melódinus	68
Mangífera, <i>mango tree</i>	67	Melóthria, <i>small creeping</i>	
Magnólia, <i>laurel-leaved</i>		<i>cucumber</i>	49
<i>tulip tree</i>	106	Memécylon	84
Manisúris	167	Menáis	64
Mannétia	56	Menispérmum, <i>moon-seed,</i>	
Manúlea	112	<i>Indian berry</i>	163
Maránta, <i>Indian arrow</i>		Méntha, <i>mint</i>	109
<i>root</i>	44	Mentzélia	102
Marcgrávia	100	Menyánthes, <i>boghane</i>	62
Marchántia	174	Mercuriális, <i>mercury</i>	163
Margaritára	162	Mesembryánthemum, <i>fig</i>	
Maríca	49	<i>marigold</i>	98
Marrúbium, <i>horehound</i>	108	Méspilus, <i>medlar</i>	98
Marsiléa	171	Messerschimídia	60
Marty'nia	112	Mésua, <i>Indian rose ches-</i>	
Massónia	79	<i>nut</i>	123
Matouréa	110	Metrosidéros	97
Matricária, <i>feverfuge</i>	142	Michélia, <i>champacca</i>	106
Matthíola	66	Michaúxia	83
Maurítia	179	Micrópus, <i>base cudweed</i>	143
Mebórea	54	Micrótea	70
Medéola, <i>climbing Afri-</i>		Mílium, <i>millet</i>	51
<i>can asparagus</i>	80	Milléria	143
Medicágo, <i>snail trefoil</i>	131	Millingtónia	113

	Page		Page
Mimósa, <i>sensitive plant</i> ; <i>acacia</i>	166	Murráya, <i>Chinese box</i>	89
Mímulus, <i>base foxglove</i>	112	Músa, <i>plantain tree</i>	165
Mimúsops	84	Músci, <i>mosses</i>	171
Minuártia	54	Mussæ'nda	66
Mirábilis, <i>marvel of Peru</i>	60	Mutísia	142
Mitchélla	56	Myágrum, <i>gold of pleasure</i>	117
Mitélla, <i>base American</i> <i>sanicle</i> ; <i>roucou</i>	91	Mygínda	59
Mnásium	76	Myopórum	111
Mniarum	45	Myosótis, <i>mouse-ear scor-</i> <i>pion grass</i>	61
Mœhríngia, <i>mountain</i> <i>chickweed</i>	85	Myosúrus, <i>mouse-tail</i>	75
Mníum	172	Myríca, <i>candle-berry myr-</i> <i>tle, gale, sweet willow</i>	161
Molína	121	Myriophyllum <i>water mil-</i> <i>foil</i>	155
Mollúgo, <i>African chick-</i> <i>weed</i>	54	Myrística, <i>nutmeg tree</i>	152
Moluccélla, <i>Molucca</i> <i>balm</i>	109	Myrmécia	56
Momórdica, <i>male balsam</i> <i>apple</i>	158	Myródia	123
Monárda, <i>Oswego tea</i>	47	Myrósma, <i>perfume-odour</i>	44
Monétia	57	Myróxylon, <i>perfume-wood</i>	88
Monniéria	128	My'r sine, <i>African box</i>	64
Monotrópa, <i>simplicity</i>	89	My'rtus, <i>myrtle</i>	97
Monsónia	133	Myrodéndrum	102
Móntia, <i>small water chick-</i> <i>weed, blinks</i>	54	Myrospérmum	89
Montínia	161	N	
Montíra	112	Næmáspora	176
Moræ'a	49	Nájas	159
Morína	48	Náma	70
Morínda	66	Nándina	77
Morisónia	123	Napæ'a	164
Mórus, <i>mulberry tree</i>	154	Narcíssus, <i>daffodil</i>	78
Moutouchía	129	Nárdus, <i>mat grass</i>	50
Múcor, <i>mould</i>	176	Nauclea	67
Muhlenbérgia	51	Néckera	172
Mulléra	130	Néctris	80
Munchháusia	134	Nepénthes, <i>bandura</i>	148
Muntíngia	102	Népeta, <i>nep, or catmint</i>	109
		Nephélium	154
		Nérium, <i>oleander, or rose</i> <i>bay</i>	63

	Page		Page
Nértera	59	O'rchis, <i>orchis</i>	148
Neuráda	92	Oribásia	62
Nicándra	90	Origanum, <i>wild marjoram</i>	109
Nicotiána, <i>tobacco</i>	62	Orixa	57
Nigélla, <i>fennel flower</i>	104	Ornithógalum, <i>star of</i>	
Nigrína	58	<i>Bethlehem</i>	79
Nípa	179	Ornithopus, <i>bird's foot</i>	132
Nissólia	130	Orobánche, <i>broom rape</i>	110
Nitrária	94	O'robus, <i>bitter vetch</i>	130
Nolána	61	Oróntium, <i>floating arum</i>	80
Nyctánthes, <i>Arabian jas-</i>		Ortégia	50
<i>mine</i>	46	Oryza, <i>rice</i>	80
Nymphæ'a, <i>water lily</i>	103	Osbéckia	84
Ny'ssa, <i>tupelo tree</i>	167	Osmíte	143
		Osmúnda, <i>osmund royal,</i>	
o		<i>or flowering fern</i>	170
Obolária	110	Osteospérnum, <i>hurd-seed-</i>	
O'chna	102	<i>ed chrysanthemum</i>	143
Ochróma	119	Osy'ris, <i>poet's cassia</i>	160
Ocotéa	134	Othéra	57
O'cymum, <i>basil</i>	109	Othónna, <i>African rag-</i>	
Oedéra	145	<i>wort</i>	143
Oenánthe, <i>water dropwort</i>	71	Oviéda	113
Oenothéra, <i>tree primrose</i>	84	O'xalis, <i>wood sorrel</i>	92
O'fax	50	Oxybáthus	49
O'lea, <i>olive</i>	46		
Oldenlándia	56	P	
Oly'ra	153	Pachíra	123
Omphaléa	153	Pædería	64
Onocléa	170	Pæderóta, <i>youth's delight</i>	47
Onónis, <i>rest harrow</i>	130	Pæónia, <i>pæony</i>	104
Onopórdon, <i>woolly, or</i>		Paláva	123
<i>cotton thistle</i>	139	Pallásia	95
Onósma, <i>ass-scent</i>	61	Pánax, <i>ginseng</i>	168
Operculária	55	Pancrátium, <i>sea daffodil</i>	78
Ophioglóssum, <i>adder's</i>		Pandánus, <i>Nicobar bread-</i>	
<i>tongue</i>	170	<i>fruit</i>	160
Ophiorhíza	62	Pánicum, <i>panic grass</i>	51
Ophióxylum, <i>snake-wood</i>	166	Papáver, <i>poppy</i>	101
Ophíra	84	Parietária, <i>pellitory</i>	167
O'phyr, <i>twy blade</i>	147	Páris, <i>true-love</i>	85

	Page		Page
Parivóá	131	Pharnacéum	73
Parkinsónia	88	Phárus	155
Parnássia, <i>grass of Parnassus</i>	74	Pháscum	173
Parthénium, <i>base fever-fuge</i>	154	Phaséolus, <i>kidney bean</i>	130
Páspalum,	51	Phellándrium	72
Passerína, <i>sparrow wort</i>	84	Phelypæ'a	160
Passiflóra, <i>passion flower</i>	149	Philadélphus, <i>mock orange</i>	97
Pastináca, <i>parsnep</i>	73	Philly'rea, <i>mock privet</i>	46
Patagónula	62	Phléum, <i>cat's-tail grass</i>	51
Pavétta	56	Phlómis, <i>Jerusalem sage</i>	109
Pavónia	123	Phlóx, <i>lychnidea</i>	62
Paullínia	85	Phœ'nix, <i>date tree</i>	178
Péctis	142	Phórmium, <i>New Zealand flax</i>	78
Pedálium	112	Phry'ma	109
Pediculáris, <i>lousewort</i>	112	Phyllánthus, <i>sea-side laurel</i>	153
Pegánum, <i>wild Syrian rue</i>	94	Phy'lica, <i>base alaternus</i>	68
Pelargónium, <i>stork's bill</i>	120	Phyll'achne	152
Peltária	117	Phy'llis, <i>base hare's ear</i>	71
Penæ'a	56	Phórmium	78
Pennántia	166	Phy'salis, <i>winter cherry</i>	64
Pentápedes	121	Phytéuma, <i>rampions</i>	65
Pénthorum	92	Phytolácca, <i>American nightshade, or pork-weed</i>	92
Péntsemon	112	Pícris, <i>ox-tongue</i>	139
Péplis, <i>water purslain</i>	80	Pilulária, <i>pepper grass, or pill moss</i>	171
Perdícium	141	Pimpinélla, <i>burnet saxifrage</i>	73
Pergulária	69	Pingúicula, <i>butter wort</i>	47
Perílla	109	Pínus, <i>pine tree</i>	157
Períploca, <i>Virginian silk</i>	69	Píper, <i>pepper</i>	48
Perótiis	52	Piripéa	111
Petalóma	89	Piscídia, <i>fish-bane, or dog-wood tree</i>	130
Petésia	56	Pisónia, <i>fingerigo</i>	168
Petivéria, <i>Guinea henweed</i>	81	Pistácia, <i>pistacia nut</i>	162
Petréa	112	Pístia, <i>water houseleek</i>	149
Petrocary'a	82	Písum, <i>pea</i>	130
Peucedánium, <i>hog's fennel</i>	71		
Pezíza, <i>cup mushroom</i>	176		
Pháca, <i>base milk vetch</i>	131		
Phálaris, <i>Canary grass</i>	51		
Phállus, <i>stinkhorns</i>	176		



	Page		Page
Plagiánthus	121	Portulacária	68
Plantágo, <i>plantain</i>	56	Potamogéton, <i>pond weed</i>	59
Plátanus, <i>plane tree</i>	156	Potentilla, <i>cinquefoil</i>	99
Platylóbiu, <i>flat pea</i>	130	Potériu, <i>garden burnet</i>	155
Plectrónia	68	Póthos	150
Plínia	97	Prásium, <i>shrubby hedge</i>	
Plocáma	66	<i>nettle</i>	109
Plukenétia	157	Prémna	110
Plumbágo, <i>lead wort</i>	60	Prenánthes, <i>wild lettuce</i>	139
Pluméria, <i>red jasmine</i>	63	Prímula, <i>primrose</i>	62
Póa, <i>meadow grass</i>	52	Prínos, <i>winter-berry</i>	77
Podophy'llu, <i>duck's foot</i>	103	Próckia	103
Pohlía	172	Proserpináca	54
Poinciána, <i>flower fence</i>	88	Prosópis	89
Polemóniu, <i>Greek vale-</i>		Protéa, <i>silver tree</i>	55
<i>rian</i>	62	Prunélla, <i>self-head</i>	109
Poliánthes, <i>tube rose</i>	79	Prúnus, <i>plum tree</i>	97
Póllia	79	Psídium, <i>guava</i>	97
Póllichia	44	Psorália, <i>wart wort</i>	131
Polycárpon, <i>much-fruit</i>	54	Psychótria, <i>ipecacuanha</i>	66
Polycnémum	50	Ptélea, <i>shrub trefoil</i>	57
Poly'gala, <i>milk wort</i>	128	Ptéris, <i>bracken, or brakes</i>	171
Poly'gonu, <i>knot grass</i>	85	Pterocárpus, <i>Brasil wood</i>	130
Poly'mnia	144	Pterónia	140
Polypódium, <i>fern, or po-</i>		Púccinia	176
<i>lypody</i>	171	Pulmonária, <i>lung wort</i>	61
Polyprémum, <i>Carolina</i>		Púnica, <i>pomegranate</i>	97
<i>flax</i>	56	Py'rola, <i>winter green</i>	89
Polytríchum, <i>golden maid-</i>		Py'rus, <i>pear and apple tree</i>	98
<i>en hair</i>	173		
Pómetia	154		
Pommeréulla	50	Q	
Ponæ'a	85	Quália	44
Pontedéria	78	Quararibéa	120
Pópulus, <i>poplar</i>	162	Qúassia	89
Porána	62	Qúercus, <i>oak</i>	155
Porélla	172	Quéria	54
Porónia	176	Quisquális	89
Portésia	120	Quivísia	120
Portlândia	65		
Portuláca, <i>purslain</i>	94	R	
		Radermáchia	152
		Rajánia	162

	Page		Page
Rándia, <i>American box-</i>		Rochefórtia	68
<i>thorn</i>	64	Roélla	65
Ranúnculus, <i>crowfoot</i>	106	Rohría	49
Ráphanus, <i>radish</i>	116	Rondelétia	63
Rauvólfia	64	Rorídula	66
Reaumúria	104	Rósa, <i>rose</i>	99
Reichélia	73	Rosmarínus, <i>rosemary</i>	47
Reñeálmia	44	Rótala	50
Reséda, <i>base rocket, &amp;c.</i>	95	Rottboéllia	51
Réstio	160	Royéna, <i>African bladder</i>	
Rétzia	63	<i>nut</i>	90
Rhacóma	57	Rúbia, <i>madder</i>	57
Rhámnus, <i>buckthorn</i>	67	Rúbus, <i>raspberry</i>	99
Rháphis	178	Rudbéckia, <i>dwarf sun-</i>	
Rhéedia	100	<i>flower</i>	143
Rhéum, <i>rhubarb</i>	86	Ruéllia, <i>American snap-</i>	
Rhéxia	84	<i>dragon</i>	112
Rhinánthus, <i>elephant's</i>		Ruizía	123
<i>head</i>	111	Rúmex, <i>dock</i>	81
Rhodióla, <i>rose-root</i>	162	Rúmphia	50
Rhodóra	88	Rúppia, <i>sea grass</i>	59
Rhizóphora, <i>kandel of</i>		Rúscus, <i>knee holly</i>	164
<i>the Indians, man-</i>		Russélia*	70
<i>grove, or mangles</i>	94	Rúta, <i>ruce</i>	89
Rhododéndron, <i>dwarf</i>		Ruyschía	67
<i>rose bay</i>	90		
Rhopála	55	s	
Rhús, <i>Sumach poison tree</i>	74	Sáccharum, <i>sugar cane</i>	51
Ríbes, <i>currant and goose-</i>		Sagína, <i>pearl-wort</i>	59
<i>berry</i>	68	Sagittária, <i>arrow head</i>	156
Ríccia, <i>marsh liverwort</i>	174	Salácia	148
Richárdia	77	Salicórnica, <i>salt-horns, or</i>	
Rícinus, <i>palma christi</i>	157	<i>jointed glasswort</i>	44
Ricótia	116	Sálix, <i>willow</i>	160
Ríttera	100	Sálmasia	74
Rivína	58	Salsóla, <i>glasswort</i>	70
Robínia, <i>false acacia</i>	132	Salvadóra	58

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\* *Russelia* and *vahlia* are described by Mr. Murray, in his *Systema Vegetabilium*, as different plants; but Mr. Dryander assures us they are in reality the same.

	Page		Page
Sálvia, <i>sage, clary</i>	47	Scírpus, <i>rush grass</i>	50
Sámara	57	Sciúrus	46
Sambúcus, <i>alder</i>	73	Scleránthus, <i>German knot</i>	
Sámolus, <i>round-leaved</i>		<i>grass</i>	90
<i>water pimpinel</i>	65	Scléria	153
Samy'da	90	Sclerocárpus	143
Sandóricum	121	Scólymus, <i>golden thistle</i>	138
Sanguinária, <i>pucoon</i>	103	Scopária	56
Sanguisórba, <i>greater wild</i>		Scopólia	149
<i>burnet</i>	56	Scorpiúrus, <i>caterpillars</i>	132
Sanícula, <i>sanicle</i>	71	Scorzonéra, <i>viper's grass</i>	139
Sántalum, <i>saunders</i>	58	Scrophulária, <i>fig-wort</i>	112
Santolína, <i>lavender cotton</i>	140	Scutellária, <i>skull-cap</i>	110
Sapíndus, <i>soap-berry</i>	85	Secále, <i>rye</i>	53
Sápium	152	Securidáca, <i>hatchet vetch</i>	128
Saponária, <i>soap-wort</i>	91	Sédum, <i>lesser houseleek;</i>	
Saráca	128	<i>orpine; or stone crop</i>	92
Saróthra, <i>base gentian</i>	74	Seguíeria	103
Sarracénia, <i>side-saddle</i>		Selágo	110
<i>flower</i>	102	Selinum, <i>milk parsley</i>	72
Saturéja, <i>savory</i>	109	Semecárpus, <i>ink-tree</i>	74
Saty'rium, <i>lizard flower</i>	148	Sempervívum, <i>houseleek</i>	95
Saurúrus, <i>lizard's tail</i>	82	Senécio, <i>groundsel</i>	142
Sauvagésia	66	Séptas	82
Saxífraga, <i>saxifrage</i>	91	Serápias, <i>helleborine</i>	148
Scabiósa, <i>scabious</i>	55	Serpícula	154
Scabríta	56	Seríola	138
Scævola	66	Seríphium	145
Scándix, <i>Venus's comb, or</i>		Serrátula, <i>saw-wort</i>	139
<i>shepherd's needle</i>	72	Sesámum, <i>oily grain</i>	112
Scheuchzéria, <i>lesser flow-</i>		Séseli, <i>hart-wort of Mar-</i>	
<i>ering rush</i>	81	<i>seilles</i>	72
Schínus, <i>Peruvian mas-</i>		Sesúvium	98
<i>tich</i>	163	Sháwia	145
Schmiedélia	85	Sheffiéldia	63
Schœ'nus, <i>rush grass</i>	50	Shefféra	75
Schrebéra	68	Sherárdia, <i>little field mad-</i>	
Schwáibia	111	<i>der</i>	57
Schwenkféldia	64	Sibbáldia	75
Schwénkia	47	Sibthórpiá, <i>base money-</i>	
Scílla, <i>sqill</i>	79	<i>wort</i>	112



	Page		Page
Sícycos, <i>single-seeded cucumber</i>	158	Spæránthus, <i>globe flower</i>	144
Sída, <i>Indian mallow</i>	123	Sphæ'ria	176
Siderítis, <i>iron-wort tree</i>	109	Sphágnum, <i>bog moss</i>	172
Siderodéndrum	57	Spigé'lia, <i>worm grass</i>	63
Sideróxy'lon, <i>iron wood</i>	64	Spilánthus	140
Sigesbéckia	142	Spinácia, <i>spinach</i>	162
Siléne, <i>catchfly</i>	91	Spínifex	167
Sílphium, <i>base chrysanthemum</i>	144	Spiræ'a	98
Sinápis, <i>mustard</i>	116	Spláchnum, <i>bottle moss</i>	173
Siphonánthus	57	Spóndias, <i>Brasilian plum</i>	92
Sírium	58	Stáchys, <i>base horehound</i>	109
Síson, <i>base stone parsley</i>	72	Stæhelína	140
Síum, <i>water parsnep</i>	72	Stapé'lia, <i>African swallow-wort, or cock's-comb fritillary</i>	69
Sisy'mbrium, <i>water cresses</i>	116	Staphyléa, <i>bladder nut</i>	74
Sisy'rinchium, <i>bermudiana</i>	148	Stáavia	70
Skímmia	57	Státice, <i>thrift</i>	74
Skínnera	84	Stellá'ria, <i>great chickweed</i>	91
Sloanéa, <i>apeiba of the Brasilians, sappodillo</i>	102	Stellé'ra, <i>German groundsel, or gromwel</i>	84
Smíflax, <i>rough bindweed</i>	162	Stemó'dia	112
Smithía	132	Stemónitis	176
Smy'rnium, <i>Alexanders</i>	72	Stœ'be, <i>base Æthiopian elichrysum</i>	144
Solá'ndra	123	Stephánium	63
Solánium, <i>nightshade</i>	64	Stercú'lia, <i>dung wood</i>	157
Soldané'lla, <i>soldanel</i>	63	Sterbéckia	102
Solidá'go, <i>golden rod</i>	142	Sté'ris	68
Sónchus, <i>sow thistle</i>	139	Stewártia	123
Sonnerátia	97	Stilá'go, <i>Chinese laurel</i>	148
Sophóra	88	Stílbe	168
Sórbus, <i>service tree</i>	98	Stillingia	157
Sowé'rbia	78	Stípa, <i>feather grass</i>	51
Spargánium, <i>bur reed</i>	153	Stratió'tes, <i>water aloe</i>	105
Sparmán'nia	101	Strelítzia	66
Spanánthe	71	Strigília	121
Spártina	50	Strúmpfia	145
Spártium, <i>broom</i>	130	Struthí'ola	58
Spathé'lia	74	Stylosánthes	132
Spergú'la, <i>spurry</i>	92	Stry'chnos	64
Spermacóce, <i>button-weed</i>	57		

	Page		Page
Styrax, storax tree	90	Thápsia, deadly carrot	73
Subulária, awl-wort	117	Théa, tea	102
Suriána	92	Thelígonum, dog's cab-	
Swértia, marsh gentian	69	bage, or mercury	156
Swieténia, mahogany	89	Theobróma, chocolate nut,	
Syéna	50	or cacao	133
Symphónia	119	Theophrásta	63
Sy'mphytum, comphry	61	Thésium, base fluellin	68
Sy'mplocos	134	Thláspi, shepherd's purse	117
Syrínga, lilac	46	Thouínia	48
		Thrínax	178
		Thryállis	89
T		Thúja, arbor vitæ	157
Tabernæmontána	63	Thunbérgia	113
Tácca	95	Thy'mbra, mountain hys-	
Tagétes, African mari-		sop	110
gold	142	Thy'mus, thyme	110
Taligália	110	Tiarélla, American sanicle	91
Tamaríndus, tamarind tree	50	Ticoréa	119
Támarix, tamarisk	74	Tília, lime, or linden tree	102
Támus, black bryony	162	Tillæ'a, small annual	
Tanacétum, tansey	141	houseleek	59
Tapúra	49	Tillándsia	76
Tarálea	130	Tímmia,	173
Tarconánthus, shrubby		Tínus	86
African flea-bane	140	Toluífera, balsam of tolu	
Targiónia	174	tree	88
Táxus, yew tree	164	Toméx	93
Téktona, Indian oak, or		Tonsélla	49
teak-wood	65	Tordylium, hart-wort	71
Teléphium, true orpine	74	Torénia	110
Terámnus	130	Tormentílla, tormentil	99
Terminália	166	Tortúla	173
Ternstróemia	100	Tournefórtia	64
Tetrácera	104	Tózzia	111
Tetragónia	98	Trachélium, true umbelli-	
Tetráphis	173	ferous throat-wort	65
Teúcrium, germander	109	Tradescántia, Virginian	
Tetráptervis	130	spider-wort	76
Thalía, Indian arrow-root	44	Trágia	153
Thælæphóra	176	Tragopógon, goat's beard	139
Thalíctrum, meadow rue	105		

	Page		Page
Trápa, <i>water caltrops</i>	58	Turnéra, <i>nettle-leaved cis-</i>	
Tremélla, <i>star-jelly</i>	175	<i>tus</i>	74
Tréwia	103	Turraéa	89
Triánthema, <i>horse purs-</i>		Turrítis, <i>tower mustard</i>	116
<i>lain</i>	90	Tussilágo, <i>colt's foot</i>	142
Tríbulus, <i>caltrops</i>	89	Ty'pha, <i>cat's tail, or reed</i>	
Trichília, <i>suntul</i>	89	<i>mace</i>	153
Trichománes, <i>Tunbridge</i>			
<i>maiden hair</i>	171	u	
Trichosánthes, <i>serpent</i>		U'lex, <i>furze, whins, gorse</i>	130
<i>cucumber</i>	158	U'lmus, <i>elm tree</i>	70
Trichostéma	110	U'lva	175
Trichóstomum	173	Uncária	63
Trídax, <i>trailing starwort</i>	142	Uníola, <i>sea-side oats of</i>	
Triéntális, <i>winter green</i>		<i>Carolina</i>	52
<i>with chickweed flow-</i>		Unóna	106
<i>ers</i>	82	U'nxia	142
Trifólium, <i>trefoil</i>	131	Uréna, <i>Indian mallow</i>	123
Triglóchin, <i>arrow-headed</i>		Urtíca, <i>nettle</i>	154
<i>grass</i>	81	Utriculária, <i>bladder-wort</i>	47
Trigonélla, <i>fenugreek</i>	132	Uvária, <i>grape-wort</i>	106
Trigónis	84	Uvulária	80
Triguéra	119		
Trílix	100	v	
Tríllium, <i>three-leaved</i>		Vaccínium, <i>cranberries</i>	83
<i>nightshade</i>	81	Vahlía*	70
Trilocápus	104	Valántia, <i>crosswort</i>	166
Triópteris	91	Valentína	84
Triósteum, <i>fever root</i>	66	Valeriána, <i>valerian</i>	50
Tripláris	54	Valléa	101
Trípsacum	153	Vallisnéria	160
Tríticum, <i>wheat</i>	53	Vandéllia	111
Triumfétta	94	Varrónia	64
Tróllius, <i>globe ranunculus</i>	105	Vatéria	102
Tróphis	161	Vática	94
Tropæ'olum, <i>nasturtion</i>	84	Valézia	70
Tulbágia	78	Vélla, <i>Spanish cress</i>	117
Túlipa, <i>tulip</i>	79	Verátrum, <i>white hellebore</i>	166

\* *Vahlia*—see *russelia*.

	Page		Page
Verbáscum, <i>mullein</i>	63	X	
Verbéna, <i>vervain</i>	48	Xánthium, <i>lesser burdock</i>	154
Verbesína, <i>naked-headed hemp agrimony</i>	142	Xeránthemum, <i>Austrian sneezewort</i>	141
Verónica, <i>speedwel</i>	47	Ximénia	84
Verrucária	174	Xiphídium	50
Vibúrnum, <i>pliant mealy tree</i>	73	Xylophy'lla	73
Vícia, <i>vetch, bean</i>	130	Xylópia	150
Vínca, <i>periwinkle</i>	63	Xylósmo	156
Víola, <i>violet</i>	145	Xy'ris	50
Virgília	167	Xy'stris	60
Virécta	65	Y	
Víscum, <i>mistletoe</i>	161	Yúcca, <i>Adam's needle</i>	80
Visnéa	95	Z	
Vítex, <i>agnus castus</i>	113	Zámia	179
Vítis, <i>vine</i>	67	Zannichéllia, <i>triple-headed pondweed</i>	152
Volkaméria	113	Zanónia	162
W		Zanthóxylum, <i>tooth-ache tree, or Hercules's club</i>	162
Wachendórfia	50	Zéa, <i>Indian corn</i>	153
Walthéria	119	Zínnia	142
Weigéla	60	Zizánia, <i>wild rice</i>	155
Webéra	173	Zizíphora, <i>Syrian field basil</i>	48
Wedélia	167	Zœgæ'a	143
Weinmánnia	85	Zostéra, <i>grass wrack</i>	150
Wéissia	173	Zygophy'llum, <i>bean caper</i>	89
Willíchia	50		
Wintéra	106		
Witsénia	50		
Wulfénia	47		
Wurmbéa	81		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----



# INDEX

OF SUCH

## TRIVIAL NAMES

AS WERE

### THE GENERA OF OLD AUTHORS.

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<b>A</b> belmóschus	<i>Musk-seed</i>	Hibiscus
A'bies	<i>Fir</i>	Pinus
Abrótanum	<i>Southern-wood</i>	Artemisia
Absínthium	<i>Wormwood</i>	Artemisia
A'bsus	<i>Four-leaved cassia</i>	Cassia
Abútilon	<i>Indian mallow</i>	Sida
Acánga		Bromelia
Acánthium	<i>Cotton thistle</i>	Onopordon
Acárna	<i>Blessed thistle</i>	Cnicus
Acetábulum	<i>Joint cupmoss</i>	Peziza
Acetósa	<i>Sorrel</i>	Rumex
Acetosélla	<i>Wood sorrel</i>	{ Rumex
Achilæ'a	<i>Milfoil, yarrow</i>	{ Oxalis
Achyrántha		Chrysanthemum
Acídoton	<i>Box-leaved adelia</i>	Illecebrum
Acinodéndron	<i>American gooseberry</i>	Adelia
A'cinos	<i>Wild, or stone basil</i>	Melastoma
Acicanthéra		Thymus
Acmélla		Rhexia
Adhadóta	<i>Malabar nut</i>	Spilanthus
Adíantum	<i>Black maiden hair</i>	Justicia
		Asplenium

Ægilops	<i>Prickly-cupped oak</i>	Quercus
Æginétia	<i>Broom rape</i>	Orobanche
Æthiôpis	<i>Æthiop</i>	Salvia
Agállocha	<i>Wood aloes</i>	Excoecaria
Agástachys		Carex
Agératum	<i>Sweet maudlin</i>	Achillea
Agéria		Pæderota
Agnus Castus	<i>Chaste tree</i>	Vitex
Agrimonóides	<i>Base agrimony</i>	Agrimonia
Ahóvai		Cerbera
Ajácis		Delphinium
Aizoon	<i>Yellow stone crop</i>	Sedum
Alatérnus	<i>False phyllirea</i>	Rhamnus
A'lcea	<i>Mallow hollyhock</i>	Malva
Alhági	<i>French honeysuckle</i>	Hedysarum
Alicástrum	<i>Bread-nut tree of Jamaica</i>	Brosimum
Alkekéngi	<i>Winter cherry</i>	Physalis
Alliária	<i>Sauce alone</i>	Erysimum
Ally'sson	<i>Madwort of Galen</i>	Marrubium
A'lnus	<i>Alder</i>	Betula
Alóides	<i>Water aloe, or water soldier</i>	Stratiotes
Alopecúrum	<i>Fox-tail grass</i>	Hypnum
Alsinástrum		Elatine
Altáica		Sibbaldia
Aly'pum	<i>Blue daisy</i>	Globularia
Amalágo	<i>Rough-leaved pepper</i>	Piper
Amaránthoides	<i>Amaranth</i>	Axyris
Amarélla	<i>Autumnal gentian</i>	Gentiana
Amelánchier		{ Mespilus
Amellóides		{ Pyrus
Améllus		Cineraria
A'mmi	<i>Bishop's weed</i>	{ Calea
Ammódytes		Aster
Amómum		Sison
Ampelóprasum		Astragalus
Amsónia		Sison
Anacámpseros	{ <i>Evergreen orpine</i>	Allium
	{ <i>Round-leaved purslain</i>	Tabernæmontana
Anagállis	<i>Pimpernel, water</i>	Sedum
Anáνας	<i>Pine apple</i>	Portulaca
		Veronica
		Bromelia

Anándria	<i>Colt's-foot</i>	Tussilago	
Anblátum		Lathræa	
Andráchne	<i>Oriental strawberry tree</i>	Arbutus	
Andrógynus		Ruscus	
Androsæ'mum	<i>Tutsan, or park-leaves</i>	Hypericum	
Androsáceus		Agaricus	
Angúina	<i>Serpent cucumber</i>	Trichosanthes	
Angúria	<i>Water melon</i>	Cucumis	
A'nil	<i>Indigo</i>	Indigofera	
Anísium	<i>Anise</i>	Pimpinella	
Anserína	<i>Goose-grass</i>	{ Potentilla	
		{ Antirrhinum	
Anteuphórbium		Cacalia	
Anthélmia	<i>Worm grass</i>	Spigelia	
A'nthora		Aconitum	
Anthriscus	<i>Purple hedge parsley</i>	{ Tordylium	
		{ Scandix	
Aparíne	{ <i>Clivers, or hairiff</i>	Galium	
	{ <i>Cross-wort</i>	Valantia	
A'phaca	<i>Yellow vetching</i>	Lathyrus	
Aph'tósus		Lichen	
A'pios	<i>Knobbed-rooted liquorice</i>	{ Euphorbia	
	<i>vetch</i>	{ Glycine	
		Myosotis	
A'pula		Ilex	
Aquifólium, or	} <i>Holly</i>		
Acuifólium*			
A'rbor trístis	<i>Sorrowful tree</i>	Nyctanthes	
Archangélica	<i>Archangel</i>	Angelica	
Arctostáphylos		Vaccinium	
Aréira		Schinus	
Arenária	<i>Sandwort</i>	Stellaria	
Argemóne	<i>Prickly poppy</i>	Papaver	
Argúsia		Messerschimidia	
A'ria	<i>Aria theophrasti</i>	Crategus	
Arisarum	<i>Friar's cowl</i>	Arum	
Aristélla		Slipa	
Armeniáca	<i>Apricot</i>	Prunus	
	} <i>Thrift, or sea pink</i>	Statice	
Arméria		} <i>Deptford pink</i>	Dianthus
		} <i>Lobel's catch-fly</i>	Silene

\* See Skinner's *Etimo. Ling. Anglicanae*.

Armorácia	<i>Horse radish</i>	Cochlearia
Arúncus		Spiræa
Asclépium		Thapsia
Ascolónicum	<i>Eschalots</i>	Allium
A'scyron	<i>St. Peter's or John's wort</i>	Hypericum
Assafoetida	<i>Assafetida</i>	Ferula
Asteriscus	<i>Base chrysanthemum</i>	Silphium
Atamáscó	<i>Atamasco lily</i>	Amaryllis
Athanásia		Othonna
Atríplicis		Chenopodium
Aublétia	<i>Cut-leaved rose vervain</i>	Verbena
Aurántium	<i>Orange</i>	Citrus
Aurícula	<i>Auricula</i>	{ Primula
		{ Peziza
Auriculária		Hedyotis
Avellána	<i>Hazel nut</i>	Corylus
Azadirácta	<i>Bead tree</i>	Melia
Azárolus	<i>Azarole</i>	Cratægus
Azédarach	<i>Bead tree</i>	Melia
B		
Badúcca		Capparis
Bæómyces		Lichen
Bæóthryon		Scirpus
Balánghas		Sterculia
Balsámiea	<i>Balsam of Canada</i>	Pinus
Balsámina	<i>Balsam</i>	{ Impatiens
		{ Momordica
Balsamíta	<i>Costmary</i>	{ Tanacetum
		{ Chrysanthemum
Bálsamum		Toluifera
Bámbos	<i>Bambu cane</i>	Arundo
Barba Jóvis	<i>Jupiter's beard</i>	Anthyllis
Barbárea	<i>Winter cress</i>	Erysimum
Bároméz	<i>Tartarian lamb</i>	Polypodium
Bart'ramia		Triumfetta
Basílicum		Ocymum
Bássii		Ambrosinia
Batátas	<i>Spanish potatoe</i>	Convolvulus
Beccabúnga	<i>Brooklime</i>	Veronica
Béhen	<i>White behen</i>	{ Cucubalus
		{ Silene
		{ Centaurea

Belladónna	<i>Deadly nightshade</i>	{ Atropa
		{ Amaryllis
Bellidiástrum	<i>Middle daisy</i>	{ Doronicum
		{ Osmites
Bénghas		Gluta
Benjamína		Ficus
Bénzoe	<i>Benjamin tree</i>	Croton
Bénzoin	<i>Benjamin tree</i>	{ Laurus
		{ Terminalia
Bergána		Erica
Bermudíanium		Sisyrinchium
Bernárdia	<i>Base ricinus</i>	Adelia
Bétle	<i>Betle</i>	Piper
Betónica		Justitia
Bétulinum		Ægopricon
Bétulus	<i>Hornbeam</i>	Carpinus
Bídens	<i>Tickseed sunflower</i>	Coreopsis
Bíhai	<i>Banana</i>	Heliconia
Bilímbi		Averrhoa
Bistórta	<i>Bistort, or snake-weed</i>	Polygonum
Blattária	<i>Moth mullein</i>	Verbascum
Blattarioídes		Hieracium
Bléchnum		Ruellia
Blítum	<i>Blite</i>	Amaranthus
Bóna Nox		{ Ipomoea
		{ Smilax
Bonaróta	<i>Rock germander</i>	Pæderota
Bónduc	<i>Nicker tree</i>	Guilandina
Bonduccélla		Guilandina
Bonus Henrícus	<i>Garden mercury</i>	Chenopodium
Borbónia	<i>Bay tree of Carolina</i>	Laurus
Bosvalléa		Verbesina
Botryápium		Pyrus
Bótrys	<i>Oak of Jerusalem</i>	{ Chenopodium
		{ Teucrium
Bovísta	<i>Fuz, or puff ball</i>	Lycoperdon
Bourréria		Ehretia
Bréynia		Capparis
Británnica		Rumex
Brizoídes		Poa
Bruníades		Protea
Bryántha		Andromeda

Bryópteris		Lycopodium
Búceras		Bucida
Bulbocástanum	<i>Pig, or earth nut</i>	Bunium
Bulbocódium		{ Ixia
		{ Narcissus
Búnius		{ Æthusa
		{ Stilago
Bursa Pastóris	<i>Shepherd's purse</i>	Thlaspi
c		
Caapéba		Cissampelos
Cacáo	<i>Chocolate nut</i>	Theobroma
Cájan	<i>Pigeon pea</i>	Cytisus
Caínito	<i>Star apple</i>	Chrysophyllum
Cákile		Bunias
Cálaba	<i>Calaba plum</i>	Calophyllum
Calabúra		Muntingia
Calamagnóstis		{ Agrostis
		{ Arundo
Calamíntha	<i>Calamint</i>	Melissa
Cálamus	<i>Sweet rush</i>	Acorus
Calceolária	<i>Slipper</i>	Viola
Calcéolus	<i>Ladies' slipper</i>	Cyripedium
Calcitrápa	<i>Star thistle</i>	Centaurea
Caléndula	<i>Marigold</i>	Arctotis
Callicórnica		Leysera
Callocócca		Cordia
Caly'cina		Festugo
Cámara	<i>American viburnum</i>	Lantana
Cámeu-clits—see	Quamoclitis	
Cámmarum	<i>Variegated monk's hood</i>	Aconitum
Campánula	<i>Bell-flower</i>	Canarina
Campechiánum	<i>Logwood</i>	Hæmatoxyllum
Campechiénse		Solanum
Cámphora	<i>Camphor tree</i>	Laurus
Cándel	<i>Candel of the Indians</i>	Rhizophora
Candelábrum		Ceropegia
Cannábina	<i>Base hemp</i>	{ Althæa
		{ Tragia
		{ Urtica
		{ Datisca
Cantábrica		Convolvulus

Cantaréllus		Agaricus
Capillus Veneris	<i>Maiden hair</i>	Adiantum
Caprifólium	<i>Honey-suckle</i>	Lonicera
Cáput Gállí	<i>Cock's head</i>	Hedysarum
Cáput Medúsæ	<i>Medusa's head</i>	{ Euphorbia
		{ Elymus
Caracálla		Phaseolus
Caragána		Robinia
Carámbola	<i>Sensitive tree</i>	Averrhoa
Carándas		Carissa
Cardamínes		Lepidium
Cardamómum	<i>Cardamum</i>	Amomum
Cardiáca	<i>Mother-wort</i>	Leonurus
Cardinális	{ <i>Cardinal flower, or water</i>	{ Lobelia
	{ <i>gladiole</i>	
Carduélis		Arctium
Carduncéllus		Carthamus
Cardúnculus	<i>Cardoon</i>	Cynara
Cárica		Ficus
Carolínium		Menispermum
Caróta	<i>Carrot</i>	Daucus
Carpática		Campanula
Carpíneus		Lichen
Cárui	<i>Caraway</i>	Carum
Caryophyllus	<i>Carnation</i>	Dianthus
Caroliniána		Verbena
Carpóbolus		Lycoperdon
Cascarilla	<i>Bark of elutheria</i>	Croton
Cássia	<i>Base cinnamon</i>	Laurus
Cassíne	<i>South-sea tea</i>	Ilex
Cassinóides		Viburnum
Castánea	<i>Chestnut</i>	Fagus
Catálpa		Bignonia
Catáppa		Terminalia
Catária	<i>Cat-mint, or nep</i>	Nepeta
Cátechu	<i>Terra japonica</i>	{ Mimosa
		{ Areca
Cédrus	<i>Cedar</i>	Pinus
Céiba	<i>Silk cotton-tree</i>	Bombax
Celósia		Iresine
Cémбра	<i>Cembro pine</i>	Pinus
Centauréum	<i>Centaury</i>	Centaurea

Centaúrium	<i>Lesser centaury</i>	Gentiana
Centauroídes		{ Gnicus
		{ Centaurea
Cépa	<i>Onion</i>	Allium
Cepæ'a		Sedum
Cérasus	<i>Cherry</i>	Prunus
Ceratoídes		Axyris
Ceratónia		Mimosa
Chærefólium	<i>Garden chervil</i>	Scandix
Cérris		Quercus
Cervária		Athamanta
Cerviána		Pharnaceum
Cervicária		Campanula
Cervínium		Lycoperdon
Céterach	<i>Spleen-wort</i>	Asplenium
Chamæbúxus*	<i>Low box</i>	Polygala
Chamæcístus		Rhododendron
Chamæcrista		Cassia
ChamæCyparíssus	<i>Lavender cotton</i>	Santolina
Chamæ'drys		{ Veronica
	<i>Germander</i>	{ Teucrium
Chamæjásme		Stellera
Chamæ'lea	<i>Widow wail</i>	Tragia
Chamæ Méspilus	<i>Dwarf medlar</i>	Mespilus
Chamæmílla	<i>Dwarf, or sea chamæmile</i>	Matricaria
Chamæ Móly		Allium
Chamæmórus	<i>Cloud-berry</i>	Rubus
Chamæpénse		Stæhelina
Chamæpithys	<i>Ground pine</i>	Teucrium
Chamæsy'ce		Euphorbia
Champáca		Michelia
Charácias		Euphorbia
Charántia		Momordica
Cháte	<i>Hairy cucumber</i>	Cucumis
Chéiri	<i>Wall flower</i>	Cheiranthus
Cheiránthus		Manulea
Chenópoda		Marchantia
Chína	<i>China root</i>	Smilax
Chinénsis		Valeriana
Chirónium		Laserpitium

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\* *Chamæ* is from the Greek, and means low, humble, or tending to the ground.



Chloróxylon		Laurus
Chordorrhíza		Carex
Chrysánthum		Rhododendron
Chrysógonum		Leontice
Chytracúlia		Myrtus
Cícer		Astragalus
Cícera	<i>Chickling vetch</i>	Lathyrus
Cichorácea		Centaurea
Cícila		Beta
Cinerária		Centaurea
Cinnamómum	<i>Cinnamon</i>	Laurus
Cistóides		Tribulus
Citrúllus	<i>Water melon, or citrul</i>	Cucurbita
Clandestína	<i>Great purple herb bane</i>	Lathræa
Cláva Hérculis		Zanthoxylum
Clavénneæ		Achillea
Claytónia		Osmunda
Clématis		Mutisia
Cly'menum	<i>Chickling vetch</i>	Lathyrus
Cneórum		{ Convolvulus
		{ Daphne
		Rhus
Cóbbe		Quercus
Coccífera	<i>Scarlet-grain, or kermes oak</i>	Menispermum
Cóculus	<i>India-berry</i>	Agrostemma
Cœ'li Rósa		Rubus
Cœ'cius	<i>Dewberry, bramble</i>	Arum
Colocásia	<i>Great Egyptian arum</i>	{ Cucumis
Colocy'nthis	{ <i>Coloquintida, or bitter</i>	{ Euonymus
	gourd	{ Thesium
Cólpoon		Stychnos
Colubrína		Corylus
Colúrna	<i>Byzantine nut</i>	Chrysocoma
Comaáurea	<i>Goldy locks</i>	Rhus
Comínia		Silene
Conóides		Delphinium
Consólida	<i>Wound-wort</i>	Dorslenia
Contrajérva	<i>Contrajerva</i>	Polygonum
Convólvulus		Ageratum
Conyzóides	<i>Base hemp agrimony</i>	Rhus
Copállinum	<i>Gun copal</i>	Cynosurus
Coracánu		

Corállinus	<i>Liver-wort</i>	Lichen
Corallodéndrum	<i>Coral tree</i>	Erythrina
Coralloídes	<i>Liver-wort</i>	Clavaria
Corallorhíza		Ophrys
Cordifólia		Cissus
Coriária		Rhus
Coríndum	<i>Heart-seed</i>	Cardiospermum
Córis		Hypericum
Corónaria	<i>Wild lichnis, or rose campion</i>	Agrostemma
Corónopus	{ <i>Buck's-horn plantain,</i> <i>swine's cress</i> }	Cochlearia
Cóta		Anthemis
Cótinus	<i>Venice sumach</i>	Rhus
Cotoneáster	<i>Dwarf medlar</i>	Mespilus
Cótula	<i>May weed</i>	Anthemis
Cotylédon		Saxifraga
Cóurbaril	<i>Locust tree</i>	Hymenæa
Crácca		Vicia
Crísta		Casalpina
Crísta Castrénsis	<i>Camp crest</i>	Hypnum
Crísta Galli	<i>Cock's comb</i>	{ Rhinanthus Erithrina Hedysarum
Crocáta	<i>Drop-wort hemlock</i>	Oenanthus
Crocátus		Lichen
Crocody'lium	<i>Centaury without stems</i>	Centaurea
Crossopétalum		Rhacoma
Cruciáta	<i>Cross-wort</i>	Valantia
Crupína		Centaurea
Crux Andreæ'		Ascyrum
Crus Córvi		Panicum
Crus Gállí		{ Panicum Cratægus
Cúbeba	<i>Cubebs</i>	Piper
Cuculária		Valantia
Cucullária	<i>Fumuterræ with naked stalk</i>	Fumaria
Cujéta	<i>Calabash tree</i>	Crescentia
Culílaban		Laurus
Cunónia	<i>Persian corn flag</i>	Antholyza
Cuphéa		Lythrum
Cúrcas	<i>Physic nut</i>	Jatropha
Curúru		Paullinia

Cy'anus	<i>Blue bottle</i>	Centaurea
Cycádis		Zamia
Cydónia	<i>Quince tree</i>	Pyrus
Cymbalária	<i>Ivy-leaved wall snapdragon</i>	Antirrhinum
Cymínium	<i>Cumin</i>	Cuminum
Cynápium	{ <i>Lesser hemlock, or fool's parsley</i> }	Æthusa
Cynaroídes		Protea
Cynocrámbe	<i>Dog's cabbage</i>	Theligonum
Cynophallóphora		Capparis
Cy'nops		Plantago
Cynósbati		Ribes
Cyparíssias		Euphorbia
Cytisoídes		Anthyllis

## D

Dabóecia		Andromeda
Dáctylon		Panicum
Daléa		{ Psoralea Eupatorium
Dalibárda		Rubus
Damascéna		Nigella
Damasónium	<i>Star-headed water plantain</i>	Alisma
Dandelíon		Tragopogon
Dens Cánis	<i>Dog's-tooth violet</i>	Erythronium
Dicéra		Elæocarpus
Dictámnus	<i>Dittany</i>	Origanum
Diervilla		Lonicera
Disérmis		Salvia
Dónax		Arundo
Dória	<i>Golden rod</i>	Senecio
Dorónicum		Senecio
Dortmánnia	<i>Water gladiole</i>	Lobelia
Dory'cnium		{ Convolvulus Lotus
Drába	<i>Shrub trefoil</i>	Cochlearia
Dráco		{ Dracæna Pterocarpos
Dracóntium		Arum
Dracúnculus	{ <i>Dragon-wort, or tarragon Dragons</i> }	Artemisia
Drakéna		Arum
		Dorstenia

Dryméia		Carex
Dryóptēris		Polypodium
Dudáim		Cucumis
Dulcamára	{ <i>Bitter, sweet, or woody</i> <i>nightshade</i> }	Solanum

## E

E'benum	<i>Ebony</i>	Diospyros
E'benus		Aspalathus
E'bulus	<i>Dwarf alder</i>	Sambucus
Ecastaphy'llum		Pterocarpus
Ecbólium		Justitia
Echínus		Statice
Echioídes	<i>Ox-tongue</i>	Picris
Eglantéria	<i>Eglantine</i>	Rosa
Elatérium	<i>Spurting cucumber</i>	Momordica
Elatíne	<i>Female speedwell</i>	{ Antirrhinum Campanula
Elégia		Restio
Elemífera	<i>Gum elemi</i>	Amyris
Eléngi		Mimusops
E'lephas	<i>Elephant's head</i>	Rhinanthus
Ellísia		Duranta
Elutéria		Clutia
E'mblica	<i>Sea-side laurel</i>	Phylanthus
E'mbolus		Mucor
E'merus	<i>Scorpion senna</i>	Coronilla
Eudívia	<i>Endive</i>	Cichoreum
Entáda		Mimosa
Ephémerum	<i>Virginia spider-wort</i>	Lysimachia
Epidéndrum		Lycoperdon
Epiglóttis		Astragalus
Epipáctis		Astrantia
Epipogíum		Satyrium
Epíthymum	<i>Dodder of thyme</i>	Cuscuta
Eragróstis		{ Poa Briza
Erinácea	<i>Spanish hedge-hog thorn</i>	Anthyllis
Erínus		{ Campanula Lobelia
Eriópila		Duroia
Erisíthales		Cnicus

Erúca	<i>Rocket</i>	Brassica
Erucágo	{ <i>Square-podded rocket of</i> <i>Montpelier</i> }	Bunias
Erucástrum		Brassica
Eruláceum		Laserpitium
Ervília	<i>Bitter vetch</i>	Ervum
Ery'siphe		Mucor
Erythrína	<i>Fish-bane</i>	Piscidia
E'sculus		Quercus
Esúla	<i>Great spurge</i>	Euphorbia
Euódia		Fagara
Eupatória	<i>Hemp agrimony</i>	Agrimonia
Eupatorioídes		Kuhnia
Exacoídes		Gentiana
F		
Fába	<i>Bean</i>	Vicia
Fabágo	<i>Bean caper</i>	Zygophyllum
Fabáriu		Cucubalus
Fagíneus		Lichen
Fagopy'rum	<i>Buck or beech wheat; brank</i>	Polygonum
Falcária		Sium
Falcáta	<i>Moon trefoil</i>	{ Adenantha Medicago
Falx		Melica
Fárfara	<i>Common colt's-foot</i>	Tussilago
Farsétia		Cheiranthus
Fávus		Boletus
Ferulágo		Ferula
Ficária	<i>Pile-wort</i>	Ranunculus
Ficoídes	<i>Base fig marigold</i>	Cacalia
Ficus l'ndica	<i>Indian fig</i>	Cactus
Filipéndula	<i>Drop-wort</i>	Spiræa
Fílix Mas	<i>Male fern</i>	Polypodium
Fílix Fœ'mina	<i>Female fern</i>	Polypodium
Fílum		Fucus
Fístula	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Cassia
Flámmula	{ <i>Flamula jovis</i> <i>Small spear-wort</i> }	Clematis
Flávium		Ranunculus
Flos Aëris		Allium
Flos A'quæ		Epidendrum
		Byssus

Flos Cucúli	{ Cuckoo flower, or ragged robin }	Lychnis
Fios-Jóvis		Agrostemma
Foenículum	Fennel	Anethum
Foenum Græcum	Fenugreek	Trigonella
Frángula	{ Black, or berry-bearing alder }	Rhamnus
Friséa		Thesium
Fumána		Cistus

## G

Galáctia		Mariana
Galánga	Galangal	{ Maranta Kaempferia }
Galáxia		Ixia
Gálbanum	Galbanum	Bubon
Gále	Gale, or sweet willow	Myrica
Galeóbdolon	Yellow archangel	Galeopsis
Genistoídes		Sophora
Gentianóides	Base gentian	Sarothra
Gerascánthus		Cordia
Gerbéa		Arnica
Géum	Kidney-wort	Saxifraga
Gingídium		Daucus
Githágo	Cockle, or popple	Agrostemma
Gláucium	Yellow-horned poppy	Chelidonium
Glaux		Astragalus
Gloriósa	Adam's needle	Yucca
Gmelíne		{ Cortusa Hieracium }
Gnémon		Gnetum
Gnídia		Passerina
Gnídium	Flax-leaved laurel	Daphne
Granátum	Pomegranate	Punica
Grandarúca		Justicia
Gránium Paradísi	Grains of Paradise	Amomum
Grossulária	Gooseberry	Ribes
Grossularioídes		Melastoma
Gryllus		Andropogon
Guazúma	Base cedar of Jamaica	Theobroma
Gúttá	Gamboge, or camboge	Cambogia

## H

Halicácaba		Erica
Halicácabum		Cardiospermum
Halimóides		Portulaca
Hálimus	<i>Shrubby sea orach</i>	Atriplex
Halléri		Arabis
Halodéndron		Robinia
Hármala	<i>Wild Syrian rue</i>	Peganum
Háspan		Cyperus
Hedy'pnois		Hyoseris
Heistéria		Polygala
Helénium	<i>Elecampane</i>	Inula
Heleonástes		Carex
Heliánthemum	{ <i>Little sun-flower, or</i> <i>dwarf cistus</i> }	Cistus
Hélix	{ <i>Common ivy</i> <i>Dwarf yellow, or rose</i> <i>willow</i> }	Hedera
Hemionítis	<i>Mule's fern</i>	Asplenium
Hepática	<i>Noble liver-wort</i>	Anemone
Hérba Vénti		Phlomis
Hieracioídes	<i>Base hawkweed</i>	Picris
Híppo-castanum	<i>Horse chestnut</i>	Æsculus
Híppo-márathum	<i>Horse fennel</i>	Seseli
Hírculus	<i>Urine-wort</i>	Saxifraga
Holoschóenus		Scirpus
Holóstea	<i>Stitch-wort</i>	Stelleria
Hormínium	{ <i>Purple-topped sage, or</i> <i>clary</i> }	Salvia
Hóspita		Kleinhovia
Hyacinthóides		Aletris
Hybánthus		Viola
Hydnóra		Aphyteia
Hydrópiper	{ <i>Water pepper, or arse-smart</i> <i>Water-wort</i> }	Polygonum
Hypericoídes	<i>St. Peter's wort</i>	Elatine
Hypnoídes	<i>Lady's cushion</i>	Ascyrum
Hypocístis	<i>Rape of Cistus</i>	Saxifraga
Hypoglóssum	<i>Tongue laurel</i>	Cytinus
Hypophyllocarpodéndrum		Ruscus
Hypophy'llum		Protea
Hypópithys		Ruscus
		Monotropa

Hypóxilon  
 Hyssópifólia  
 Hysteróphorus *Base feverfuge*

Hy'strix

Clavaria  
 Lythrum  
 Parthenium  
 { Aristida  
 Elymus  
 Barleria  
 Aspalathus

## I

Jabotápita  
 Jácea *Knap, or knob-weed*  
 Jacobæ'a *Rag-wort*  
 Jalápa { *True jalep*  
           *White jalep*  
 Jánipha  
 Jámbos *Jamboo apple*  
 Íberis  
 Icáco *Cocoa plum*  
 Ílex *Evergreen oak*  
 Ínga  
 Inophýllum  
 Insectórius  
 Íntsia  
 Íntybus *Wild cichory*  
 Jolíthus  
 Jonquílla *Jonquil*  
 Jonthláspi *Treacle mustard*  
 Ipecacuánhæ *Base ipecacuana*  
 Íria  
 Írio  
 Ischáemum *Cock's-foot grass*  
 Ísora *Screw tree*  
 Jujúba  
 Julácea  
 Juláceum  
 Juliána  
 Jungermánnia  
 Junipérinus  
 Í'va  
 Í'xina

Ochua  
 Centaurea  
 Senecio  
 Convolvulus  
 Mirabilis  
 Jatropha  
 Eugenia  
 Lepidium  
 Chrysobalanus  
 Quercus  
 Mimosa  
 Calophyllum  
 Rhamnus  
 Mimosa  
 Cichorium  
 Byssus  
 Narcissus  
 Clypeola  
 { Euphorbia  
 Viola  
 Cyperus  
 Sisymbrium  
 Andropogon  
 Helicteres  
 Rhamnus  
 Jungermannia  
 Hypnum  
 Satureja  
 Mniun  
 Lichen  
 Teucrium  
 Crameria



## K

Káki	
Káli	<i>glass-wort</i>
Kálmanum	
Kálmii	
Kánki	
Káratas	<i>Stemless wild pine</i>
Kléinia	<i>Foreign colt's-foot</i>
Kolpínia	

Diospyros
Salfola
Hypericum
{ Hieracium
Lobelia
Minusops
Bromelia
Cacalia
Lapsana

## L

Láblab	
Labrúsa	
Labúrnum	<i>Trefoil tree</i>
Laccíferum	
Lácryma Jóbi	<i>Job's tears</i>
Ládanum	
Lagópus	
Lántana	<i>Pliant mealy tree</i>
Lapathifólium	
Láppa	<i>Burdock</i>
Lappáceum	
Láppula	
Lárix	<i>Larch tree</i>
Láthyris	
Lathyroídes	
Lauréntia	
Lauréola	<i>Spurge laurel</i>
Láuro-Cérasus	<i>Cherry laurel</i>
Lavénia	
Lebbék	
Léns	<i>Lentils</i>
Lentágo	
Lentúscus	<i>Mastick, or lentisk</i>
Leonítis	
Leontopetalóides	
Leontopétalum	<i>Lion's leaf</i>
Leontopódium	

Dolichos
Vitis
Cytisus
Croton
Coix
Galeopsis
Plantago
Viburnum
Polygonum
Arctium
Nephelium
{ Myosotis
Triumfetta
Pinus
Euphorbia
{ Orobus
Vicia
Lobelia
Daphne
Prunus
Verbesina
Mimosa
Ervum
Rhus
Pistachia
Phlomis
Leontice
Leontice
Filago

Leonúrus		Phlomis
Lepidocarpodéndron		Protea
Leptáurea		Zoegea
Leptóstachys		Carex
Leucadéndron		Melaleuca
Leucánthemum	{ <i>Chrysanthemum with white rays, or ox- eye daisy</i> }	Chrysanthemum
Leucoglóchin		Carex
Leucóxylon	<i>Milk, or white wood</i>	{ Bignonia Vitex Protea Ligusticum
Levisánuş		Athamanta
Levísticum	<i>Lovage</i>	Cachrys
Libánotis		Cistus
Lichenoídes		Mucor
Lígtu		Alstroemeria
Linophyllum		Thesium
Liliágo		Anthericum
Liliástrum	<i>Savoy spider-wort</i>	Anthericum
Lilio-hyacínthus	<i>Lily hyacinth</i>	Scilla
Lúna		Cynosurus
Limónia		Campanula
Limónium	<i>Sea lavender</i>	Statice
Linária	<i>Toad flax</i>	Antirrhinum
Lingúa		{ Ranunculus Othonna Serapias Chironia Chrysocoma Lysimachia Ulva Cistus Scævola
Linoídes		Valeriana
Linósyris		Sisymbrium
Línium-Stellátum		Polypodium
Línza		Loranthus
Líppii		Hyssopus
Lobélia		
Locústa	{ <i>Corn sallad, or lamb's lettuce</i> }	
Loesélii		
Lonchítis		
Loniceroídes		
Lopánthus		

Lótus	{ <i>Wild jujube tree</i> <i>Lotus of Egypt</i> <i>Lotus, supposed of Homer,</i> <i>or Indian date plum</i> }	Rhamnus
		Nymphæa
		Diospyros
Lucídor		Antholyza
Lúffa		Momordica
Lunária		{ Rumex
		{ Osmunda
Lupináster		Trifolium
Lúpulus	<i>Hop</i>	Humulus
Lutéola	<i>Wild woad</i>	Reseda
Lychnídea	<i>Base lychnis</i>	Erinus
Lychnítis		{ Verbascum
		{ Phlomis
Ly'cia	<i>Olibanum</i>	Juniperus
Lycóctonum		Aconitum
Lycopérsicum	<i>Wolf's peach</i>	Solanum
Lygístum		Petesia
M		
Mahágoni	<i>Mahogany</i>	Swietenia
Maháleb		Prunus
Majorána	<i>Marjoram</i>	Origanum
Malabáthrica	<i>Indian leaf</i>	Melastoma
Malacodéndron		Stewartia
Malácoides	<i>Base mallow</i>	Malope
Malamíris		Piper
Malocócca		Grewia
Málus	<i>Apple</i>	Pyrus
Malvavíscus	<i>Berry-bearing hibiscus</i>	Hibiscus
Mancinélla	<i>Manchineel</i>	Hippomane
Mandrágora	<i>Mandrake</i>	Atropa
Mánghas		Cerbera
Mángle	<i>Mangrove, or mangle</i>	Rhizophora
Mangostána	<i>Mangostan</i>	Garcinia
Mangostánus		Amaranthus
Mánihot		{ Hibiscus
	<i>Cassava</i>	{ Jatropha
		Ricinus
Máppa		Acrostichum
Marántæ		Globba
Marántina		Clitoria
Mariána		

Mariánus	<i>Spotted milk thistle</i>	Carduus
Mariscus		Schoenus
Márnelos		Crataeva
Mártagon	<i>Martagon lily</i>	Lilium
Máru		Origanum
Marrubiástrum		Leonurus
Márum	<i>Common marum</i>	Teucrium
Mastíchina	<i>Mastich thyme</i>	Thymus
Matrélla		Agrostis
Matthioli	<i>Bear's-ear sanicle</i>	Cortusa
Máura		Antholiza
Maurocénia	<i>Hottentot cherry</i>	Cassine
Máx		Phaseolus
Máys	<i>Indian, or Turkey wheat</i>	Zea
Méadia	<i>American cowslip</i>	Dodecatheon
Média	<i>Mock privet</i>	Phillyria
Médium		Convolvulus
	<i>Canterbury bell</i>	Campanula
	<i>Weeping widow</i>	Fritillaria
Meleágris		Lythrum
Melánium		Sideroxyton
Melanóphleum		Trifolium
Mélot	<i>Melilot</i>	Besleria
Melittifólia		Cucumis
Mélo	<i>Melon</i>	Cactus
Melocactus	<i>Melon thistle</i>	Solanum
Melóngena	<i>Egg plant</i>	Cucurbita
Melópepo	<i>Buckler gourd</i>	Tragia
Mercuriális		Antholyza
Meriána		Antholyza
Merianélla	<i>Cape corn flag</i>	Datura
Métel		Rhus
Metópium		Æthusa
Méum	<i>Spignel</i>	Daphne
Mezéreum	<i>Mezereon</i>	Rhamnus
Micránthus		Grewia
Microcos		Scirpus
Micheliánus		Scirpus
Miliáceus	<i>Millet, or panic grass</i>	Panicum
		Gnaphalium
Milleflórum		Achillea
Millefólium	<i>Milfoil, or yarrow</i>	Helvella
Mitra		

Mitréola		Ophiorrhiza
Mnematéia		Ehrharta
Mokusín		Phallus
Monócera		Visnea
Moldávica	<i>Moldavian balm</i>	Dracocephalum
Mólle	<i>Peruvian mastich</i>	Schinus
Mollúgo		Galium
Móly	<i>Moly, with lily flowers</i>	Allium
Mómbin	<i>Brasilian plum</i>	Spondias
Monniéria		Gratiola
Monórchis		Ophrys
Morgsána		Zygophyllum
Moringa		Guilandina
Mório	<i>Salep</i>	Orchis
Móschata	<i>Nutmeg</i>	Myristica
Mórsus Ránæ	<i>Frog's bit</i>	Hydrocharis
Moschatéllina	{ <i>Tuberose moschatel, or</i>	Adoxa
	{ <i>hollow root</i>	
Moschéutos		Hibiscus
Mucéda		Mucor
Mullúgo		Pharnaceum
Múngo		Phaseolus
Múngos		Ophiorrhiza
Múrex		Pedaliium
Murucúja	<i>Passion flower</i>	Passiflora
Muscári	<i>Musk hyacinth</i>	Hyacinthus
Muscípula	{ <i>Fly-trap</i>	Dionæa
	{ <i>Catch-fly</i>	Silene
Mussénda		Gardenia
Mutellína		Phellandrium
Myrobálanus	{ <i>Myrobalans, or Jamaica</i>	Spondias
	{ <i>hog plum</i>	
Myrsinítes		Euphorbia
Myrtíllus	<i>Bilberry</i>	Vaccinium
My'stax		Hugonia
Myúrus		Manisuris
My'xa		Cordia
N		
Nápeca		Rhamnus
Napéllus	<i>Monk's hood</i>	Aconitum
Nápus	<i>Navew</i>	Brassica

Nárdus	<i>Nard, or spikenard</i>	Andropogon
Nastúrtium	<i>Cress</i>	Sysymbrium
Nátrix		Ononis
Negúndo		{ Vitex
		{ Acer
Nelúmbo	<i>Indian water lily</i>	Nymphæa
Nemolápathum		Rumex
Népeta	<i>Wild cat mint</i>	Melissa
Nepetélla		Nepeta
Nídus A'vis	<i>Bird's nest</i>	Ophrys
Nigellástum	<i>Fennel flower of Crete</i>	Garidella
Nigrína		Gerardia
Nil	<i>Blue bind-weed</i>	Convolvulus
Nínsi		Sium
Nirurí		Phylanthus
Nissólia	<i>Crimson grass vetch</i>	Lathyrus
Nissoliána		Vicia
Nissoliánum		Teucrium
Nóbla	<i>Base shrubby hare's-ear</i>	Phyllis
Noli tángere	{ <i>Touch not, or yellow bal-</i>	{ Impatiens
	<i>samine</i>	
Nóstoc		Tremella
Núga		Guilandina
Nummulária	<i>Money-wort</i>	Lysimachia
Nummulárius		Evolutus
Nux Vómica		Strychnos
Nycteléa		Ellisia
Nymphóides	{ <i>Lesser water lily, with</i>	{ Menyanthes
	<i>fringed flowers</i>	
o		
O'chrus	<i>Winged pea</i>	Pisum
O'culus Cati	<i>Cat's eye</i>	Gnaphalium
O'culus Christi	<i>Christ's eye</i>	Inula
Ocymoídes		Saponaria
Odontites	<i>Red meadow eye-bright</i>	Euphrasia
Oenóplia		Rhamnus
Oenothérxæ		Geranium
Oleánder	<i>Rose bay</i>	Nerium
Oleoídes		{ Rhamnus
	<i>Spurge olive</i>	{ Daphne
Ollária		Lecythis

Olusátrum	<i>Alexander</i>	Smyrniun
Olympicum		Hypericum
Omphalodes	<i>Spring navel-wort</i>	Cynoglossum
Onobry'chis	{ <i>Saintfoin</i>	Hedysarum
	{ <i>Vetching</i>	Astragalus
Onítes		Origanum
Ophioglossóides		Clavaria
Opobálsamum		Amyris
Opóponax		Pastinaca
O'pulus	<i>Marsh elder</i>	Viburnum
Opúntia	<i>Indian fig</i>	Cactus
Orchioídes		Hyacinthus
Orellána	<i>Anotta, or arnotta</i>	Bixa
Oreoselínium	<i>Mountain parsley</i>	Athamantha
Orientále		Sicymbrium
O'rnus	<i>Ash</i>	Fraxinus
Oróntium		Antirrhinum
O'rvala		Lamium
Osbéckii		Verbascum
Ostrúthium	<i>Master-wort</i>	Imperatoria
O'strya	<i>Hop horn-beam</i>	Carpinus
Otítes		{ Cucubalus
		{ Polypodium
Oxycédrus	<i>Greater Spanish juniper</i>	Juniperus
Oxycóccos	<i>Cranberry</i>	Vaccinium

## P

Padaliánches		Doronicum
Páduš	<i>Bird cherry</i>	Prunus
Paliúrus	<i>Christ's thorn</i>	Rhamnus
Pánaces		Heracleum
Papáya	<i>Papaw tree</i>	Carica
Papy'rus	<i>Egyptian paper</i>	Cyperus
Parálias		Euphorbia
Paréira		Cissampelos
Paréllus		Lichen
Parony'chia	<i>Mountain knot grass</i>	Illecebrum
Párra		Sisymbrium
Parsónsia		Lythrum
Parthénium	<i>Feverfuge</i>	Matricaria
Paschális		Lichen
Passerína	<i>Tragus's sparrow-wort</i>	Stellera

Passerino		Erica
Patiéntia	<i>Monk's rhubarb</i>	Rumex
Pávia	<i>Scarlet horse chestnut</i>	Æsculus
Pécten	{ <i>Venus's comb, or shep- herd's needle</i> }	Scandix
Pedy'pnois		Hyoseris
Pelecínus	{ <i>Clusius's foreign hatchet vetch</i> }	Biserula
Pémphis		Lythrum
Penæ'a	<i>Tree milk-wort</i>	Polygala
Pentacárpos		Hibiscus
Pentagónia		Campanula
Pentstémon		Chelone
Péplis		Euphorbia
Péplus		Euphorbia
Pépo	<i>Pumpion</i>	Cucurbita
Péragua		Cassine
Peréskia	<i>Blad apple</i>	Cactus
Pericly'menum	<i>Trumpet honeysuckle</i>	Lonicera
Pésea	<i>Avocado pear</i>	Laurus
Pérsica	<i>Peach</i>	Amygdalus
Persicária	<i>Persicaria</i>	Polygonum
Persónata		Arctium
Pes Cápræ		{ Convolvulus
		{ Oxalis
Pes Tígridis	<i>Tiger's-foot</i>	Ipomoea
Petasítes	<i>Pestilent wort</i>	Tussilago
Petroselínium	<i>Parsley</i>	Apium
Phænopy'rum		Mespilus
Phæ'um		Geranium
Phegópteris		Polypodium
Phéllos		Quercus
Phelypæ'a		Lathræa
Phlegmária		Lycopodium
Phlómidis		Clerodendrum
Phu	<i>Garden valerian</i>	Valeriana
Phyllánthus		Cactus
Physódes		Erica
Phytéuma		{ Reseda
	<i>Crested rampions</i>	{ Lobelia
Pícæ		Polypodium
Píceæ		Pinus



Picroídes		Scorzonera
Pilosélla	<i>Creeping mouse-ear</i>	Hieracium
Piménta	<i>All-spice</i>	Myrtus
Pimpinelloídes		Seseli
Pínea		{ Euphorbia
		{ Pinus
Pinéti		Helvella
Pínguín	<i>Wild ananas</i>	Bromelia
Piperélla		Thymus
Piperíta		{ Fagara
	<i>Pepper-mint</i>	{ Mentha
Pistolóchia	<i>Spanish birthwort</i>	Aristolochia
Pitajáya	<i>Pitajaya of California</i>	Cactus
Pithyúsa		Euphorbia
Plantagíneum		Doronicum
Plantáginis		Manulea
Plantágo		Alisma
Platonoídes		Acer
Polygonóides		Calligonum
Pneumonánthe		Gentiana
Podagrária		Ægopodium
Pólium	<i>Mountain poley</i>	Teucrium
Polifólia	{ <i>Marsh cistus; or wild</i>	{ Andromeda
	<i>rosemary</i>	
Polluéria		Pyrus
Polygónatum	<i>Solomon's seal</i>	Convallaria
Polytrichoídes		Mnium
Porophyllum		Cacalia
Pompónium		Lilium
Pontána		Hypochæris
Pórrum	<i>Leek</i>	Allium
Pórtula	<i>Water purslain</i>	Peplis
Portulacária		Claytonia
Portulacástrum	<i>Horse purslain</i>	Sesuvium
Portulacoídes		Atriplex
Posopósa		Carica
Potatórum		Strychnos
Prínus		Quercus
Prionítis		Barleria
Prótium		Amyris
Pséudo-Acásia	<i>False acacia</i>	Robinia
Pséudo-Acmélla		Spilanthus

Pséudo-Acórus	<i>Yellow water flag</i>	Iris
Pséudo-Cápsicum	<i>Amomum plinii</i>	Solanum
Pséudo-Chína	<i>False China root</i>	{ Senecio
		{ Smilax
Pséudo-Cypérus		Carex
Pséudo-Cy'tisus		Vella
Pséudo-Dictámnus	<i>Base dittany</i>	Marrubium
Pséudo-Narcíssus	<i>Daffodil</i>	Narcissus
Pséudo-Pithys		Teucrium
Pséudo-Plátanus	{ <i>Greater maple, or</i>	{ Acer
	{ <i>English sycamore</i>	
Pséudo-Psídium		Eugenia
Psycódes		Orchis
Psy'llium	<i>Flea-wort</i>	Plantago
Psyllóphora		Carex
Ptármica	<i>Sneeze-wort</i>	Achillea
Pteránthus		Camphorosma
Pterocéphala	<i>Scabious</i>	Scabiosa
Pteróta		Fagara
Pulégium	<i>Pennyroyal</i>	Mentha
Pulicária	<i>Marsh flea-bane</i>	Inula
Pulsatílla	<i>Pasque flower</i>	Anemone
Pumílea		Turnera
Pyracántha	<i>Pyracantha</i>	Mespilus
Py'rethrum	<i>Pellitory of Spain</i>	Anthemis
Q		
Quámoclit	<i>Indian Pink</i>	Ipomoea
Quércinus	<i>Oak agaric</i>	Agaricus
R		
Rádiola	{ <i>All seed, or least rup-</i>	{ Linum
	{ <i>ture wort</i>	
Rangiferínus	<i>Reindeer liver-wort</i>	Lichen
Rápa	<i>Turnep</i>	Brassica
Raphanístrum	{ <i>White flowered charlock,</i>	{ Raphanus
	{ <i>with jointed pods</i>	
Rapuncoloídes		Campanula
Rapúnculus	<i>Rampions</i>	Campanula
Rhabárbarum	<i>Rhubarb</i>	Rheum
Rhagadioloídes		Hyoseris
Rhagadiólus		Lapsana

Rhamnoïdes	<i>Sea buckthorn</i>	Hippophæ
Rhapóntica	<i>Centaury</i>	Centaura
Rhapónticum	<i>Rapontic</i>	Rheum
Rhóeás	<i>Red field poppy</i>	Papaver
Ríbes		Rheum
Ricinélla		Adelia
Rícino-carpos	<i>Base ricinus</i>	Croton
Rindéra		Cynoglossum
Rinocerótis		Stoebe
Rítro		Echinops
Róbur	<i>Oak</i>	Quercus
Roccélla	<i>Orchal</i>	Lichen
Rosa Sinénsis	<i>China rose</i>	Hibiscus
Rósea	<i>Rose root</i>	Rhodiola
Rótang		Calamus
Rothinánnia		Gardenia
Royéni		{ Codon
		{ Cactus
		Morinda
Róyoc		Asplenium
Rúta Murária	<i>Wall rue</i>	Dracocephalum
Ruyschiána		

## S

Sabdaríffa		Hibiscus
Sabína	<i>Sabine</i>	Juniperus
Salicária	{ <i>Willow-herb, or purple</i>	{ Lythrum
	<i>loosestrife</i>	
Salsílla		Alstroemeria
Sálsula		Phaca
Sámbac	<i>Arabian jasmine</i>	Nyctanthes
Sambúcina		Aquilicia
Sanguisórba		Poterium
Santólinus		Pterocarpus
Santólina		Achillea
Santónica	<i>French wormwood</i>	Artemisia
Saponária		{ Gentiana
	<i>Soap apple</i>	{ Sapindus
	<i>Sapota</i>	Achras
Sápota		Cæsalpina
Sappáu		Penæa
Sarcocólla		Rhamnus
Sarcocómphalus		Smilax
Sarsaparílla	<i>Sarsaparilla</i>	

Sássafras	<i>Sassafras tree</i>	Laurus
Saxífraga		{ Pimpinella
		{ Gypsophyla
		{ Silene
Saxífragus		Cucubalus
Scabiósa	<i>Scabious</i>	Centaurea
Scammónia	<i>Scammony</i>	Convolvulus
Scarióla		Lactuca
Scéptrum		Digitalis
Scéptrum Caroliánum		Pedicularis
Scéptrum Gustaviánum		Protea
Scherardiána		Malva
Schinoídes		Schrebera
Schobéri		Nitraria
Schoenánthus	<i>Camel's hay, or sweet rush</i>	Andropogon
Schoenoídes		Phleum
Schoenóprasum	<i>Cives, or chives</i>	Allium
Scilláris		Ixia
Sciuroídes		Hypnum
Sclaréa	<i>Clary</i>	Salvia
Scolopéndrium	<i>Hart's tongue</i>	Asplenium
Scólymus	<i>Artichoke</i>	Cynara
Scopária	{ <i>Summer cypress, or bel- videre</i>	{ Chenopodium
		{ Melaleuca
Scopólia		Hyoscyamus
Scordioídes		Sideritis
Scordíum	<i>Scordium</i>	Teucrium
Scordótis		Nepeta
Scorodónia	<i>Wood sage</i>	{ Teucrium
		{ Scrophularia
Scorodóprasum	{ <i>Great round-headed Turkey garlic, or rocambole</i>	{ Allium
Scórpíus		Spartium
Scúrrula		Lóranthus
Sebesténa	<i>Assyrian plum</i>	Cordia
Secálinus		Bromus
Secamóne		Pepiplota
Securidáca	<i>Hatchet vetch</i>	Coronilla
Sedóides		{ Saxifraga
		{ Penthorum

Selágo	<i>Upright fir moss</i>	Lycopodium
Sénega		Polygala
Sénegal		Mimosa
Sénna	<i>Senna of the shops</i>	Cassia
Seriána		Paulínia
Séridis		Centaurea
Serpentária	<i>Virginia snake root</i>	Aristolochia
Serpyllum	<i>Mother of thyme</i>	Thymus
Serrária		Protea
Sesamoídes		Reseda
Sésban		Æschynomene
Sicyoídes	<i>Single-seeded cucumber</i>	Cissus
Siláus		Peucedanum
Siler	<i>Mountain laser-wort</i>	Laserpitium
Síliqua	{ <i>Carob tree, or St. John's</i> <i>bread</i> }	Ceratonia
Siliquástrum	<i>Judas tree</i>	Cersis
Simarúba		Quassia
Siríboa		Piper
Sísarum	<i>Skirret</i>	Sium
Sisyínchium	<i>Double-bulbed iris</i>	Iris
Smilácina		Cissampelos
Sóda	<i>Soda</i>	Salsola
Sója	{ <i>Soy, or kidney-bean of</i> <i>India</i> }	Dolichos
Solanácea		Atropa
Solándra		Hydrocotyle
Soldanélla	<i>Sea cole-wort; soldanella</i>	Convolvulus
Sophéra		Cassia
Sóphia	<i>Flix-weed</i>	Si-ymbrium
Sórghum	<i>Greater, or Indian millet</i>	Holcus
Spadícea		Festuca
Sparganóphora		Ethulia
Spéculum	<i>Venus's looking-glass</i>	Campanula
Spélta		Triticum
Sphondylium	<i>Cow parsnep</i>	Heracleum
Spíca	<i>Spike, or lavender</i>	Lavandula
Spícant		Osmunda
Spina Christi	<i>Christ's thorn</i>	Rhamnus
Squamária		Lathræa
Stáchydis		Psoralea
Stæ'chas	<i>French lavender</i>	Gnaphalium

Stæhelína		Xeranthemum
Staphiságria	<i>Stavesacre</i>	Delphinium
Stélis		Loranthus
Stoébe		Centaurea
Stoéchas	{ <i>Cassidone, or French lavender</i> }	Lavandula
Stramónium	<i>Thorn apple</i>	Datura
Stratiótes	<i>Water milfoil</i>	Pistia
Stróbus	<i>Weymouth pine</i>	Pinus
Struthióptëris		Osmunda
Strúthium		Gypsophila
Styracíflua		Liquidamber
Styracífólium		Hedysarum
Súber	<i>Cork tree</i>	Quercus
Succéisa	<i>Devil's bit</i>	Scabiosa
Supranúlium		Spartium
Sycomórus	<i>Egyptian sycomore</i>	Ficus
Symphoricárpus	<i>Shrubby St. Peter's wort</i>	Lonicera

## T

Tabácum	<i>Tobacco</i>	Nicotiana
Tabuláre		Satyrium
Tæ'da		Pinus
Tágera		Cassia
Tagétes		Othonna
Tamarísci		Jungermannia
Tanárius		Ricinus
Tápia	<i>Garlic pear</i>	Cratæva
Taráxací		Hieracium
Taráxacum	<i>Dandelion</i>	Leontodon
Tartonráira	<i>Tarton raire</i>	Daphne
Tátula		Datura
Tazétta	<i>Polianthus narcissus</i>	Narcissus
Telephióides	<i>Base orpine</i>	Andrachne
Téléphium	<i>Orpine</i>	Sedum
Tenagéia		Juncus
Téndo		Fucus
Terebínthus	<i>Turpentine tree</i>	Pistacia
Ternatéa		Clitoria
Tetragonothéca		Polymnia
Tétrahit	<i>Base hemp</i>	Galeopsis
Tétralix		Erica

Téucrium		Veronica
Thalictroïdes		Anemone
Thápsi		Digitalis
Thapsoïdes		Verbascum
Thápsus	<i>White Mullein</i>	Verbascum
Théezans		Rhamnus
Thelypteris		Polypodium
Thevétia		Cerbera
Thomæ'a		Nardus
Thóra	<i>Kidney-leaved crowfoot</i>	Ranunculus
Thumbérgia		Gardenia
Thýmbra	{ <i>Savory, with verticil- late flowers</i> }	Satureja
Thymeléa	<i>Spurge flax</i>	Daphne
Thymifólia		Lythrum
Thyoïdes		Cupressus
Tíglium		Croton
Tínus	<i>Laurestinus</i>	Viburnum
Tirucálli		Euphorbia
Tithymaloïdes	<i>Base spurge</i>	Euphorbia
Tóra		Cassia
Tótta		Protea
Tournefórtii	<i>Amber tree</i>	Gundelia
Toxicodéndron	<i>Poison tree</i>	Rhus
Trachélium	<i>Throat-wort</i>	Campanula
Tragacántha	<i>Goat's thorn</i>	Astragalus
Tragódes		Fagara
Tragoríganum		Thymus
Trágus		Salsola
Trichómanes ramosum	<i>Maiden hair</i>	Asplenium
Trichomanoïdes		Asplenium
Triónum	<i>Kelmia, or Venice mallow</i>	Hibiscus
Tripólium		Aster
Tripteris		Valeriana
Tríxago		Rhinanthus
Troglodytárum		Musa
Tsiámpaca		Michelia
Túber	<i>Truffles</i>	Lycoperdon
Tuberária		Cistus
Tuberósa		Polianthes
Túna	<i>Indian fig, or prickly pear</i>	Cactus
Túpa		Lobelia

Túrbit		Sesseli
Turpéthum	<i>Turbith</i>	Convolvulus
Turríta		Arabis
Typhalæ'a		Urena
Typhinum		Rhus

## U

Ulmária	<i>Meadow sweet</i>	Spiræa
Una Críspa		Ribes
U'nedo	<i>Spanish red-worts</i>	Arbutus
U'nguis Cati	<i>Cat's claw</i>	Mimosa
Uragóga		Myginda
Urinária		Phylanthus
Urtícæ		Begonia
U'snea	<i>Tree moss</i>	Lichen
Uva U'rsi	{ <i>Spanish red-worts, or</i> <i>bear berries</i> }	Arbutus
Uvária	<i>Iris uvaria</i>	Aletris
Uvedália		Polymnia
Uvífera		Coccoloba

## V

Vaccária		Saponaria
Valentina		{ Coronilla Anthemis Anacyclus }
Valerándi	{ <i>Round-leaved water</i> <i>pimpinell</i> }	Samolus
Vanílla	<i>Vanilla</i>	Epidendrum
Vascária		Saponaria
Verbenáca		Salvia
Verbesína		Cotula
Vérnix	<i>Poison, or varnish tree</i>	Rhus
Verútum		Centaurea
Vesicária	{ <i>Mad-wort, with blad-</i> <i>dery pods</i> <i>Heart seed</i> }	Alyssum
Victoriális		Brassica
Vincetóxicum		Allium
		Asclepias
Viórna	{ <i>Leathery flowered vir-</i> <i>gin's bower</i> }	Clematis
Virgáurea	<i>Golden rod</i>	Solidago



Virgínicum		Lepedium
Viscária		Lychnis
Visnága	<i>Visnaga, or tooth pick</i>	Daucus
Vitalba	<i>Traveller's joy</i>	Clematis
Vitaliána		Aretia
Viticélla	<i>Virgin's bower</i>	Clematis
Vitis Idáea	<i>Whortle berry</i>	Vaccinium
Vulnerária	{ <i>Kidney vetch, or lady's</i>	} Anthyllis
	<i>finger</i>	
Vulpína		Vitis
Vulvária	<i>Wild stinking orach</i>	Chenopodium
w		
Wedélia		Polymnia
x		
Xíphium	<i>Bulbous iris</i>	Iris
Xylósteum	<i>Fly honeysuckle</i>	Lonicera
y		
Yervamáora	<i>Golden rod tree</i>	Bosea
z		
Zacíntha	{ <i>Wart cichory, or nipple-</i>	} Lapsana
	<i>wort</i>	
Zanónia		Commelina
Zeocr'ithon		Hordeum
Zerúmbet	<i>Wild ginger</i>	Amomum
Zeugítes		Apluda
Zeylánica		Nama
Zibethínus		Durio
Zíngiber	<i>Ginger</i>	Amomum
Zizy'phus	<i>Jujube tree</i>	Rhamnus
Zuzy'gium		Myrtus
Zy'gis	<i>Spanish thyme</i>	Thymus



# INDEX

OF THE

## BRITISH NAMES.

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ABELE (the Dutch name)	<i>Populus alba</i>
Abelmosk ; or musk seed	<i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i>
Acacia, true ; or Egyptian thorn	<i>Mimosu nilotica</i>
Acacia, false ; or locust tree	<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>
Acacia, German	<i>Prunus</i>
Acacia, three-thorned ; or honey locust	} <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Acajou ; or cashew nut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Acanthus, Corinthian ; or brank ursine	} <i>Acanthus spinosus</i>
Acmella	<i>Spilanthus acmella</i>
Aconite	<i>Aconitum</i>
Aconite, Winter	<i>Helleborus hyemalis</i>
Acrostic ; or fork fern	<i>Acrostichum septentrionale</i>
Adam's needle	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Adder's wort ; or bistort	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>
Adder's, or serpent's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>
Adonis, common	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>
Agaric	<i>Agaricus</i>
Agaric of the oak	<i>Agaricus quercinus</i>
Agaric (Pharmaco. Edinb.)	<i>Boletus igniarius</i>
Agnus castus ; or chaste tree	<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>
Agnus castus ; oil tree ; or palma Christi	} <i>Ricinus communis</i>

Agrimony, common	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>
Agrimony, hemp	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Agrimony, base hemp	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Agrimony, naked-headed hemp	<i>Verbesina</i>
Agrimony, water hemp	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>
Ague tree; or sassafras	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Aikraw	<i>Lichen</i>
Alaternus	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
Alaternus, base	<i>Phytica ericoides</i>
Alder	<i>Betula alnus</i>
Alder, black, or berry-bearing	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Alecost; or costmary	<i>Tanacetum balsamita</i>
Alehoof; gill; or ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Alexanders	<i>Smyrnum olusatrum</i>
Alkali, or sal-kali*	<i>Salsoli kali</i>
Alkali, or sal-kali, jointed	<i>Salicornia herbacea</i>
Alcanet	<i>Lithospermum orientale</i>
Alhenna, or henna; or alcanna	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
Alkekengi	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
Allgood; good Henry; or Eng- } lish garden mercury }	<i>Chenopodium bonus Hen- ricus</i>
Allheal, clown's; or woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>

\* A fixed *alkali* may be extracted from all vegetables; but *fumuterræ* and *wormwood* will yield the greatest quantity, and *fir* the least; one thousand pounds of *fumuterræ* yielded about two hundred and nineteen pounds of ashes, and seventy-nine of salt; the same quantity of *wormwood* ninety-seven pounds and a half of ashes, and seventy-three of salt; the same quantity of *fir* yielded only three pounds and a half of ashes, and half a pound of salt. *Irish Royal Academy, 1791.*

The ashes imported from Spain and Russia are said to be the purest and best, and when only in a fine powder, are called *pulverine* or *barilla*, but when made into hard lumps, are called *rochetta*; and M. Lavoisier (in his Elements of Chemistry) says that all vegetables yield more or less salt or pot-ash, in consequence of combustion, which is more or less saturated with carbonic acid; but as this substance cannot be procured but by means of processes capable of furnishing *oxygen* and *azote*, such as combustion, or by means of *nitric acid*; it is therefore as yet uncertain whether it previously existed already formed in the vegetable, or whether it be a produce from these operations.—To obtain the salt or pot-ash, pour about a pound of ashes on a quart of soft hot water, which let stand for a week, frequently stirred; then pour off the water, and if the ashes taste salt, pour on a little more water; then evaporate the water in a shallow vessel, and the salt will remain.—To make pure pot-ash, dissolve this salt in water, then add two or three times its weight of quick lime, filtrate the liquor, and evaporate it in close vessels; by this means it is almost entirely deprived of its carbonic acid, and is soluble in *alkohol*. Pearl-ash is pot-ash refined by calcination. See note to *soda*, in the *Index*.

Allheal, Hercules's	<i>Heracleum pánaces</i>
Allseed ; or least rupture-wort	<i>Linum radiola</i>
All-spice ; or Jamaica pepper	<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
All-spice, Virginian	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
Alligator ; or Avocado pear	<i>Laurus persea</i>
Almond	<i>Amygdalus communis</i>
Almond, Æthiopian or African	<i>Brabeium stelluifolium</i>
Almond, dwarf	<i>Amygdalus nana</i>
Aloe,* leaf-pierced	<i>Aloe perfoliata</i>
Aloe, cobweb	<i>Aloe pumila arachnoides</i>
Aloe, socotrine	<i>Aloe spicata</i>
Aloe, hepatic	<i>Aloe perfoliata</i>
Aloe, common American	<i>Agave Americana</i>
Aloe, water ; or water soldier	<i>Stratiotes alóides</i>
Aloes, wood ; or calamba	<i>Excoecaria agálocha</i>
Althæa frutex ; or Syrian mallow	<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>
Alysson, rough-leaved ; or awlwort	<i>Subularia aquatica</i>
Amaranthus ; or flower-gentle	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Amaranth, globe	<i>Gomphrena</i>
Amaranthus tricolor	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>
Amaryllis, superb	<i>Amaryllis vittata</i>
Amber tree	<i>Anthospermum Æthiopicum</i>
Amellus of Virgil	<i>Aster amellus</i>
Ammi	<i>Sison ammi</i>
Amomum Plinii	<i>Solanum pseudo-capsicum</i>
Amomum, German	<i>Sison amomum</i>
Anacardium	<i>Anacardium orientale</i>
Andrachne ; or oriental straw- berry tree	} <i>Arbutus andrachne</i>
Anemone, common garden	<i>Anemone hortensis</i>
Anemone, wood	<i>Anemone silvestris</i>
Ananas ; or pine apple	<i>Bromelia ananas</i>
Angelica†	<i>Angelica archangelica</i>

\* *Aloe perfoliata* has many varieties ; which see in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis* ;— which Donn, in his catalogue of plants, called *Hortus Cantabrigiensis*, makes different species. *Perfoliata* means when the stem or stalk grows through the leaf.

† *Angelica* is in high esteem in Lapland, they devour it with much avidity as a great delicacy ; they eat leaves, stalks, and roots, either raw, or boiled in milk.—It is deemed a very great antiscorbutic, and carminative.

Acerbi's *Travels in-Lapland*, printed in 1802.

Angelica, berry-bearing	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>
Angelica tree	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>
Angelica, wild; or goutwort	<i>Ægopodium padagraria</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Anise tree of China	<i>Illicium anisatum</i>
Anotta; or annatto	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Apeiba of the Basilians	<i>Sloanea</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Apple, Adam's; or orange	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Apple, bitter; or colocintida	<i>Cucumis colocynthis</i>
Apple, blad; or W. Indian goose- berry	} <i>Cactus pereskia</i>
Apple, jamboo	
Apple, custard	<i>Eugenia jambos</i>
Apple, love*	<i>Annona reticulata</i>
Apple, love, of the antients	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>
Apple, mad	<i>Atropa mandrâgora</i>
Apple, male balsam	<i>Solanum insanum</i>
Apple, May; or duck's foot	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>
Apple, pine; or ananas	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
Apple, purple	<i>Bromelia ananas</i>
Apple, soap	<i>Annona asiatica</i>
Apple, sour	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>
Apple, star	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Apple, sugar	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>
Apple, sweet	<i>Annona africana</i>
Apple, thorn; or stramonium	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Apple, water	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Apricot	<i>Annona palustris</i>
Arbor vitæ, American	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> †
Arbor vitæ, China	<i>Thuia occidentalis</i>
Arbor tristis; or sorrowful tree	<i>Thuia orientalis</i>
Arbutus, upright	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>
Arbutus, trailing	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Archil; or orchilla	<i>Arbutus uva ursi</i>
	<i>Lichen roccella</i>

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\* At Sidney, in New Holland, they brewed beer from India corn, properly malted, and bittered with the leaves and stalks of the *love-apple* (*solanum lycopersicum*), or, as it was commonly called in the settlement, the *Cape gooseberry*; which was found to succeed very well. Collins's *Account of N.S.Wales*, 2d. ed. 1804, p. 334.

† *Prunus armeniaca*, a supposed native of Armenia.

Archangel; or dead nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Archangel, yellow	<i>Galeopsis galeobdolon</i>
Aria theophrasti; or white beam	<i>Cratagus aria</i>
Arnotta; or anotta	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Arrow-head	<i>Sagittaria</i>
Arrow-headed grass	<i>Triglochin palustre</i>
Arrow-root, Indian	{ <i>Thalia geniculata</i>
	{ <i>Maranta arundinacea</i>
Arse-smart; or water pepper	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>
Arse-smart, spotted; or persicaria	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Artichoke	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Arum, African	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>
Arum, great Egyptian	<i>Arum colocasia</i>
Arum, floating	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>
Asarabacca, common; or wild spikenard	{ <i>Asarum europæum</i>
Ash, common	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Ash, mountain; or wicken, or roan tree	{ <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Ash, poison; or varnish tree	<i>Rhus vernix</i>
Ash, sweet or ground; or goutwort	<i>Ægopodium podagraria</i>
Asparagus, common	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Asparagus, climbing	<i>Medeola asparagoïdes</i>
Asp, or aspen tree	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Asphodel, yellow; or king's-spear	<i>Asphodelus luteus</i>
Asphodel, African low	<i>Anthericum asphodelioides</i>
Asphodel, Scottish	<i>Anthericum calyculatum</i>
Aster; or starwort	<i>Aster</i>
Aster, China	<i>Aster chinensis</i>
Avens; or herb bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Avocado; or alligator pear	<i>Laurus persea</i>
Auricula; or bear's ear	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Auricula, borage-leaved	<i>Verbascum myconi</i>
Auricula-tree	<i>Asclepias gigantea</i>
Awlwort; or rough-leaved alysson	<i>Subularia aquatica</i>
Azarole service tree	<i>Cratagus azarolus</i>
Azerita	<i>Prunus</i>

## B

Bachelor's button	<i>Lychnis dioica</i>
Bachelor's button; lychnis; or campion	{ <i>Lychnis dioica</i>

Balm of Gilead	<i>Amyris gileadensis</i>
Balm of Gilead, false	<i>Dracocephalum canariense</i>
Balsam, common garden	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
Balsam copaibi	<i>Copaifera officinalis</i>
Balsam of Canada	<i>Pinus balsamea</i>
Balsam of Mecca	<i>Amyris opobalsamum</i>
Balsam, nettle	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>
Balsam of Peru	<i>Myroxylon peruvianum</i>
Balsam of Tolu	<i>Toluifera balsamum</i>
Balsam tree, succulent-leaved	<i>Clusia flavia</i>
Balsam tree	<i>Pistacia</i>
Balsamine, female; or immortal eagle flower	} <i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
Balsamine, yellow; or noli me tangere	
Bambu cane	<i>Arundo bambos</i>
Banana; or the forbidden fruit	<i>Musa sapientum</i>
Bane-berries; or herb christopher	<i>Actæa spicata</i>
Baniam tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Bardana; or burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Barilla—see Soda	
Bark, true Jesuit's, or Peruvian	<i>Cinchóna officinalis</i> *
Bark, false Jesuit's	<i>Iva frutescens</i>
Bark of Elutheria; or cascarilla	<i>Croton cascarilla</i>
Bark, angustura	<i>Brucea antidysentérica</i>
Bark, Winter's	<i>Wintera aromatica</i>
Bark, quercitron	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Barley, common spring	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barren-wort	<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>
Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
Basil, common field	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
Basil, American field	<i>Monarda clinopodia</i>
Basil, Syrian field	<i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>
Basil, stone	<i>Thymus ácinos</i>
Basil, wild; or mother of thyme	<i>Thymus serpillum</i>
Batata; or Spanish potatoe	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Balm, common	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Balm, Moldavian; or Turkey	<i>Dracocephalum moldávica</i>

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\* A root hath lately been discovered in Peru, called *radix rhat-anguiæ*, or *radix rhatanæ*, and is said to be superior in all cases to the *cinchona*; but the generic character seems not yet to be known.



Balm, Molucca	<i>Moluccella</i>
Balm, Indian; or Oswego tea	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Bay tree, common; or laurel of the antients	} <i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Bay, Loblolly	
Bay, dwarf; or spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Bay, sweet-flowering	<i>Magnolia glauca</i>
Bead tree	<i>Melia azédarach</i>
Beam, white; or aria theophrasti	<i>Cratægus aria</i>
Bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>
Bean, kidney, of India; or soy	<i>Dolichos soja</i>
Bean, kidney, or French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, scarlet kidney	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>
Bean tree, kidney	<i>Glycine frutescens</i>
Bean tree of America	<i>Erythrina carnea</i>
Bean, caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabágo</i>
Bean, Egyptian; or peltated water lily	<i>Nymphæa nelumbo</i>
Bean trefoil-tree	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Bean trefoil-tree, stinking	<i>Anagyris fætida</i>
Bear-berries; or uva ursi	<i>Arbutus uva ursi</i>
Bear-bind	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Bear's breech	<i>Acanthus</i>
Bear's ear; or auricula	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Bear's ear sanicle	<i>Cortusa</i>
Bear's paw	<i>Arctopus echinatus</i>
Bear's foot; or setter-wort	<i>Helleborus fætidus</i>
Beard, man's	<i>Andropogon</i>
Beard, old man's; or traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Beech wheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum*</i>
Beech, common	<i>Fagus silvatica</i>
Beech, purple-leaved	<i>Fagus silvatica (purpurea)</i>
Beet, common	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
Bee-flower	<i>Ophrys</i>
Behen, white; or spatling poppy	<i>Cucubalus behen</i>
Bell flower	<i>Campanula</i>
Bell, Canterbury	<i>Campanula medium</i>
Bell pepper	<i>Capsicum</i>
Bells, hare	<i>Hyacinthus non-scriptus</i>

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\* *Phagos* is greek for the *beech*, and *puros* is greek for *wheat*; it is called *beech wheat* from the similarity of the seed. See *wheat*, *buck*.

Bella-donna; or deadly nightshade	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Belvidere; or Summer cypress	<i>Chenopodium scoparia</i>
Belly-ache weed	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>
Ben—see Behen	
Berberry, common* ; or pipe- ridge bush	} <i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Bergamot, oil of	<i>Citrus</i> †
Bermudiana	<i>Sisyrinchium bermudianum</i>
Betle	<i>Piper betle</i>
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>
Betony, Paul's	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Betony, water	<i>Scrophularia betonicifolia</i>
Big barley	<i>Hordeum hexastichon</i>
Bilberry † ; or whortle berry, blue	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bilberry, red	<i>Vaccinium vitis idæa</i>
Bindweed, great	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Bindweed, black	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Bindweed, rough	<i>Smitax aspera</i>
Bindweed, small gravel	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Birch	<i>Betula alba</i>
Birch of Jamaica	<i>Pistacia</i>
Bird cherry ; or cherry laurel	<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>
Bird's eye	<i>Primula farinosa</i>
Bird's foot	<i>Ornithopus</i>
Bird's foot trefoil ; or lamb-toes	<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i>
Bird's foot trefoil	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>
Bird's-nest	<i>Ophrys nidus avis</i>
Bird's-nest, purple	<i>Orchis abortiva</i>
Birth-wort	<i>Aristolochia</i>
Bishop's weed, common	<i>Anmi majus</i>
Bisfort ; or adder's wort	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>

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\* Sir Joseph Banks in his account of the disease in corn, called by farmers the *blight*, the *mil dew*, and the *rust*, is of opinion that they are owing to a fungus ; and says, if a *berberry bush* is near a field of corn, it may infect the whole ; for as that shrub is subject to a kind of rust resembling the *blight*, the farina of its fungus may be carried by the wind to the pores of the corn. Printed in 1805.

† See note to *citrus*.

‡ It is said the *bilberry* is frequently used on the Continent for colouring white wines, which, with the help of a little alum to give a roughness, make them pass for red port wines. The stamina of this shrub form a very beautiful dome.

Bistort, small	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>
Bitter-sweet; or woody nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Bitter-wort	<i>Gentiana</i>
Blackberry; or bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bladder-wort; or water milfoil	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>
Blattaria; or moth mullein	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Blind man's ball; or puff ball	<i>Lycoperdon bovista</i>
Blinks	<i>Montia fontana</i>
Blite; or strawberry spinach	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Blite, amaranth	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>
Blood-flower; twy-blade; or African tulip	} <i>Hæmanthus coccineus</i>
Blood-wood; or logwood	{ <i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>
Blood-wort	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>
Blue bottle; or blue bonnet; or Cyanus	} <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Blue bottle, mountain perennial	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Bogbane; or marsh trefoil	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Bogberry; or bogwort; or cran- berry	} <i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>
Bohon upas—see Upas	
Bonny of Carolina; or oily grain	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Borecole (a variety)	{ <i>Brassica oleracea (sabel-lica)</i>
Borage, common	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Box, African	<i>Myrsine Africana</i>
Box, low	<i>Polygala chamæbuxus</i>
Boxthorn, willow-leaved	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>
Boxthorn, American	<i>Randia aculeata</i>
Bracken; or brakes; or common fern	<i>Pteris aquilina</i>
Bramble; or blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Brank; or beech wheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>
Brank ursine; or Corinthian acan- thus	} <i>Acanthus spinosus</i>
Brasil; or fernambuck	<i>Pterocarpus</i>
Brasiletto tree	<i>Cæsalpinia</i>
Bread fruit, Otaheite	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>
Bread fruit, Nicobar	<i>Pandanus leram</i>
Bread, or plantain tree; or banana	<i>Musa sapientum</i>
Bread-nut tree, Jamaica	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>

Break-stone; or saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i>
Break-stone parsley; or parsley piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Briar, sweet	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Briar, hep; or dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Briget in her bravery; or scarlet lychuis; or knight's cross	} <i>Lychnis chalconica</i>
Brimstone, or sulphur wort; or hog's fennel	
Brocoli (a variety)	<i>Brassica oleracea (italica)</i>
Brooklime; or water speedwell	<i>Veronica beccabunga*</i>
Broom, common besom†	<i>Spartium scoparium</i>
Broom, white Spanish	<i>Spartium monospermum</i>
Broom, African	<i>Aspalathus</i>
Broom, dyer's; or greenwood; or wood waxen	} <i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Broom, arrow-shape jointed	
Broom, rape	<i>Genista sagittalis</i>
Broom, rape, with great purple flowers	} <i>Orobanche</i>
Bruise-wort; or soap-wort	
Bryony, white	<i>Lathræa</i>
Bryony, black	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Buckbean—see Bogbane	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Buck's horn, plantain	<i>Tamus communis</i>
Buck's horn, warted	<i>Plantago coronopifolia</i>
Buckthorn, common	<i>Cochlearia</i>
Buckthorn, sea (willow-leaved)	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Buck-wheat—see Beech wheat	<i>Hippophæ rhamnoides</i>
Buckee, Hottentot	<i>Diosma</i>
Bug-bane	<i>Cimicifuga fatida</i>
Bugle, common	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugloss	<i>Anchusa</i>
Bugloss, broad-leaved, evergreen	<i>Anchusa sempervirens</i>
Bugloss, small wild	<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>
Bugloss, small wild; or great goose grass; or German madwort	} <i>Asperugo procumbens</i>

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\* *Beccabunga* seems a harsh specific name, but was formerly the name of the plant; it is derived from the Flemish *becc-pungen* (mouth smart), from its pungent quality.

† At Ghent, Antwerp, &c. the flower buds of common broom are pickled as *capers*.

Bugloss, viper's, common	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Bullace tree, W. Indian	<i>Chrysophyllum glabrum</i>
Bullace tree	<i>Prunus insititia</i>
Burdock; or bardana*	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Burdock, lesser British	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Bur marigold	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>
Burnet, garden, or common	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>
Burnet, greater wild	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>
Burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Burning thorny plant	<i>Euphorbia officinarum</i>
Bur reed, great	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>
Butcher's broom; or knee holly	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Butter bur	<i>Tussilago petasites</i>
Butter-cup; golden-cup; or crow-foot, corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Butter-wort; or Yorkshire sanicle	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>
Button tree	<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>
Button weed	<i>Spermacoce</i>
Button wood	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Button, bachelor's	<i>Lychnis dioica</i>

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Cabbage, common	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Cabbage, dog's; or dog's mercury	<i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>
Cabbage, sea; or sea kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Cabbage, savoy	<i>Brassica oleracea (sabauda)</i>
Cabbage, red	<i>Brassica oleracea (rubra)</i>
Cabbage, turnep-rooted	{ <i>Brassica oleracea (napo-</i> <i>brassica)</i>
Cabbage-bark tree	<i>Geoffroya spinosa</i>
Cabbage-bark tree, base	<i>Geoffroya inermis</i>
Cabbage tree; or Palmetto roy- al; or lance-wood	} <i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>
Cabbage tree, W. Indian	<i>Areca oleracea</i>
Cabbage tree; or foreign colt's-foot	<i>Cacalia kleinia</i>
Cacao; or cocoa; or chocolate nut	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>

\* The *bardana*, which acquired so much celebrity by the late Dr Hill, for the cure of the gout, and the sort he preferred, was the woolly-headed *burdock*, being a variety from *arctium lappa*, the common burdock

Calabash ; or gourd	<i>Cucurbita</i>
Calabash ; or gourd tree	<i>Crescentia cucurbitina</i>
Calamba ; or lignum aloes	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>
Calamint, common	<i>Melissa calamintha</i>
Calamint ; or balm cat-mint	<i>Melissa nepeta</i>
Calamint, water	<i>Mentha gentilis</i>
Calamus aromaticus ; or sweet flag, or rush	} <i>Acorus calamus</i>
Caltrops	<i>Tribulus</i>
Caltrops, water	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Calves' snout ; or toad flax	<i>Antirrhinum linaria</i>
Cameoclitls—see Quamoclitls	
Cammock ; or petty whin ; or rest harrow	} <i>Ononis</i>
Campeachy wood ; or logwood	{ <i>Hæmatoxylon campechi- num</i>
Camphor tree	<i>Laurus camphora</i>
Campion, rose ; or wild lychnis	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>
Campion	<i>Lychnis</i>
Campion, viscous ; or catchfly	<i>Silene muscipula</i>
Candle of the Indians	<i>Rhizophora candel</i>
Candia lion's foot	<i>Catananche lutea</i>
Candy-tuft	<i>Iberis umbellata</i>
Candy-tuft, perennial	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Candy-tuft tree	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Cane, bambu ; or walking cane	<i>Arundo bambos</i>
Cane, or shot, Indian	<i>Canna indica</i>
Cane, or reed	<i>Arundo</i>
Cane, sugar	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Canella alba tree ; or white cinamon	<i>Canella alba</i>
Caper bush, common	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>
Carat, or caract tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
Caraway ; or carui	<i>Carum carui</i>
Cardus benedictus	<i>Cnicus acarna</i>
Cardoon	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>
Cardinal flower ; or water gladiole	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Carica	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Carnation ; or clove July flower	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Carnation, Spanish ; or flower fence	<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i>
Carnation tree ; or foreign colt's- foot	} <i>Cacalia kleinia</i>
Carob tree ; or St. John's bread	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>

Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus sylvestris</i>
Carrot, garden	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot, candy*	<i>Athamanta cretensis</i>
Carrot, deadly; or scorching fennel	<i>Thapsia villosa</i>
Carui; or caraway	<i>Carum carui</i>
Cascarilla; or bark of Eleutheria	<i>Croton cascarilla</i>
Cashew nut; or acajou	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Cassada; or cassava; or manihot	<i>Jatropha manihot</i>
Cassina; or yapon	<i>Cassine paragua</i>
Cassia lignea	<i>Laurus cassia</i>
Cassia, poet's	<i>Osyris alba</i>
Cassia of the shops	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Cassidony; or French lavender	<i>Lavandula stæchas</i>
Cassio-berry bush	<i>Viburnum lævigatum</i>
Catechu; or terra japonica	<i>Mimosa catechu</i>
Catalpa	<i>Bignonia catalpa</i>
Catchfly, or fly-trap	<i>Dionæa muscipula</i>
Catchfly	<i>Silene muscipula</i>
Catchfly, dog's-bane	{ <i>Apocynum androsæmifolium</i>
Catchfly, lobels	<i>Silene armeria</i>
Catchfly; or viscous campion	<i>Lychnis viscaria</i>
Catmint; or nep	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Catmint, or calamint, wild	<i>Melissa nepeta</i>
Cat's-foot; or ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Cat's-eye	<i>Gnaphalium oculus cati</i>
Cat's-foot	<i>Gnaphalium dioicum</i>
Cats-tail; or reed mace	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Caterpillars; or scorpion grass	<i>Scorpiurus vermiculata</i>
Cauliflower, or cole flower (a variety)	{ <i>Brassica oleracea (botrytis)</i>
Cedar, red Virginian	<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>
Cedar of Jamaica, base	<i>Theobroma guazuma</i>
Cedar, white	<i>Cupressus thyoides</i>
Cedar of Bermudas	<i>Juniperus bermudiana</i>
Cedar of Busaco in Portugal	<i>Cupressus pendula</i>
Cedar of Libanus	<i>Pinus cedrus</i>
Celandine, common or greater	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>

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\* The seeds of *candy carrot* are said, by Dr. Brook, to be used in making *Venice treacle* and *mithridate*.

Celandine, cut-leaved (a variety)	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Celandine, lesser; or pile-wort	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Celandine tree	<i>Bocconia frutescens</i>
Celery—see Selery	
Cereus, common creeping ten angled	} <i>Cactus cereus flageliformis</i>
Centaury	<i>Centaurea</i>
Centaury without stems	<i>Centaurea crocodilium</i>
Centaury, lesser	<i>Gentiana centaurium</i>
Centaury, yellow perfoliate	<i>Chlora perfoliata</i>
Ceterach	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>
Chamæmile,* common	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
Chamæmile, field	<i>Anthemis urvensis</i>
Chamæmile, dwarf, or sea	<i>Matricaria chamæmilla</i>
Champignon; or esculent mush- room	} <i>Agaricus campestris</i>
Char; or sedge	<i>Carex divisa</i>
Charity; Greek valerian; or Ja- cob's ladder	} <i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>
Charlock; or ketlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Charlock, white-flowered, with jointed pods	} <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Chaste tree; or agnus castus	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>
Chay root; or E. India madder	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>
Cheese rennet; or ladies' bed straw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Cherry tree	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Cherry, Barbadoes	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>
Cherry, bird	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Cherry, black	<i>Prunus cerasus nigra</i>
Cherry laurel, or common laurel	<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>
Cherry, cornelian	<i>Cornus mascula</i>
Cherry, dwarf; or upright honey- suckle	} <i>Lonicera caerulea</i>
Cherry, Hottentot; or Cape phil- lyrea	} <i>Cassine maurocenia</i>
Cherry, Winter common	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
Cherry, Alpine	<i>Lonicera alpigena</i>
Chervil, garden	<i>Scandix chæریفolium</i>

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\* *Chamæmile* is generally spelt *chamomile*, but as it is derived from the Greek word *chamai* (*humii crescens*), it ought to be *chamæmile*.—See note to *may-weed*.



Chervil, or cicely, wild ; or cow parsley	} <i>Charophyllum sylvestre</i>
Chestnut	<i>Fagus castanea</i>
Chestnut, dwarf American ; or chinquapin	} <i>Fagus pumila</i>
Chestnut, horse	<i>Æsculus hippo-castanum</i>
Chestnut, scarlet horse	<i>Æsculus parva</i>
Chestnut, Indian rose	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>
Chiches ; or Chich pea ; or ga- ravances	} <i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Chichling-vetch	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Alsine media</i>
Chickweed, African	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, berry-bearing	<i>Cucubalus baccifera</i>
Chickweed, great ; or stitchwort	<i>Stellera holostea</i>
Chickweed, mountain	<i>Moehringia mucosa</i>
Chickweed, mouse ear	<i>Cerastium dichotomum</i>
Chickweed, sea	<i>Arenaria peploides</i>
Chickweed, small water	<i>Montia fontana</i>
China root	<i>Smilax china</i>
China root, false	<i>Senecio pseudo-china</i>
China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Chinquapin ; or dwarf American chestnut	} <i>Fagus pumila</i>
Chirimoya ; or sweet sop	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Chocolate nut ; or cacao	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
Christmas rose ; or black hellebore	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Christopher, common herb	<i>Actæa spicata</i>
Christ's thorn*	<i>Rhamnus paliurus</i>
Chrysanthemum, base	<i>Silphium asteriscus</i>
Chrysanthemum, hard-seeded	<i>Osteospermum</i>
Ciboules ; or Welsh onion	<i>Allium cepa (cambrica)</i>
Cichory†	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>

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\* *Christ's thorn* (*rhamnus paliurus*) is so called from a supposition that his crown of thorns was made from this shrub, which is very common in Judea.

† It is said, in the Monthly Magazine for May, 1809, that in many parts of Germany and Holland, they adulterate their coffee, by mixing therewith *cichory root* (*cichorium intybus*) dried and ground, which renders it of higher colour, and stronger flavour; for which purpose the wild kind is said to be the best.—The French use the roots of *dandelion*.

Cichory, yellow; or base hawkweed	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
Cichory, gum	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Cichory, wart; or zacintha	<i>Lapsana zacintha</i>
Cicuta; or water hemlock	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Cicely; or fool's parsley	<i>Athusa cynapium</i>
Cicely, sweet; myrrhis; or wild myrrh	} <i>Scandix odorata</i>
Cicely, or chervil, wild	
Cinnamon tree	<i>Laurus cinnamomum</i>
Cinnamon, white or wild	<i>Canella alba</i>
Cinnamon, base	<i>Laurus cassia</i>
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i>
Cinquefoil, marsh	<i>Comarum palustre</i>
Cinquefoil, shrub	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Cistus, gum; or rock rose	<i>Cistus ludanifrus</i>
Cistus, marsh; or wild rosmary	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
Cistus, lesser marsh; or base heath	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>
Cistus, rape of	<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i>
Cistus, nettle-leaved	<i>Turnera cistoides</i>
Cistus, dwarf; or little sunflower	<i>Cistus helianthemum</i>
Citron	<i>Citrus medica</i>
Citrul; or water melon	<i>Cucurbita citrullus</i>
Cives; or chives	<i>Allium schenoprasum</i>
Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
Clary, purple-topped—see Sage	
Clary, Pyrænean	<i>Horminum pyrenaicum</i>
Clivers; goosegrass; or hairiff	<i>Galium aperine</i>
Cloud-berry	<i>Rubus chamemorus</i>
Clove July flower	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Clove tree	<i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i>
Clover, common	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Clover, English red; or cow-grass	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>
Clover, white; or honeysuckle grass	} <i>Trifolium repens</i>
Cobweb aloe	
Cobweb sedum	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>
Cocculus indicus (India berry)	<i>Menispermum cocculus</i>
Cochinil fig; or nopal	<i>Cactus cochinillifer</i>
Cockscomb; rattle; or lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
Cockscomb amaranth	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Cockscomb; or yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i>
Cockshead; or saintfoin	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>

Cockle; or popple	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Coco nut palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cocoa plum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>
Codlings and cream	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Coffee, Arabian	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Coffee, W. Indian	<i>Coffea occidentalis</i>
Colewort, rape, &c.	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Colewort, sea	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Colewort, sea	<i>Convolvulus soldanella</i>
Colocasia; or great Egyptian arum	<i>Arum colocasia</i>
Coloquintida; or bitter apple	<i>Cucumis colocinthis</i>
Colt's-foot, common	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Colt's-foot, Alpine	<i>Cacalia suaveolens</i>
Colt's-foot, foreign; or cabbage, or carnation tree	} <i>Cacalia kleinia</i>
Columbine, common	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Columbine, feathered; or meadow rue	} <i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>
Comfrey, common; or consound* greater	} <i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Consound, middle; or bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Consound, lesser; or self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Consound, least; or daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Consound, red	<i>Tormentilla erecta</i>
Consound, Saracen's; or wound- wort	} <i>Solidago virgo aurea</i>
Consound, true Saracen's	<i>Senecio sarracénicus</i>
Consound, marsh	<i>Comarum palustre</i>
Consound, royal	<i>Delphinium consolida</i>
Consound, golden	<i>Cistus ladaniferus</i>
Contrayerva	<i>Dorstenia contrayerva</i>
Contrayerva of Hermandes	<i>Passiflora</i>
Convolvulus; or bindweed	<del><i>Convolvulus</i></del>
Convolvulus, scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>
Convolvulus major	<i>Convolvulus purpureus</i>
Coral tree; or dog-wood of Jamaica	<i>Erythrina corallodendrum</i>
Coral-wort; or tooth-wort	<i>Dentaria bulbifera</i>

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\* *Consound* (*consolida*), a name formerly given to certain vulnerary plants, from their power of conglutinating and consolidating the parts; as *symphytum* (comfrey) was called *consolida major*, or *greater consound*, &c.

Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>
Cork tree	{ <i>Quercus suber</i>
	{ <i>Spondias mombin</i>
Corn-bind ; or devil's-gut	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Corn, Guinea ; or Indian millet	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>
Corn, Indian ; or maze	<i>Zea mays</i>
Corn flag ; or gladiole, common	<i>Gladiolus communis</i>
Corn marigold ; or guills	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Corn poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Corn salad ; or lamb's lettuce	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
Cornel ; or dog berry	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Cornelian cherry	<i>Cornus mascula</i>
Costmary ; or alecost*	<i>Tanacetum balsamita</i>
Coronopus ; or swine's cress	<i>Cochlearia coronopus</i>
Cotton plant, † common Levant	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>
Cotton tree	<i>Gossypium arboreum</i>
Cotton, lavender, common	<i>Santolina chama cyparissus</i>
Cotton tree, silk	<i>Bombax gossypinum</i>
Cotton grass, common	<i>Eriophorum polystachion</i>
Cotton weed ; or cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium margaritaceum</i>
Courbaril ; or locust tree	<i>Hymenæa courbaril</i>
Cow-grass ; or English red clover	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>
Cow-qaakes ; or quake grass	<i>Briza</i>
Cow-itch ; or cowage	<i>Dolichos pruriens</i>
Cowslip (a variety)	<i>Primula veris (officinalis)</i>
Cowslip, American ; or meadia	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>
Cowslip ; or sage of Jerusalem ; or spotted lungwort	{ <i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>
Cow-weed ; or wild chervil	<i>Charophyllum sylvestre</i>
Crab tree ; or apple tree	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Crab, small Siberian	<i>Pyrus malus baccata</i>

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\* *Costmary*, formerly called *costus maria*, receives its name from its aromatic quality, similar to the *costus arabicus* ; it is also sometimes called *alecost*, from the pleasant flavour it gives to that liquor by infusion ;—and it is said that the essential oil is of great use in France, to cure all wounds and bruises.

† Beside the *herbaceous* and *arboreous cotton* (which see under *gossypium*), there is also an *animal cotton*, which is spun by a worm (in the same manner as silk-worms) known in America by the name of *manioc*, or *indigo worm*, and encloses itself in a white cotton ball ; which is said to have many advantages over the vegetable cotton.

*Edin. Rev.* vol. iii. p. 89, printed in 1806.

Crackling, or sandbox tree*	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
Crake, or crow berries; or black berried heath	} <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Cranberry	
Crane's bill	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>
Creoper, or ivy, Virginian; or five-leaved Canada vine	} <i>Geranium</i>
Cress, garden	
Cress, Virginian, or Indian	<i>Hedera quinquefolia</i>
Cress, Indian; or nasturtion	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>
Cress, Sciatica	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Cress, Spanish	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Cress, swine's	<i>Iberis nudicaulis</i>
Cress, wall; or tower mustard	<i>Vella annua</i>
Cress, warted	<i>Cochlearia coronopus</i>
Cress, water	<i>Turritis</i>
Cress, winter	<i>Cochlearia</i>
Cross, St. Andrew's	<i>Sisymbrium nasturtium</i>
Cross, Jerusalem; or knight's cross; or scarlet cross; or flower of Constantinople	} <i>Erysimum barbarea</i>
Crosswort; or mug-weed	
Crocus; or saffron	<i>Ascyrum crux-andree</i>
Crocus, common yellow spring	} <i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>
Crow, or crake berries; or black- berried heath	
Crow-foot; golden cup; or but- ter cup, corn	} <i>Valantia cruciata</i>
Crow-foot, geranium	
Crow-sike	<i>Crocus sativus</i>
Crown imperial	<i>Crocus sativus vernus</i>
Cubebs	} <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Cuckow flower; or lady's smock	
Cuckow flower; or ragged robin	} <i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Cuckow pink; or wake robin	
Cucumber	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Cucumber, asses, spurting, or wild	<i>Conferva rivularis</i>
	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
	<i>Piper cubeba</i>
	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
	<i>Lychnis flos cuculi</i>
	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
	<i>Momordica elatérium</i>

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\* *Crackling* or *sandbox tree*, so called from the capsules bursting with a loud explosion; and being large and woody, consisting of many cells, are used as sand-boxes.

Cucumber, Egyptian	<i>Momordica luffa</i>
Cucumber, serpent	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>
Cucumber, single-seeded	<i>Sicyos angulata</i>
Cucumber, small creeping	<i>Melothria pendula</i>
Cudweed; or cotton weed	<i>Gnaphalium margaritaceum</i>
Cudweed, common; or herbim-pious	<i>Filago germanica</i>
Cudweed, base	<i>Micropus supinus</i>
Cullions (round roots)	<i>Orchis</i>
Cullions, soldier's	<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i>
Cumin	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
Cumin, base or wild	<i>Lagæcia cuminoides</i>
Currant; or Corinth*	<i>Ribes</i>
Currant; † or Corinth, foreign } dried (a variety)	<i>Vitis vinifera (corinthiaca)</i>
Currant-leaved Virginian gelder } rose	
Curry, Indian	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Cussion, lady's	<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>
Cussion, sea; sea pink; or thrift	<i>Statice armeria</i>
Cypress, common upright	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, summer; or belvedere	<i>Chenopodium scoparia</i>
Cyclamen, common; or sow bread	<i>Cyclamen europæum</i>
Cyanus; or blue bottle	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Cytisus secundus clutii; or Itali- } an cytissus	<i>Cytisus sessilifolius</i>

## D

Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus</i>
Daffodil, sea; or lesser white squill	<i>Pancreatium maritimum</i>
Daisy, common or least	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Daisy, blue globe	<i>Globularia alypum</i>
Daisy, hen and chicken	<i>Bellis perennis prolifera</i>
Daisy, greater; or ox eye	{ <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>

\* In Brook's History of the Island of St. Helena, printed in 1808, p. 18, it is said that the *gooseberry* and *currant bushes* turn to evergreens, and do not bear fruit.

† This currant is the staple commodity of Zante; the annual export of which amounts, on an average, to 8,000,000 lbs. Cephalonia and the Morea jointly furnish about the same quantity; the greater part of which is said to be consumed in Great Britain.

Daisy, middle	<i>Doronicum bellidiasstrum</i>
Daisy, Michaelmas ; or aster	<i>Aster</i>
Damson tree (a variety)	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Damson tree, W. Indian	<i>Chrysophyllum glabrum</i>
Dandelion, ordent-de-lion, common	<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i>
Dane-wort ; wall-wort ; or dwarf elder	} <i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Darnel ; or rye grass	
Darnel, annual	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Date, or dactyl tree ; * or greater palm	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>
Devil in a bush ; or fennel flower	} <i>Phœnix dactylifera</i>
Devil's-bit	
Devil's-bit, yellow	<i>Nigella damascena</i>
Devil's-gut ; or cornbind	<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>
Dewberry bush	<i>Leontodon autumnale</i>
Dyer's weed ; or wild woad	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Dyer's weed ; or dyer's broom	<i>Rubus cœsius.</i>
Dill	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Dittander ; or pepper-wort	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Dittany, white ; or fraxinella	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Dittany of Crete †	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>
Dittany, base	} <i>Origanum dictamnus</i>
Dock	<i>Marrubium pseudodictamnus</i>
Dr. Tinker's weed ; or fever root ; or false ipecacuana	<i>Rumex</i>
	} <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>

\* The Africans have a superstitious tradition, that when the Virgin Mary was in travail, it was near a *date tree* ; and when in pain, she exclaimed "O that I had some *dates* !" and immediately the letter O became marked on the stone of the fruit.—It seems all date-stones have a circular mark on them, like the letter O.

† No plant hath been so highly extolled by the antients, as the *dittany of Crete* ; viz. by Theophrastus, Hippocrates, Plutarch, Cicero, Dioscorides, &c. It is peculiar to the island of Crete (now Candia), and is not found native in any other country ; and the inhabitants at present apply it with success on many occasions. An infusion of the dried leaf with a little sugar, yields a liquor more pleasing to the palate, and more finely flavoured than tea. It immediately removes languor of the stomach, and restores it after digestion.

*Letters on Greece* by M. Savary, printed 1788.

Virgil celebrates this plant as a vulnerary, and gives a particular description of it under the name *dictamnus*, called so from its growing on Mount Dicte, as on Mount Ida ; both being in the island of Crete. *Æn.* xii, l. 411.

Dodder,* European	<i>Cuscuta europæa</i>
Dodder of thyme	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>
Dog's-bane	<i>Apocynum</i>
Dog's-bane, base	{ <i>Cynanchum</i> <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Dog-wood; cornel; or gatter tree	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Dog-stones; or satyrion	<i>Orchis</i>
Dogwood of Jamaica; or coral tree	<i>Erythrina corallodendrum</i>
Dogwood tree; or fish bane	<i>Piscidia erythrina</i>
Dog's-tooth violet	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i>
Dorycnium of Montalier	<i>Convolvulus dorycnium</i>
Dove's foot; or crow-foot geranium	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Doura; or Indian millet	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>
Dragons	<i>Dracontium</i>
Dragons, spotted	<i>Arum dracunculus</i>
Dragon's head	<i>Dracocephalum</i>
Dragon wort; or tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>
Drauk; or corn broom grass	<i>Bromus arvensis</i>
Dropwort; or filipendula	<i>Spiræa filipendula</i>
Dropwort, hemlock	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Dropwort, water	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>
Duck-meat	<i>Lemna minor</i>
Duck-meat, starry; or star grass	<i>Callitriche</i>
Duck's-foot; or May apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
Dulse	<i>Fucus palmatus</i>
Dwale; or common deadly night- shade	{ <i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Durion	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>

## E

Ebeny	<i>Ebenus cretica</i>
Ebeny wood, true	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
Ebeny, false	<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i>
Ebeny of the Alps; or laburnum	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Ebeny, mountain	<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i>
Edders	<i>Arum peregrinum</i>

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\* *Dodder* (*cuscuta*) is a very singular plant, it takes root from seed like other plants; but soon perishes if it is not near some other plant to support it, around which it twines and entangles itself in a very complicated manner; the root then soon withers away, and it is supported by the plant around which it twines; hence called a parasitical plant: it has no leaves.—See *cuscuta*.



Egg plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
Eglantine rose	<i>Rosa eglanteria</i>
Elder tree	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elder, dwarf; or danewort	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Elder, marsh	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Elecampane; or yellow startwort	<i>Inula helenium</i>
Elecampane, base	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
Elemi tree, gum	<i>Amyris elemifera</i>
Elephant's foot	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>
Elephant's head; cock's comb; } or yellow rattle-grass	} <i>Rhinanthus christa galli</i>
Elichrysum, base Æthiopian	
Eller; or alder	<i>Betula alnus</i>
Elm, common	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>
Elm, witch (a variety with broad- } er leaves)	} <i>Ulmus campestris latifolia</i>
Eleutheria—see Cascarilla	
Endive	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>
Eryngo; or sea holly	<i>Eryngium* maritimum</i>
Eryngo, common	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>
Eschalot; or shalot	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>
Evergreen	<i>Aizoon</i>
Everlasting, or eternal flower	{ <i>Gnaphalium</i>
Everlasting; or globe amaranth	<i>Gomphrena</i>
Euonymus, common; or spindle tree	<i>Euonymus europæus</i>
Euonymus, base	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>
Euonymus, base; or staff tree	<i>Celastrus</i>
Eye-bright, common	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>
Elaterium; or spurting cucumber	<i>Momordica elaterium</i>

## F

Fat hen; or wild orach	<i>Chenopodium viride</i>
Featherfew—see Feverfuge	
Felwort; or gentian, yellow	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>
Fennel	<i>Anethum fœniculum</i>
Fennel, horse	<i>Seseli hippomarathrum</i>

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\* The flowers of *eryngium* grow in a head on a common receptacle, somewhat similar to the *burdock*; and as they ripen, the stalks and head change to different colours, some to blue, others to purple, &c. which make a beautiful appearance.

Fennel, hog's; or sulphur wort	<i>Peucedanum officinale</i>
Fennel, scorching; or deadly carrot	<i>Thapsia villosa</i>
Fennel, sea; or samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>
Fennel flower; or devil in a bush	<i>Nigella damascena</i>
Fennel flower of Crete	<i>Garidella nigellastrum</i>
Fennel, giant	<i>Ferula</i>
Fenugreek, common	<i>Trigonella fœnum græcum</i>
Fernambuck; or Brasil	<i>Pterocarpus</i>
Fern, male; or polypody	<i>Polypodium filix mas</i>
Fern, female	<i>Polypodium filix femina</i>
Fern, flowering; or Osmund royal	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Fern, common or true mule's	<i>Asplinium hemionitis</i>
Fern, common; or bracken	<i>Pteris aquilina</i>
Fern, mule's or moon; or mule- wort	} <i>Hemionitis</i>
Fern, fork; or acrostic	} <i>Acrostichum septentrionale</i>
Fern, sweet	<i>Scandix odorata</i>
Feverfuge, common	<i>Matricaria parthenium</i>
Feverfuge, base; or wild wormwood	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Fever root; Dr. Tinker's weed; or false ipecacuana	} <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Fever weed	<i>Eringium fatidum</i>
Fiddle dock	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>
Fiddle wood	<i>Citharexylon</i>
Ficoides	<i>Cacalia ficoides</i>
Ficoides, diamond; or ice plant	} <i>Mesembryanthemum cry- stallinum</i>
Fig marigold	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>
Fig, common	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Fig, Indian, common	<i>Cactus opuntia</i>
Fig tree, Indian*	<i>Ficus indica</i>
Fig, Bengal	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Fig, Indian; or prickly pear	<i>Cactus tuna</i>
Fig, infernal; or prickly poppy	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>
Fig, Pharaoh's; or true sycamore	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>
Fig, Pharaoh's	<i>Musa</i>

\* *Ficus indica* (Indian fig-tree) is a large tree rising with opposite branches on all sides, with long egged leaves; each branch emits a slender flexile depending appendage from its summit like a cord, which roots into the earth and rises again.

*Sloan's Hist. of Jamaica.*

This seems the same tree as the *ficus religiosa*.—See note to *ficus*.

Fig, cochinil ; or nopal	<i>Cactus cochinillifer</i>
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia</i>
Filbert nut	{ <i>Corylus avellana</i> (alba, vel rubra
Filipendula ; or dropwort	<i>Spiræa filipendula</i>
Fingrigo, prickly	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i>
Finochia ; or Azorean fennel	<i>Anethum segitum</i>
Fir, spruce	<i>Pinus abies</i>
Fir, silver	<i>Pinus picea</i>
Fir, balm of Gilead	<i>Pinus balsamea</i>
Fir-moss, upright	<i>Lycopodium selago</i>
Fish-bane ; or dogwood tree	<i>Piscidia erythrina</i>
Flags	<i>Algæ</i>
Flag	<i>Iris</i>
Flag, African corn	<i>Antholiza</i>
Flag, yellow water	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Flag, corn ; or gladiole, common	<i>Gladiolus communis</i>
Flag, Persian corn	<i>Antholiza cunonia</i>
Flag, sweet ; or calamus aromaticus	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Flammula jovis	<i>Clematis flammula</i>
Flax, or line, common	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Flax, Carolina	<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>
Flax, toad	<i>Antirrhinum linaria</i>
Flax, New Zealand	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Flea-bane, greater	<i>Conyza squarrosa</i>
Flea-bane, lesser blue	<i>Erigeron ære</i>
Flea-bane, marsh	<i>Inula pulicaria</i>
Flea-bane, middle	<i>Inula dysenterica</i>
Flea-bane, shrubby African	<i>Tarcomanthus</i>
Flea-wort	<i>Plantago psyllium</i>
Flix-weed	<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>
Flower of Constantinople ; or knight's cross, &c.	{ <i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>
Flower-gentle ; or amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Flower of an hour	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Flower de luce	<i>Iris germanica</i>
Flower-fence of Barbadoes ; or Spanish carnation	{ <i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i>
Flower-fence, base	<i>Adenantha pavonina</i>
Fluellin ; or speedwell	<i>Veronica</i>
Fly, dog's-bane catch	<i>Apocynum androsæmifolium</i>
Fly-bane ; or catch-fly	<i>Silene muscipula</i>

Fly-trap; or catch-fly	<i>Dionæa muscipula</i>
Fly-eater	<i>Arum muscivorum</i>
Fly, vegetable	<i>Clavaria militaris</i>
Forbidden fruit; or banana	<i>Musa sapientum</i>
Four o'clock flower; or white jalap	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Frankincense; or incense-wort	<i>Gnaphalium odoratissimum</i>
Frankincense tree; or Virginia three-leaved pine	} <i>Pinus taeda</i>
Fraxinella; or white dittany	
Fringe tree	<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>
Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria</i>
Fritillary, cock's comb; African swallow-wort; or fritillaria crassa minor	} <i>Stapelia variegata</i>
Fritillaria crassa major	
Frog's-bit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>
Friar's cowl	<i>Arum arisarum</i>
Fumiterræ,* common	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Furze; gorse; or whin	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Fustic tree†	<i>Morus tinctoria</i>
Fuz-ball; or puff-ball	<i>Lycoperdon bovista</i>
Fungusses	<i>Fungi</i>

## G

Gale; sweet gale; or Dutch myrtle	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Galangale, larger	<i>Cyperus</i>
Galangale, lesser	<i>Kampferia galanga</i>
Garavances, Spanish; or chich pea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Garlic, crow or wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Garlic pear	<i>Cratæva tapia</i>
Garlic, great round-headed; or Turkey; or rocambole	} <i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>
Gatter tree; or dogwood	
Gentian; or felwort, yellow	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>
Gentian, base	<i>Sarothra gentianoides</i>
Gentian, marsh; or swertia	<i>Swertia perennis</i>
Gentianella	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>

\* See Skinner's dict.

† Fustic dyes a yellow.

Gerard, herb; or goutwort	<i>Agopodium podagraria</i>
Germander	<i>Teucrium chamædrys</i>
Germander, rock	<i>Veronica teucrium</i>
Gill; or ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Gilly flower--see July flower	
Ginger, wild, of Arabia	<i>Costus arabicus</i>
Ginger	<i>Amomum zingiber</i>
Ginseng; or ninzin	<i>Panax quinquefolia</i>
Gladiole; or corn flag, common	<i>Gladiolus communis</i>
Gladiole, water	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>
Gladiole, water; or flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Gladiole, water; or cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Gladwin, stinking	<i>Iris fetidissima</i>
Glass-wort; or kali	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Glass-wort, jointed; or kali	<i>Salicornia herbacea</i>
Glass-wort, berry-bearing	<i>Anabasis</i>
Globe daisy, blue	<i>Globularia alypum</i>
Globe flower	<i>Sphæranthus indicus</i>
Globe, ranunculus	<i>Trollius europæus</i>
Goat's-beard, common	<i>Tragopogon pratense</i>
Goat's-beard, garden; or salsafy	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Goat's-stones, greater	<i>Satyrium hircinum</i>
Goat's-stones, lesser	<i>Orchis</i>
Goat's-thorn; or tragacanth	<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>
Gold of pleasure	<i>Myagrum sativum</i>
Golden-cup; butter-cup; or crow-foot*	} <i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Golden-rod; or woundwort	<i>Solidago virga-aurea</i>
Goldyllocks	<i>Chrysocoma comaaurea</i>
Goldyllocks	<i>Gnaphalium</i>
Goldyllocks, African	<i>Athanasia</i>
Good Henry; all-good; or Eng- lish garden mercury	} <i>Chenopodium bonus Hen- ricus</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes grossularia</i>
Gooseberry, American	<i>Melastoma grossularioides</i>
Gooseberry, W. Indian; or blad apple	} <i>Cactus pereskia</i>
Goose-foot; or wild orach	<i>Chenopodium viride</i>
Goosegrass; clivers; or hairiff	<i>Galium aperine</i>

\* See note to *ranunculus*.

Goosegrass ; or wild tansy	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Goosegrass, great ; small wild bu- gloss ; or German madwort	} <i>Asperugo procumbens</i>
Goose tongue ; or sneeze-wort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>
Go to bed at noon ; or goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon pratense</i>
Gorse ; furze ; or whin	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Gourd ; or calabash	<i>Cucurbita</i>
Gourd ; or calabash tree	<i>Crescentia cucurbitina</i>
Gourd, sour, of Æthiopia ; or monkey's bread	} <i>Adansonia digitata</i>
Gourd, Jonah's	
Gourd, buckler ; or squash	<i>Cucurbita melopepo</i>
Goutwort ; or herb-gerard ; or wild angelica ; or sweet ash	} <i>Egopodium podagraria</i>
Grace, herb of ; or rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Grain*—see wheat, barley, &c.	
Grains of Paradise	<i>Amomum granum Paradisi</i>
Grain, oily ; or bonny	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Grain, scarlet ; or kermes oak	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>
Grain, scarlet ; or cochinil	<i>Cactus cochinillifer</i>
Granadilla	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>
Grape, or vine tree	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Grape-wort	<i>Uvaria</i>
Grape, sea ; or shrubby horse-tail	<i>Ephedra</i>
Grape, sea-side ; or mangrove	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>
Grass, arrow-headed	<i>Triglochin</i>
Grass, brown-bent, or dog's	<i>Agrostis canina</i>
Grass, corn broom ; or drauk	<i>Bromus arvensis</i>
Grass, cat's-tail	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Grass, cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis</i>
Grass, cow, or marl ; or English red clover	} <i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Grass, canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Grass, striped canary ; or ribbon	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> †
Grass, cotton	<i>Eriophorum polystachion</i>
Grass, darnel, annual	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>

\* *Grain*, with respect to *corn*, ought to be spelled *grane*, as it is derived from the latin word *granum* ; and it then will conform with the word *granary*, where corn is deposited.

† See note to *phalaris*.

Grass, darnel; or rye, or ray grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Grass, dog's; or couch; or quick; or twitch	} <i>Triticum repens</i>
Grass, dog's-tail	
Grass, feather	<i>Stipa pennata</i>
Grass, fescue	<i>Festuca</i>
Grass, fox-tail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Grass, fox-tail, of the Indies	<i>Alopecurus indicus</i>
Grass, hard	<i>Egilops</i>
Grass, hair	<i>Aira</i>
Grass, hare's-tail	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>
Grass, lyme	<i>Elymus</i>
Grass, marl*—see Cow grass	
Grass, mat	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
Grass, smooth-stalked meadow	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Grass, rough-stalked meadow	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Grass, millet	<i>Milium effusum</i>
Grass, oat	<i>Aristida</i>
Grass, panic	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Grass of Parnassus	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>
Grass, pepper	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>
Grass, poley	<i>Lythrum</i>
Grass, purple	} <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> ( <i>a-</i> <i>rabica</i> )
Grass, quake; or cow-quakes	
Grass, rope, or melic	<i>Melica</i>
Grass, rush	<i>Schoenus</i>
Grass, sedge; or Cyperus grass	<i>Carex divisa</i>
Grass, silk†	<i>Panicum sericeum</i>
Grass, star	} <i>Callitriche verna et au-</i> <i>tumnalis</i>
Grass, sea	
Grass, scorpion; or caterpillars	<i>Scorpiurus vermiculata</i>
Grass, scurvy	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Grass, Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>

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\* *Marl grass* is much cultivated in some parts of Somersetshire; called so from its growing well on *marly* land.

† *Silk grass* (*panicum sericeum*) may be spun as fine as silk, and is used for various purposes, but chiefly for ropes and fishing lines.—It grows in the island of Tobago.—See *Universal Mag.* for June, 1749.

Grass, toad	<i>Bufonia tenuifolia</i>
Grass, vernal, sweet-scented	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Grass, wrack	<i>Zostera marina</i>
Grass, worm	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>
Gravel-bind	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Green-wood; or dyer's broom	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Green-sauce; or sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Grim the collier	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Gromwel, common	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>
Gromwel, German	<i>Stellera</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Groundsel, Bolonian	<i>Erigeron boloniense</i>
Groundsel tree; or plowman's spikenard	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Groundsel tree, with a ficoides leaf	<i>Cacalia ficoides</i>
Guava; or guayava; or bay plum	<i>Psidium pyriferum</i>
Guills; or corn marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Gum succory	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>

## H

Hag-berries; or bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Hairriff; * elivers; or goosegrass	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Halimus; or shrubby sea orach	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>
Hare-bells	<i>Hyacinthus non-scriptus</i>
Hare's-ear	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>
Hare's-ear, base shrubby; or sim- pla nobla	<i>Phyllis nobla</i>
Hare's-foot trefoil	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Hare's lettuce or sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Hard-head; or knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Hart's-tongue spleen-wort	<i>Asplinium scolopendrium</i> †
Hart-wort, French; or wild spiguel	<i>Seseli glaucum</i>
Hart-wort, common	<i>Tordylium officinale</i>

\* A very remarkable case is recorded in the Monthly Magazine for July, 1809, p. 573, of the cure of a cancer; by taking first a mercurial purge, and then twice a day, between meals, drinking about quarter of a pint of the juice of hairriff; part of the juice being mixed with hog's lard, and kept constantly applied to the wound, along with some of the leaves bruised.—In six months the cure was completed.

† *Asplinium scolopendrium* hath many varieties.—Aiton's Hort. Kew.



Hart-wort of Syria	<i>Tordylium syriacum</i>
Hart-wort, shrubby	<i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i>
Harmel; or wild Assyrian rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Hassagay tree	<i>Curtisia faginea</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieraceum</i>
Hawkweed, base	<i>Crepis</i>
Hawkweed, base; or yellow cichory	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
Hawkweed, trailing, crooked-seeded; or yellow eye	} <i>Hyoseris</i>
Hawkweed, woolly; or downy sowthistle	
Haw-thorn; quick; or white thorn	<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
Haw-thorn, black American	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hay, Burgundian; or lucern	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Hay, camel's; or sweet rush	<i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i>
Hazel nut	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hazel, witch, Virginian	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Hazel, witch; or hop hornbeam	<i>Carpinus ostrya</i>
Heart's-ease; or pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Heart-pea	<i>Cardiospermum corindum</i>
Heart seed	<i>Brassica vesicaria</i>
Heath; or ling, common	<i>Erica vulgaris</i>
Heath, base; or lesser marsh cistus	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>
Heath, black-berried; or crow, or crake berries	} <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Heath, mountain	
Heath, low pine	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>
Heath peas; or bitter vetch	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>
Heath, sea	<i>Orobus</i>
	<i>Frankenia lewis</i>
Hedge-hog trefoil	} <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> ( <i>intertexta</i> )
Hellebore	
Hellebore, black; or christmas rose	<i>Helleborus</i>
Hellebore, fennel-leaved black; or perennial Adonis	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Hellebore, white	} <i>Adonis vernalis</i>
Hellebore, base	
Hellebore, black; helleboraster; bear's foot; or setterwort	<i>Veratrum album</i>
Helleborine; or base hellebore	<i>Limodorum</i>
Helmet-flower; monk's hood; or wolf's-bane	} <i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
	<i>Serapias</i>
	} <i>Aconitum napellus</i>

Hemlock, common spotted	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Helxine—see Beech wheat	
Hemlock, great broad-leaved base	<i>Ligusticum peloponense</i>
Hemlock, lesser; or fool's parsley	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>
Hemlock, water	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Hemlock, water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hemp, base	<i>Datisca cannabina</i>
Hemp, base, or nettle hemp	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Hemp agrimony, base	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Hemp agrimony, naked-headed Indian	} <i>Verbesina</i>
Hemp, sunn, or China	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
Hemp agrimony, water	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>
Hemp, Virginian	<i>Acnida cannabina</i>
Hen-bane; or hog-bean, common	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Henbane, yellow; or tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Henna; or alhenna; or Egyptian privet	} <i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
Hen-weed, Guinea	<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>
Hepatica; or noble liverwort	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>
Hep, or hip tree; or dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Herb-bane	<i>Orobanche</i>
Herb-bane, great purple	<i>Lathræa clandestina</i>
Herb-bennet; or avens, common	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Herb-Christopher; or bane-berries	<i>Actæa racemosa</i>
Herb-Gerard; or goutwort	<i>Ægopodium podagraria</i>
Herb of grace; or rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Herb-impious; or cudweed	<i>Filago germanica</i>
Herb-mastick; or mastick thyme	<i>Satureia thymbra</i>
Herb-Paris; true-love; or one-berry	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
Herb-Paris of Canada; or three- leaved nightshade	} <i>Trillium cernuum</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>
Herb-Trinity; or pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Herb-twopence; or moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Herb, willow; or French willow	<i>Epilobium latifolium</i>
Herb, willow; or purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Herb, willow; or loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia ephemerum</i>
Hercules's club	} <i>Zanthoxylum clava Her- culis</i>

Heron's bill	<i>Erodium</i>
Hicory nut	<i>Juglans alba</i>
High-taper; white mullein; or cow's lungwort	} <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Hog-bean; or henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Hog-weed, American	<i>Boerhaavia</i>
Hollow-root; or tuberous moschatel	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>
Holly common*; or holm	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> †
Holly, hedge-hog (a variety)	<i>Ilex aquifolium ferox</i>
Holly, Dahoon	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Holly, knee; or butcher's broom; or Alexandrian laurel	} <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Holly, sea; or eryngo‡	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>
Hollyhock; hollyoak; or rose mallow	} <i>Alcea rosea</i>
Honesty; moonwort; or satin flower	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Honewort; or corn parsley	<i>Sison segetum</i>
Honey flower	<i>Melianthus, major &amp; minor</i>
Honey locust; or three-thorned acacia	} <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle; or woodbind, com- mon	} <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Honeysuckle, upright, with red berries; or dwarf Alpine cherry	} <i>Lonicera alpigena</i>
Honeysuckle, fly	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>
Honeysuckle, African fly	<i>Halleria lucida</i>
Honeysuckle, American upright	<i>Azalea viscosa</i>
Honeysuckle, French	<i>Hedysarum alhagi</i>
Honeysuckle, trumpet	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>
Honeysuckle, grass; or white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Honeysuckle, Jamaica	<i>Bauhinia divaricata</i>
Honey-wort	<i>Cerinthe</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>

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\* The bark of the common *holly* fermented, and afterwards washed from the woody fibres, makes the common birdlime. It is also said the bark of the *birch tree* makes good birdlime; but Pliny says the Italians made it from the berries of the *mistletoe*: so that it appears to be a very antient method of catching birds.

† See *aquifolium*, in *Index to Trivial Names*.

‡ See *eryngo*.

Hop hornbeam ; or witch hazel	<i>Carpinus ostrya</i>
Horehound, common	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Horehound, base	<i>Stachys germanica</i>
Horehound, base ; or ironwort	<i>Sideritis</i>
Horehound, black	<i>Ballota nigra</i>
Horehound, common water	<i>Lycopus europeus</i>
Hornbeam* ; or hard bean	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Hornwort, common	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Horse-foot	<i>Buxbaumia</i>
Horse-tail	<i>Equisetum</i>
Horse-tail, shrubby ; or sea grape	<i>Ephedra</i>
Hound's-tongue, common	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Houseleek, cobweb	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>
Houseleek, common	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>
Houseleek, lesser ; or orpine	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Houseleek, small annual	<i>Tillæa muscosa</i>
Houseleek, water, of Egypt	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus</i>
Hyacinth, African blue umbellated	<i>Crinum africanum</i>
Hyacinth, musk	<i>Hyacinthus muscari</i>
Hyacinth, grape	<i>Hyacinthus botryoides</i>
Hyacinth, lily	<i>Scilla lilio hyacinthus</i>
Hyacinth, Peruvian	<i>Scilla peruviana</i>
Hyacinth, starry	<i>Scilla amæna</i>
Hyacinth, Indian ; or tuberose	<i>Polyanthes tuberosa</i>
Hyssop, common	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Hyssop, hedge	<i>Gratiola hyssopioides</i>
Hyssop, hedge ; or grass-poley	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
Hyssop, mountain	<i>Thymbra</i>
Hypericum frutex	<i>Spiræa hypericifolia</i>

## I

Jacinth—see Hyacinth	
Jaca-tree	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
Jack in a box	<i>Hernandia sonora</i>
Jack by the hedge ; or sauce alone	<i>Erysimum alliaria</i>
Jacob's ladder ; Greek valerian ; or charity	} <i>Polemonium caruleum</i>

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\* *Hornbeam* receives its name from the hardness of the seed or nut ; it is in many places, wrongly, called *hornbeam*.

Jalap, true	<i>Convolvulus jalapa</i>
Jalap, white; or mechoacanna	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Japan earth—see Catechu	
Jasmine, common white	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>
Jasmine, yellow Indian	<i>Jasminum odoratissimum</i>
Jasmine, Arabian; or sambac	<i>Nyctanthes sambac</i>
Jasmine, base	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>
Jasmine, Cape	<i>Gardenia florida</i>
Jasmine, African ilex-leaved	<i>Lantana africana</i>
Jasmine, fennel-leaved	<i>Ipomoea rubra</i>
Jasmine, or lilac, Persian	<i>Syringa persica</i>
Jasmine, red	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>
Jasmine, scarlet; or trumpet flower	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Jasmine, common yellow Italian	<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>
Jasmine, yellow Carolina	<i>Bignonia semper virens</i>
Ice plant; or diamond ficoides	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum crys-</i> <i>tallinum</i>
Jew's ear	<i>Peziza auricula</i>
Immortal flower	<i>Gomphrena</i>
Immortal eagle flower; or female balsamine	} <i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
Incense-wort; or frankincense	<i>Gnaphalium odoratissimum</i>
Indian arrow-root	{ <i>Maranta arundinacea</i> <i>Thalia geniculata</i>
Indian leaf	<i>Melastoma malabathrica</i>
Indian shot; or cane	<i>Canna indica</i>
Indian berry, cocculus	<i>Menispermum cocculus*</i>
Indigo, common	{ <i>Indigofera anil, and tinc-</i> <i>toria†</i>
Indigo, base; or Jupiter's beard, of America	} <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Inga	<i>Mimosa inga</i>
Job's tears	<i>Coix lacryma</i>
Johnsonia	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Jonquil	<i>Narcissus jonquillā</i>
Ipecacuanha; or Brazilian root	<i>Psychotria emetica</i>
Ipecacuanha, base	<i>Viola ipecacuanha</i>

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\* The berries of the *menispermum cocculus* are used to intoxicate fish.

† *Indigofera anil* is said to be the *wild indigo*; the *tinctoria* is the *true indigo*.

Ipecacuanha, base	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>
Ipecacuanha, base	<i>Euphorbia ipecacuanha</i>
Ipecacuanha, false; fever root; } or Dr. Tucker's weed	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Iris, or orris, Florentine	<i>Iris florentina</i>
Iris, Calcedonian	<i>Iris susiana</i>
Iris, bulbous, or Persian	<i>Iris xiphium</i>
Iris, Persian, or dwarf	<i>Iris persica</i>
Iris, snake's-head; or hermodactyl	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>
Iris, uvaria	<i>Aletris uvaria</i>
Iris, with a double bulb, called } Spanish nut	<i>Iris sisyrinchium</i>
Iron-wood	<i>Sideroxylum</i>
Iron-wort; or base horehound	<i>Sideritis</i>
Jucca—see Manihot	
Judas tree (see Red-bud tree)	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>
Jujube tree, blunt-leaved	<i>Rhamnus jujuba</i>
Jujube tree, common, with shin- } ing leaves	<i>Rhamnus zizyphus</i>
July-flower, clove	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
July-flower, queen's; rocket; or } dame's violet	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
July-flower, stock	<i>Cheiranthus</i>
Junctianella—see Gentianella	
Junquil—see Jonquil	
Juniper, common	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Jupiter's beard; or silver bush	<i>Anthyllis barva jovis</i>
Jupiter's beard, American; or } base indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Jupiter's distaff	<i>Salvia</i>
Ivy, common	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, ground; gill; alehoof; } turn-hoof; or cat's foot	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Ivy tree; or dwarf laurel of } America	<i>Kalmia</i>
Ivy; or creeper of Virginia	<i>Hedera quinquefolia</i>

## K

Kale, or cabbage, sea	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Kali; or glasswort	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Kali, Egyptian	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum nodi-</i> <i>florum</i>

Kali, sal; alkali; jointed glass-wort; or kelp	} <i>Salicornia herbacea</i>
Karatto (a variety)	
Kex	<i>Agava americana</i>
Kedlock; or charlock	<i>Cicuta</i>
Kermes oak	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Kidney-wort	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>
Ketmia; or Venice mallow	<i>Saxifraga geum</i>
King's spear; Aaron's rod; or yellow asphodel	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Kleinia; or foreign colt's-foot	} <i>Asphodelus luteus</i>
Knapweed; knobweed; matfel-lon; or hardhead	
Knapweed, thorny	<i>Cacalia kleinia</i>
Knawel; or German knot-grass	} <i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Knee holm; knee holly; or butcher's broom	
Knot-berries	<i>Centaurea spinosa</i>
Knot-grass	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Knot-grass, sea	} <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Knot-grass, German; or knawel	
Knot-grass, mountain	
Knot-grass, verticillate	
	<i>Rubus</i>
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>
	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
	<i>Illecebrum paronychia</i>
	<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i>

## L

Laburnum; ebeny of the Alps; or trefoil tree	} <i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Ladder, Jacob's; Greek valerian; or charity	
Lad's-love; or southern-wood	<i>Polemonium cœruleum</i>
Lady's bed-straw; or cheese rennet	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Lady's bower	<i>Galium verum</i>
Lady's comb; Venus's comb; or shepherd's needle	<i>Clematis</i>
Lady's cushion	} <i>Scandix pecten</i>
Lady's finger; or kidney vetch	
Lady's mantle, common	<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>
Lady's mantle, silver-edged	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Lady's ruffle	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>
Lady's seal; or black bryony	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>
Lady's slipper	<i>Lychnis sibirica</i>
Lady's smock; or cuckow flower	<i>Tamus communis</i>
	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>

Lady's traces, treble	<i>Ophrys spiralis</i>
Lamb's lettuce; or corn salad	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
Lamb's-toes; or bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i>
Lance-wood—see Cabbage tree	
Larch tree	<i>Pinus larix</i>
Lark-heel; or lark-spur	<i>Delphinium</i>
Lark-heel, bee	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>
Lark-heel, perennial	<i>Delphinium grandiflorum</i>
Laser-wort; or sermountain	<i>Laserpitium siler</i>
Lavender; or false spikenard	<i>Lavandula spica</i>
Lavender, sea; or limonium	<i>Statice limonium</i>
Lavender cotton, common	{ <i>Santolina chama-cyparissus</i>
Lavender, French; stickadore; or cassidone	} <i>Lavandula stæchas</i>
Laver	<i>Ulva</i>
Laurel, China	<i>Stilago bunias</i>
Laurel, cherry*; or common laurel	<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>
Laurel of the antients; or common bay	} <i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel; or bay of Alexandria	<i>Ruscus racemosus</i> †
Laurel, dwarf; or ivy tree of America	} <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Portugal	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Laurel, flax-leaved	<i>Daphne gnidium</i>
Laurel, sea-side	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Laurel, spurge	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Laurel, tongue; or tongue blade	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i>
Laurestinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>

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\* *Cherry-laurel* is said to be called so because it may be grafted on a *cherry*. The distilled water from the leaves of the *cherry-laurel*, is perhaps the most sudden poison we are acquainted with in this country; two spoonfulls of it will destroy a large dog in about ten minutes.—In smaller doses it is said to produce intoxication; that there is reason to believe it acts in the same manner as opium and vinous spirit, but the dose is not so well ascertained. A pint of water distilled from 14 lbs. of *black cherry stones* bruised, hath the same deleterious effect. It is probable *apricot kernels*, *peach leaves*, *walnut leaves*, and whatever possesses the *kernel* flavour, may have similar qualities.—*Botanic Garden.* See note to *oenanthe crocata*.

† *Ruscus racemosus* is supposed to be the plant with which the antients crowned their victors and poets; the stalks being very pliable, may be easily twined into coronets for that purpose, and the leaves seem to represent those on antient busts.

*Miller's Dict.*



Lead-wort, common	<i>Plumbago europæa</i>
Leather-flower	<i>Loranthus</i>
Leather-wood	<i>Dirca palustris</i>
Leek	<i>Allium porrum</i>
Lemon tree—see Limon	
Lemon, water	<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>
Lentils	<i>Ervum lens</i>
Lentisk ; or mastick	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>
Lentisk ; or mastick, Peruvian	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Leopard's bane	<i>Doronicum</i>
Leopard's bane, German	<i>Arnica montana</i>
Lettuce, common	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
Lettuce, hare's ; or sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Lettuce, lamb's ; or corn salad	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
Lettuce, wild	<i>Prenanthes muralis</i>
Life, tree of ; or arbor vitæ	<i>Thuja* occidentalis</i>
Life, tree of, Chinese	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Lignum aloes ; calamba ; or xylo- aloes	} <i>Excœcaria agallocha</i>
Lignum vitæ ; or pockwood	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
Lilac, common ; or pipe tree	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, or jasmine, Persian	<i>Syringa persica</i>
Lily, common white	<i>Lilium candidum</i>
Lily, African scarlet	<i>Amaryllis guttata</i>
Lily, asphodel	<i>Hemerocallis flava, &amp; fulva</i>
Lily, atamasco	<i>Amaryllis atamasco</i>
Lily, belladonna	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>
Lily, African blue	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Lily, St. Beuno's† ; or savoy spi- derwort	} <i>Anthericum liliastrum</i>
Lily, conval ; or lily of the valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Lily, day	<i>Hemerocallis flava</i>
Lily, Guernsey	<i>Amaryllis sarniensis</i>

\* *Thuja* is sometimes with a *y*, as *thuya*.

† Saint Beuno resided at Clynog, a little village ten miles south of Carnarvon in North Wales ; he lived in the 7th century, was an abbot, and having great riches, built a church there, and also a grand mausoleum for his own interment, called St. Beuno's chapel : he was brother to St. Winifred, the genius of the famous well in Flintshire, who also lies interred in the church at Clynog.

Hutton's *Tour in North Wales*, printed in 1803.

Lily, Jacobæa	<i>Amaryllis formosissima</i>
Lily, Japan and Ceylon	<i>Amaryllis orientalis</i>
Lily, Mexican	<i>Amaryllis ruginæ</i>
Lily, orange, bulb-bearing	<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i>
Lily, Persian	<i>Fritillaria persica</i>
Lily, yellow martagon	<i>Lilium superbum</i>
Lily, purple martagon	<i>Lilium martagon</i>
Lily, scarlet martagon	<i>Lilium chalcedonicum</i>
Lily, crown imperial	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
Lily, crown royal	<i>Fritillaria regia</i>
Lily, daffodil	<i>Amaryllis (pancrutium)</i>
Lily, hyacinth	<i>Scilla lilio-hyacinthus</i>
Lily, superb	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Lily, water; or Egyptian bean	<i>Nymphæa nelumbo</i>
Lily, white water	<i>Nymphæa alba</i>
Lily, yellow water	<i>Nymphæa lutea</i>
Lily, Egyptian; or Egyptian lotus	<i>Nymphæa lotus</i>
Lily, lesser yellow water, with fringed flowers	<i>Menyanthes nymphoides</i>
Lily, thorn	<i>Catesbæa spinosa</i>
Lily tree	<i>Liriodendron liliifera</i>
Lime tree	<i>Citrus medica</i>
Lime, brook	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Lime, or linden tree	<i>Talia europæa</i>
Limon tree	<i>Citrus medica (a variety)</i>
Limonium; or sea lavender	<i>Statice limonium</i>
Ling; or heath, common	<i>Erica vulgaris</i>
Lion's-foot, Candia	<i>Catananche lutea</i>
Lion's-leaf	<i>Leontice leontopetalum</i>
Lion's-tail	<i>Leonurus</i>
Lipplehout; Hottentot cherry; or Cape phyllyrea	<i>Cassine maurocenia</i>
Liquorice, true*	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Liquorice, wild	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Liquorice, wild; or liquorice vetch	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>
Liquorice, wild; or sweet weed	<i>Capraria biflora</i>
Liquorice, wild; or knobbed- rooted liquorice vetch	<i>Glycine frutescens</i>
Live-long; or common orpine	<i>Sedum telephium</i>

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\* It is said the leaves of liquorice make a good tea.

Liver-wort	<i>Lichen corallinus</i>
Liver-wort, ash-coloured, ground	<i>Lichen caninus</i>
Liver-wort, marsh	<i>Riccia</i>
Liver-wort, noble; or hepatica	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>
Lizard-flower	<i>Satyrion</i>
Lizard's tail	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>
Lizard, or scorpion's tail; or pepper	<i>Piper</i>
Locker goulds; or globe rannunculus	<i>Trollius europæus</i>
Locust tree; or courbaril	<i>Hymenæa courbaril</i>
Locust tree; or false acacia	<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>
Locust tree, honey; or three-thorned acacia	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Logwood; or bloodwood	<i>Hæmatoxylon campechi- num</i>
London pride; or none so pretty	<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i>
Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia</i>
Loosestrife, podded; or French willow	<i>Epilobium</i>
Loosestrife, purple; or willow herb	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Loosestrife, spiked	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Loosestrife, willow herb, Spanish	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
Loosestrife, yellow Virginian	<i>Gaura biennis</i>
Lote; or nettle tree	<i>Celtis</i>
Lotus of Egypt	<i>Nymphæa lotus</i>
Lotus, supposed of Homer	<i>Diospyros lotus*</i>
Lotus, honey; or white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Lovage, common	<i>Ligusticum levisticum</i>
Love in a mist	<i>Passiflora fatida</i>
Love lies a bleeding	<i>Amaranthus melancholicus</i>
Lousewort; cockscomb; or rattle	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
Lousewort; or stavesacre	<i>Delphinium staphisagria</i>
Lousewort; cockscomb; or rattle, yellow	<i>Rhinanthus cristagalli</i>
Lucern; Burgundy hay; or medick	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Lungwort, common spotted; or Jerusalem cowslip	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>

\* Some think it was the *diospyros lotus* that gave the name and rise to the story of the *Lotophagi* in Homer; but others seem convinced it was the *rhamnus lotus*; for a description of which, see the memoirs of M. des Fontains, delivered to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, 1787.

Lungwort, cow's; white mullein ; or high taper	}	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Lungwort, golden ; or golden mouse-ear		
Lupine		<i>Lupinus</i>
Lustwort		<i>Drosera</i>
Lychnidia ; or base lychnis		<i>Phlox</i>
Lychnis, scarlet* ; or scarlet cross		<i>Lychnis chalconica</i>
Lychnis ; campion ; or bachelor's button	}	<i>Lychnis dioica</i>
Lychnis, wild ; or rose campion		
		<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>

## M

Mace—see Nutmeg		
Mace, sweet—see Sweet Maudlin		
Mace, reed ; or cat's-tail		<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Machingboy ; or fish spurge		<i>Euphorbia hyberna</i>
Maddert†		<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>
Madder, E. India ; or chay root		<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>
Madder, little field		<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>
Madder, petty		<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>
Madder, petty		<i>Crucianella</i>
Madder, crosswort ; or meadow		<i>Galium boriale</i>
Madwort, with bladdery pods		<i>Alyssum vesicaria</i>
Madwort of Galen		<i>Marrubium alysson</i>
Madwort, German ; wild bugloss ; or great goosegrass	}	<i>Asperugo procumbens</i>
Mad-flower ; or flag		
Maho tree		<i>Antholiza</i>
Mahogany		<i>Hibiscus</i>
Mahogany, Madeira ; or vigniatico		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
Maiden-hair, common		<i>Laurus indica</i>
Maiden-hair, Canada		<i>Adiantum capillus veneris</i>
Maiden-hair, English black		<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>
Maiden-hair, Tunbridge		<i>Asplenium adiantum nigrum</i>
Maiden-hair, golden		<i>Trichomanes tunbrigense</i>
Maiden-hair, white ; or wall rue		<i>Polytrichum commune</i>
		<i>Asplenium ruta muraria</i>

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\* See *Cross, Jerusalem.*

† Mr. Spencer Smith hath lately introduced that valuable plant *Smyrna madder*, which it is hoped will soon become naturalized in our soil.

Maiden-hair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maize; or Indian corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Mallow; or maul, common	<i>Malva rotundifolia</i>
Mallow, African, or gooseberry- leaved	} <i>Malva capensis</i>
Mallow, base	<i>Malope malacoides</i>
Mallow, Carolina	<i>Malva caroliniana</i>
Mallow, common Jew's	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>
Mallow, Indian yellow	<i>Sida abutilon</i>
Mallow, Indian	<i>Urena lobata</i>
Mallow, marsh	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>
Mallow, musk	<i>Malva moschata</i>
Mallow, rose; or hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Mallow, Syrian; or <i>althæa frutex</i>	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Mallow tree	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>
Mallow, varied-leaved	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>
Mallow, Portugal	<i>Lavatera lusitanica</i>
Mallow, vervain; or hollyhock	<i>Malva alcea</i>
Mallow, Venice; or <i>ketnia</i>	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Mammee	<i>Mammea americana</i>
Mammee, Sapota	<i>Achras sapota</i>
Manchineel tree*; or poison tree	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>
Mandrake†	<i>Atropa mandragora</i>
Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Mangostan	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>
Mangrove tree‡; or mangles	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>
Manihot; manihoc; jucca; or cassada	} <i>Jatropha manihot</i>
Manna seeds	<i>Festuca fluitans</i>
Maple, common	<i>Acer campestris</i>
Maple, greater; English syc- more; or false plane	} <i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>

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\* The Spaniards call this tree *manzanillo*, deriving it from the Spanish word *manzana* (an apple) which the fruit of this tree very much resembles.

† The fruit of the *mandrake* was by the antients called *love apples*, and we may infer the antiquity of the popular notion of its virtues from Gen. c. xxx, v. 14, &c. As to the root resembling the human form, is an artful fable to deceive the ignorant and credulous, who have sometimes been imposed upon with fictitious images shaped from the fresh roots of *bryony*, *angelica*, and other plants, pretending to be from the *mandrake*.

‡ The bark of the *mangrove tree* is said to answer the same purposes in tanning as the *oak bark*.

Maple, sugar	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Maracock ; or passion flower	<i>Passiflora</i>
Mare's tail, common	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
Marigold, common garden	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Marigold, corn	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Marigold, field	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>
Marigold, fig ; or ficoides	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>
Marigold, fig, false ; or ground- sel tree with a ficoides leaf	} <i>Cacalia ficoides</i>
Marigold, French	<i>Tagetes patula</i>
Marigold, marsh	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Marjoram, knotted, or knobbed	<i>Origanum majorana</i>
Marjoram, base	<i>Origanum</i>
Marjoram, Spanish	<i>Urtica dodartii</i>
Marjoram, wild, or common	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Marjoram, pot ; winter sweet ; or origany	} <i>Origanum heracleoticum</i>
Martagon lily	<i>Lilium martagon</i>
Marvel of Peru, common	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Marum, common	<i>Teucrium marum</i>
Marum plant, Norfolk	<i>Arundo arenaria</i>
Marum, pennyroyal-scented	<i>Milissa fruticosa</i>
Marum, Syrian, or Cretan	<i>Origanum creticum</i>
Masterwort	<i>Inperatoria ostruthium</i>
Masterwort, black, or greater	<i>Astrantia</i>
Mastich, herb ; or mastich thyme	<i>Thymus mastichina</i>
Mastich, or lentisk, Peruvian	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Mastich, or lentisk tree	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>
Matfellow ; knapweed ; or hard- head	} <i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Mat-weed	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>
Mat-weed, hooded	<i>Lygeum spartum</i>
Maudlin, sweet	<i>Achillea ageratium</i>
Mawseed	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
May, or May bush ; or white thorn	<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
May-weed ; or mays*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>

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\* *Anthemis arvensis*, and *anthemis cotula*, are both field plants ; the first is the field *chamæmile*, biennial and scentless, and the seeds crown-margined ;—the other is the *may-weed*, or *mays*, and is annual, strong-scented, and the seeds naked ; and if the hands are rubbed over with this plant, it is said to prevent bees from stinging.

Meadia ; or American cowslip	<i>Dodecatheon meadea</i>
Meadow-sweet ; or queen of the meadows	} <i>Spiræa ulmaria</i>
Mealy tree, pliant ; or wayfaring tree	
Mechoacanna ; or white jalap	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Medick	<i>Medicago</i>
Medick ; lucern ; or Burgundy hay	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Medick, sea	<i>Medicago marina</i>
Medlar	<i>Mespilus</i>
Medlar of Louisiana	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Medusa's head	<i>Euphorbia caput medusæ</i>
Melancholy ; or sorrowful tree	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>
Melilot	} <i>Trifolium melilotus officinalis</i>
Melon	
Melon, water ; or citrul	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Melon thistle	<i>Cucurbita citrullus</i>
Mercury, dog's ; or dog's cabbage	<i>Cactus melocactus</i>
Mercury	<i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>
Mercury, English garden ; all-good ; or good Henry	} <i>Mercurialis</i>
Meum ; or spignel	<i>Chenopodium bonus Henricus</i>
Mezereon	<i>Æthusa meum</i>
Mignonette	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
Milfoil ; or yarrow	<i>Reseda odorata</i>
Milfoil, or violet, water	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Milfoil, water	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>
Milfoil, water, or hooded ; or bladderwort	} <i>Myriophyllum</i>
Milk, or white wood	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>
Milk-wort	<i>Bignonia leucoxydon</i>
Milk-wort ; or spurge	<i>Polygala</i>
Milk-wort, sea ; or black salt-wort	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Millet ; or panic grass	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Millet, common	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Millet, Indian ; or doura	<i>Milium effusum</i>
Milt-waste	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>
Mint, horse	<i>Asplinium</i>
Mint, spear	<i>Mentha silvestris</i>
Mint, pepper	<i>Mentha viridis</i>
Mint, cat ; or nep	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>

Mint, balm-cat; or wild calamint	<i>Melissa nepeta</i>
Methridate; or treacle mustard	<i>Thlaspi campestre</i>
Mistletoe,* common	<i>Viscum album</i>
Moly, with lily flowers; or yellow garlic	} <i>Allium moly</i>
Mombin; or Brazilian plum	<i>Spondias mombin</i>
Money-wort; or herb two-pence	<i>Lysimachia nummularis</i>
Money-wort, base	<i>Sibthorpia europæa</i>
Monkey-bread; or sour gourd	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>
Monk's-head	<i>Leontodon</i>
Monk's-hood; or helmet flower	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Monk's-hood, variegated	<i>Aconitum cammarum</i>
Moon-seed	<i>Menispermum</i>
Moon trefoil; or tree medick	<i>Medicago arborea</i>
Moon-wort; satin flower; or honesty	} <i>Lunaria annua</i>
Moor, or moss berries; or cranberries	} <i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>
Morel	<i>Phallus esculentus</i>
Moringa	<i>Guilandina moringa</i>
Moschatel, tuberous; or hollow-root	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>
Mosses	<i>Musci</i>
Moss, pill; or pepper grass	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>
Moss tree	<i>Lichen usnea</i>
Moss, upright fir	<i>Lycopodium selago</i>
Moss, water	<i>Fontinalis</i>
Mother-wort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
Mould	<i>Mucor</i>
Mouse-ear	<i>Hieracium dubium</i>
Mouse-ear, creeping	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Mouse-ear, golden; or golden lungwort	} <i>Hieracium murorum</i>
Mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i>
Mouse-ear scorpion grass	<i>Mysotis scorpioides</i>
Mouse-tail	<i>Myosurus minimus</i>
Much-good; or mountain parsley	<i>Athamanta oreoselinum</i>
Mud-wort; or least water plantain	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>

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\* *Mistletoe* is a parasitical plant, and grows on the branches of trees, adhering thereto by the viscosity of its berries, which also serve for birdlime. Birdlime is also made from the inner bark of the *holly*.—See note to *holly*.



Mug-weed ; or cross-wort	<i>Valantia cruciata</i>
Mugwort, common	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Mulberry tree	<i>Morus</i>
Mulberry ; or strawberry blite	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Mule, Fairchild's	{ <i>Dianthus superbus et dian-</i> <i>thus caryophyllus</i>
Mule-wort ; or moon or mule's fern	<i>Hemionitis</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum</i>
Mullein, black	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>
Mullein, moth ; or blattaria	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Mullein, white ; high taper ; or cow's lungwort	} <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Mushroom	<i>Agaricus</i>
Mushroom, esculent ; or cham- pignon	} <i>Agaricus campestris*</i>
Mushroom, cup	<i>Peziza</i>
Mushroom, fairy	<i>Agaricus</i>
Musk, geranium	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Musk, mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>
Musk-seed	<i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapis</i>
Mustard, field ; or charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Mustard, base	<i>Cleome</i>
Mustard, buckler ; or base mi- thridate	} <i>Biscutella</i>
Mustard, hedge	<i>Erysimum officinale</i>
Mustard, mithridate of Dioscorides	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>
Mustard, mithridate ; or treacle	<i>Thlapsi campestre</i>
Mustard, base mithridate ; or sci- atica cress	} <i>Iberis</i>
Mustard, tower ; or wall cress	<i>Turritis</i>
Mustard, base tower	<i>Arabis</i>
Myrrhis ; or wild myrrh ; or sweet Cicely	} <i>Chærophyllum sylvestre</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus</i>

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\* *Agaricus deliciosus* is said to deserve its name, as being the most delicious mushroom known, though its appearance is not very inviting ; the colour being a dirty brown, and the juice of a deep orange, soon turning to a livid green, wherever the fungus is touched or bruised. This fungus is much admired throughout Province, but though a native of England and Scotland, is not known at our tables.

Smith's *Tour on the Continent*, printed in 1793.

Myrtle, candleberry	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Myrtle, Dutch; or gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
N	
Naked ladies; or meadow saffron	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
Narcissus polyanthus	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>
Narcissus	<i>Narcissus</i>
Narcissus; or daffodil, sea	<i>Pancreatum maritimum</i>
Nard—see Spikenard	
Nard; or mat-grass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
Nard, Celtic	<i>Valeriana celtica</i>
Naseberry tree	<i>Sloanea</i>
Nasturtion; or cress, Indian	<i>Trapaolum majus</i>
Navel-wort	<i>Cotyledon</i>
Navel-wort, base, or African	<i>Crassula coccinea</i>
Navel-wort, spring, or perennial Venus's	} <i>Cynoglossum omphalodes</i>
Navel-wort, taller Venus's	
Navel-wort, lesser Venus's*	<i>Cynoglossum linifolium</i>
Navel-wort, water; or marsh pennyroyal	} <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>
Navew; rape; or cole	
Nectarine (a variety)	} <i>Amygdalus persica</i> (fruc- tibus glabris)
Nep; or catmint	
Nettle	<i>Urtica</i>
Nettle, balsam	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>
Nettle, dead; or Archangel	<i>Lamium album</i>
Nettle, hedge, dead hemp	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Nettle, dead yellow	<i>Galeopsis galeobdolon</i>
Nettle, Roman	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>
Nettle, shrubby hedge	<i>Prasium</i>
Nettle tree; or lote	<i>Celtis</i>
Net-work	<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>
Nickar tree	<i>Guilandina bonduc</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i>
Nightshade, American; or pork- weed	} <i>Phytolacca decandria</i>

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\* *Venus's navel-worts* receive the name from a hollow in the seeds being a supposed resemblance of the navel.

Nightshade, base	<i>Rivina paniculata</i>
Nightshade, deadly; or dwale	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Nightshade, common enchanter's	<i>Circœa lutetiana</i>
Nightshade, Malabar	<i>Basella</i>
Nightshade, three-leaved; or Ca- nada herb-paris	} <i>Trillium cernuum</i>
Nightshade, woody; or bitter-sweet	
Nil; or American blue bindweed	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Nip; or stinking ragwort	<i>Convolvulus nil</i>
Nipple-wort; or wart-wort	<i>Senecio jacobœa</i>
Nipple-wort; or cichory, warted	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Noli me tangere; or yellow bal- samine	} <i>Lapsana zacintha</i>
None so pretty; or London pride	
Nopal; or cochinil fig	<i>Impatiens noli tangere</i>
Nose-bleed; or yarrow	<i>Saxifraga punctata</i>
Nostac—see Star-jelly	<i>Cactus cochenillifer</i>
Nut, Areca	<i>Achillea</i>
Nut tree, hazel	<i>Areca catechu</i>
Nut, bladder, English	} <i>Corylus avellana*</i> ( <i>silves-</i> <i>tris, vel grandis</i> )
Nut, bladder; or whortle berry, African	
Nut, bladder, laurel-leaved	<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>
Nut, cashew; or acajou	} <i>Royena</i>
Nut, chocolate	
Nut, Byzantine; or Spanish nut	<i>Ilex</i>
Nut, clearing	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Nut, coco, or palm	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
Nut, earth, or pig	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
Nut, fausel, or palm	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>
Nut, ground, of America	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nut, hiccory	<i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i>
Nut, Malabar	<i>Areca</i>
Nut, pea-earth	<i>Arachis hypogœa</i>
Nut, physic, or purging	<i>Juglans alba</i>
Nut, physic, or purging	<i>Justicia adhadota</i>
	<i>Lathyrus pisifolia</i>
	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>
	<i>Croton</i>

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\* *Corylus avellana* hath its specific name from the town Avellina, in Naples; for in the district of that town are planted more nut trees than in any country whatever: it is said that the trade in nuts produces annually about £11,250 to the town of Avellina.

Nut, pistacia	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica moschata</i>
Nut, Spanish	<i>Iris sisyrinchium</i>
Nux-vomica	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>
o	
Oak, common	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Oak, dwarf (a variety)	<i>Quercus robur humilis</i>
Oak, evergreen, common	<i>Quercus ilex (integrifolia)</i>
Oak of Cappadocia	<i>Ambrosia maritima</i>
Oak of Jerusalem	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i>
Oak, poison; or varnish tree	<i>Rhus vernix</i>
Oak, Indian; or teak-wood	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Oak, kermes; or grain oak	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>
Oak, live	<i>Quercus molucca</i>
Oak, cork	<i>Quercus suber</i>
Oats, common, white, black, or brown (alba, nigra, fusca)	} <i>Avena sativa</i>
Oats, animated	<i>Avena hispida</i>
Oats, common wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Oats, sea-side, of Carolina	<i>Uiola</i>
Oats, wild bearded	<i>Bromus</i>
Oculus Christi	<i>Inula oculus Christi</i>
Ocra; or Indian sorrel	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>
Oil tree; agnus castus; or palma Christi	} <i>Ricinus communis</i>
Oily grain*, called bonny in Ca- rolina	} <i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Old man's beard; or traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Old man's head (a variety)	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Oleander; or rose bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Olibanum	<i>Juniperus lycina</i>
Oleaster; or wild olive	<i>Elæagnus</i>
Oleum rhodii†	<i>Aspalathus</i>

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\* Called *oily grain*, from the seeds of this plant yielding by expression a greater quantity of oil than almost any other known plant.—The Italian *sesame* is the *astragalus sesameus*.

† That fine perfume, called *oleum rhodii*, is supposed to be the essential oil of a species of *aspalathus*.

Some think the *oleum rhodii* is an extract from the root of a species of *convolvulus*, either *scoparius* or *floridus*.

Olive, common*	<i>Olea europæa</i>
Olive, sweet-scented	<i>Olea fragrans</i>
Olive, spurge	<i>Daphne oleoides</i>
Olive, wild, of Barbadoes	<i>Bontia daphnoides</i>
One-berry; true love; or herb Paris	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Onion, many-bulbed†	<i>Allium multibulbosum</i>
Onion, umbel-bearing	<i>Allium magicum</i>
Onion, sea; or squill	<i>Scilla maritima</i>
Onion, Welch	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>
Opulus; or marsh elder	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Orange tree, Seville	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Orange,‡ China (a variety)	<i>Citrus aurantium (sinensis)</i>
Orange, mock	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
Orchilla; or archil	<i>Lichen roccella</i>
Origany, pot; or winter sweet marjoram	} <i>Origanum heracleoticum</i>
Origany of Crete; or Cretan ma- rum	
Ornotta, see Anotta	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Orpine; or live long	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Orpine, base	<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>
Orpine, lesser	<i>Crassula</i>
Orpine, true, of Imperatus	<i>Telephium imperati</i>
Orach, garden	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>
Orach, berry-bearing; or straw- berry blite	} <i>Blitum capitatum</i>

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\* *Olive oil* is asserted to possess many excellent qualities: if the body is frequently smeared over with it, and the garment next the skin soaked in it, it will prevent the infection of the plague; it will prevent the bite of the scorpion, and other venomous reptiles; and it will keep of mosquitoes.—In Tunis, if a person is bit by a scorpion, or other venomous reptile, the part is immediately scarified, and *olive oil* rubbed in as soon as possible, which arrests the progress of the venom.

Jackson's *Commerce of the Mediterranean*, printed in 1805.

*Quere.* If it would affect the bite of a mad dog.

† The *many-bulbed onions* are to be set whole at Spring, at about a foot distant; which do not run up to seed, but at the time of taking up, each onion will form a cluster of bulbs under ground from 2 or 3 to 6 or 7;—and will sometimes bear small onions at the top of the stalk, if they have not clustered below.

‡ A small orange, called at the Cape of Good Hope *narétje*, and is distinguished, like the *citron*, by a protuberance at the upper end, is said to be superior in taste to every sort of oranges.

Orach, creeping shrubby	<i>Atraphaxis inermis</i>
Orach, wild; goosefoot; or fat hen	<i>Chenopodium viride</i>
Orach, shrubby sea; or halimus	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>
Orris, or iris, Florence	<i>Iris florentina</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Osier, yellow	<i>Salix vitellina</i>
Osier, brown; or almond-leaved	<i>Salix amygdalina</i>
Osmund, royal; or flowering fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Oswego tea	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Ox-eye, foreign	<i>Bupthalmum</i>
Ox-eye of old authors	<i>Anthemis</i>
Ox-eye; or greater daisy	{ <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Oxslips (a variety);	<i>Primula veris (elatior)</i>
Ox-tongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Oyster-green	<i>Uva lactuca</i>

## P

Paddock; or toad-stool	<i>Agaricus</i>
Paddock-pipe; or toad-pipe	<i>Equisetum</i>
Pæony	<i>Pæonia</i>
Pagils; paigles; or cowslips	<i>Primula veris (officinalis)</i>
Painted ladies (a variety)	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Palm, greater; or date, or dactyl tree	{ <i>Phœnix dactylifera</i>
Palm, lesser or dwarf; or palmetto	<i>Chamærops humilis</i>
Palmetto royal; or cabbage tree	<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>
Palm, coco nut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Palm, fausel nut	<i>Areca</i>
Palm, Malabar: called ampana and corimpana	{ <i>Borassus flabelliformis</i>
Palm, wild Malabar; called kato-indel	{ <i>Elate silvestris</i>
Palm, mountain, with largest leaves; called codda panna	{ <i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>
Palm, sugar	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>
Palm, with ringed stems; called todda panna	{ <i>Cycas circinalis</i>
Palm, with bipinnate leaves; called schunda panna	{ <i>Caryota urens</i>
Palma Christi; Agnus castus; or oil tree	{ <i>Ricinus communis</i>

Pampehnoe; or shaddock(a variety)	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Papyrus, Chinese	<i>Morus papyrifera</i>
Papyrus, antient Egyptian	<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>
Papaw tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Papaw tree of N. America	<i>Annona triloba</i>
Paradise, grains of	<i>Amomum granum paradisi</i>
Park-leaves; or tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsæmum</i>
Parsley; or petroseline	<i>Apium petroselinum</i>
Parsley, base	<i>Caucalis</i>
Parsley, corn; or honewort	<i>Sison segetum</i>
Parsley, cow's—see Chervil	
Parsley, dog's, or fool's; lesser } hemlock; or Cicely }	<i>Æthusa cynapium</i>
Parsley, knotted	<i>Tordylium nodosum</i>
Parsley, Macedonian	<i>Bubon macedonicum</i>
Parsley, water; or smallage	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Parsley, milk	<i>Selinum sylvestre</i>
Parsley, mountain; or much-good	<i>Athamanta oreoselinum</i>
Parsley, purple-flowered hedge	<i>Tordylium anthriscus</i>
Parsley, stone	<i>Bubon</i>
Parsley piert; break stone; or } percepier }	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Parsnep	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Parsnep, cow's	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Parsnep, prickly	<i>Echinophora</i>
Parsnep, water, the greater	<i>Sium latifolium</i>
Parsnep, water, the lesser	<i>Sium nodiflorum</i>
Paſque-flower	<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>
Passion-flower; or maracock	<i>Passiflora</i>
Pastel; or woad, common	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Patience rhubarb	<i>Rumex patientia</i>
Pea*	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Pea, chich; or garavances	<i>Cicer arictinum</i>

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\* Plants are not only nourished by the roots, but also by their leaves; those that have succulent leaves of open texture, such as *peas, beans, turneps, potatoes, &c.* imbibe much of their nourishment from the air; and therefore less impoverish the soil than *wheat, barley, oats, rye, &c.* whose leaves being of firmer texture, depend more upon the root for support.—And as it is confirmed by observation that oil is the principal food of plants, all those vegetables, whose seeds abound with oil, are great impoverishers of the soil, as *rape, hemp, flax, &c.*

Pea, or vetch, chichling	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Pea, earth nut	<i>Lathyrus pisifolia</i>
Pea, everlasting	<i>Lathyrus latifolia</i>
Pea, heart	<i>Cardiospermum corindum</i>
Pea, heath, or wood; or bitter vetch	<i>Orobus sylvaticus</i>
Pea, painted lady	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Pea, pigeon	<i>Cytisus cajan</i>
Pea, sea-side pigeon	<i>Sophora occidentalis</i>
Pea, sweet-scented	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>
Pea, Tangier	<i>Lathyrus tangitanus</i>
Pea, winged	<i>Pisum ochrus</i>
Peach	{ <i>Amygdalus persica</i> *
	{ <i>Fructibus lanuginosis</i>
Peach, wolf's	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>
Pear tree, common	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pear, avocado, or alligator	<i>Laurus perseæ</i>
Pear, bachelor's	<i>Solanum mammosum</i>
Pear, garlic	<i>Cratæva tapia</i>
Pearl-wort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>
Pellitory, or parietary of the wall	<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>
Pellitory of Spain	<i>Anthemis pyrethrum</i>
Pellitory of Spain, false	<i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i>
Pellitory; or tooth-ach tree	<i>Zanthoxylum</i>
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>
Pennyroyal, stag, or narrow-leaved upright	} <i>Mentha cervina</i>
Pennyroyal, Virginian	<i>Satureja</i>
Penny-wort, marsh; or water navel-wort	} <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>
Penny-wort, or navel-wort, wall	<i>Cotyledon serrata</i>
Penguin; or wild ananas	<i>Bromelia pinguin</i>
Penstemon	<i>Chelone penstemon</i>
Pepper	<i>Piper</i>
Pepper, black	<i>Piper nigrum</i>
Pepper, Guinea	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Pepper, bell	<i>Capsicum grossum</i>
Pepper, bird	<i>Capsicum baccatum</i>

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\* *Amygdalus persica*, called so from being supposed a native of Persia.

N.B. The *peach* and *nectarine* are considered as only varieties of the same species.



Pepper, bonnet	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, Cayenne*	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>
Pepper, Barbary	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, hen	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, Jamaica ; or all-spice	<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
Pepper, Peruvian	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Pepper, long	<i>Piper longum</i>
Pepper, wall ; or stone-crop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Pepper, water ; or arse-smart	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>
Pepper-grass	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>
Pepper, pot	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper tree	<i>Vitis arborea</i>
Pepper-wort ; poor-man's pepper ; or dittander	} <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Percepier ; or parsley piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Periwinkle, greater	<i>Vinca major</i>
Periwinkle, lesser	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Vinca rosea</i>
Persicaria ; or spotted arse-smart	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Persicaria, Eastern	<i>Polygonum orientale</i>
Pestilent-wort	<i>Tussilago petasites</i>
Petroseline ; or parsley	<i>Apium petroselinum</i>
Pheasant's eye, common	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>
Pheasant's eye pink (a variety)	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Phillyrea ; or mock privet	<i>Phillyrea media</i>
Phillyrea, false	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
Phillyrea of the Cape ; or Hot-tentot cherry	} <i>Cassine mauroceniæ</i>
Phu, setwall ; or garden valerian	<i>Valeriana phu</i>
Pile-wort ; or lesser selandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Pimento ; all-spice ; or Jamaica pepper	} <i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
Pimpinel, common	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Pimpinel, round-leaved water	<i>Samolus valerandi</i>
Pimpinel of the woods, yellow	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>
Pin-pillow ; or pin-cushion	<i>Cactus curassavicus</i>
Pineaster (a variety)	<i>Pinus silvestris</i>

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\* *Quere.* Should it not rather be called *Kiang pepper* (a province in China), as it is said they have a shrub that bears a remarkably hot pepper, only fit for sauces? —see note to *capsicum*. The chief exports from Cayenne are said to be *sugar* and *coffee*.

Pine, frankincense	<i>Pinus tæda</i>
Pine, Cembra	<i>Pinus cembra</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus silvestris</i>
Pine, stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Weymouth, or New England	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, ground, or dwarf	<i>Teucrium chamæpithys</i>
Pine, stinking ground	<i>Camphorosma</i>
Pine, heath low	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>
Pine apple, or ananas	<i>Bromelia ananas</i>
Pine apple, wild	<i>Renealmia exaltata</i>
Pine apple, wild ; or penguin	<i>Bromelia penguin</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i>
Pink, wild sand	<i>Dianthus arenarius</i>
Pink, China	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>
Pink, maiden	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Pink, Indian ; or quamoclit	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Pink, matted	<i>Dianthus virginicus</i>
Pink, mountain	<i>Dianthus glaucus</i>
Pink, Indian	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>
Pink, Deptford	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>
Pink, sea ; or thrift	<i>Statice armeria</i>
Pink, sea, the greater	<i>Statice pseud-armeria</i>
Pipe-tree* ; or common lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Pipe-tree, pudding	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Piperidge bush ; or berberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Piquets ; or piquettees (a carnation)	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Pistacia nut	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Pishamin, or persimon plum	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pistacia, black Virginian hazel- leaved	} <i>Hamamelis virginica</i>
Pitch-tree	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pitajaya of California	<i>Cactus pitajaya</i>
Plane tree	<i>Platanus</i>
Plane tree, false ; greater maplè ; or sycamore	} <i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>
Plant, burning thorny	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Plant, egg	<i>Solanum melongeno</i>
Plant, humble sensitive	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>

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\* *Pipe-tree*, called so from the branches of this tree, when the pith is taken out, serving for pipes in syringes.

Plant, sensitive	<i>Mimosa</i>
Plant, base sensitive	<i>Eschinomene</i>
Plant, self-moving	<i>Hedysarum gyrans</i>
Plantain, common broad	<i>Plantago major</i>
Plantain; hartshorn; or buckshorn	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
Plantain, rose	<i>Plantago major (a variety)</i>
Plantain, ribbed; or ribwort	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, star-headed water	<i>Alisma plantago</i>
Plantain, least water; or mudwort	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>
Plantain tree; or bread tree	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
Plantain mealy tree; or wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Plum tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Plum, Calaba	<i>Calophyllum calaba</i>
Plum, black American; cocoa; or maiden	} <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>
Plum, Assyrian; or Sebesten	
Plum, bay; or guava	<i>Psidium pyriferum</i>
Plum, hog, Brazilian, or Jamaica	<i>Spondias myrobalanus</i>
Plum, Indian date	<i>Diospyros lotus</i>
Plum, pishamin, persimon, or pitchumon	} <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pocoon, or puccoon	
Pockwood; or lignum vitæ	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
Poison tree; or manchineel	<i>Hippomone manchinella</i>
Poison tree	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Poison ash, or oak; or varnish tree	<i>Rhus vernix</i>
Poison berry	<i>Cestrum</i>
Poison bush; or spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Poley, mountain	<i>Teucrium polium</i>
Poley grass; or hedge hyssop	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
Polyanthus (a variety)	<i>Primula veris (elatior)</i>
Polyanthus narcissus	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>
Polypody	<i>Polypodium</i>
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Pompion	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
Pond weed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>
Pond weed; horn-leaf; or hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Pond weed, treble-headed	<i>Zannichella palustris</i>
Pontic; or Roman wormwood	<i>Artemisia pontica</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus</i>
Poplar, common; or aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Poplar, Lombardy; or Po poplar	<i>Populus dilatata</i>

Poplar, balsam ; or tacamahaca	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
Popple ; or cockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Poppy	<i>Papaver</i>
Poppy, common corn	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Poppy, red horned*	<i>Chelidonium corniculatum</i>
Poppy, yellow horned	<i>Chelidonium glaucium</i>
Poppy, prickly ; or fig infernal	<i>Argemone</i>
Poppy, spatling ; or white behen	<i>Cucubalus behen</i>
Pork weed ; pork physic ; or American nightshade	} <i>Phytolacca decandria</i>
Potatoe, common	
Potatoe, Indian ; or yam	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>
Potatoe, or batata ; Spanish	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Prick, or skewer wood ; or spin- dle tree	} <i>Euonymus</i>
Primrose, common	
Primrose, common night	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Primrose tree	<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>
Primrose, peerless	<i>Narcissus odorus</i>
Prince's feather	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>
Privet ; or primp	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Privet, Egyptian ; or henna†	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
Privet, evergreen	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
Privet, mock ; or phyllyrea	<i>Phillyrea</i>
Privy-saugh	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Prune ; or plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Puccoon	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Puccoon, base Virginian	<i>Anchusa virginica</i>
Pudding pipe tree	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Puff-ball ; or fuz-ball	<i>Lycoperdon bovista</i>
Pulegium ; or pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>
Pulsatilla ; or pasque flower	<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>
Pumpkin (see Pompion)	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
Purging grane, oily	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Purslain, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>

\* A curious circumstance attends the *horned poppy* ; when the flower fades, the pistillum or seed-vessel elongates to 10 or 12 inches, to contain more seed ; whence the name.

† A powder is prepared from the leaves of *Egyptian privet* called *alcanna*, *alkenna*, or *henna*, in which the city of Cairo employs a considerable trade. It is much used by the Turks, as well as in Egypt, for colouring the nails and hair of a gold colour ; in dyeing it gives a yellow colour with water, and red with vinegar.

Purslain, horse	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>
Purslain, sea	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>
Purslain, water	<i>Peplis portula</i>
Purslain tree	<i>Crassula cotyledon</i>
Purslain tree, sea	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Mespilus pyracantha</i>

## Q

Quake grass ; or cow quakes	<i>Briza</i>
Quamoclit ; or Indian pink	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Queen of the meadows ; or meadow sweet	} <i>Spiræa ulmaria</i>
Quick ; or white thorn	
Quicken ; wicken ; quick-beam ; or mountain ash	} <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Quince tree	
Quill-wort	<i>Pyrus cydonia</i>
Quinquina ; or Jesuit's bark	<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>
	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i>

## R

Radish, common esculent	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Radish, horse	<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>
Radish, or cress, water	<i>Sisymbrium nasturtium</i>
Ragged Robin ; or lychnis cuc-kow flower	} <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>
Ragwort, common ; staggerwort ; or nip	
Ragwort, African	<i>Senecio jacobæa</i>
Ragwort, sea	<i>Othonna</i>
Ragworts of old authors	<i>Cineraria maritima</i>
Ragworts of old authors	<i>Senecio</i>
Rampions,* common esculent	<i>Solidago</i>
Rapions, horned	<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>
Rampions, crested	<i>Phyteuma orbicularis</i>
Rampions with scabious heads ; or hairy sheep scabious	} <i>Lobelia phyteuma</i>
Ramsons ; or bear's garlic	
	<i>Jasione montana</i>
	<i>Allium ursinum</i>

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\* *Rampions*, so called from the old Latin name *rapunculus* ; the esculent part is the root, which, when young, is sliced and eat in salads, and is said to be very wholesome and nourishing.

Ranunculus; or crow-foot, common garden	} <i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>
Ranunculus, globe; or locker goulds	} <i>Trollius europæus</i>
Rape, cole, or navew	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Rape, broom	<i>Orobanche</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idæus</i>
Raspberry, flowering	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>
Rattle; cockscomb; or lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
Rattle, yellow; cockscomb; or elephant's head	} <i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i>
Rattlesnake root, Senega	<i>Polygala senega</i>
Rattlesnake root, Dr. Witt's	<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>
Rattlesnake weed	<i>Erygium aquaticum</i>
Red-bud tree; or Canada Judas tree	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Red-worts, Spanish; or strawberry tree	} <i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Reed, common	<i>Arundo phragmitis</i>
Reed, burr	<i>Sparganium</i>
Reed, Indian flowering	<i>Canna angustifolia</i>
Reed mace	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Reed, sand*	<i>Arundo arenaria</i>
Rennet, cheese; or yellow ladies bedstraw	} <i>Galium verum</i>
Rest-harrow; petty whin; or cammock	} <i>Ononis</i>
Rhamnus, base; or sea buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Rein deer liverwort	<i>Lichen rangiferinus</i>
Rhapontic	<i>Rheum rhaponticum</i>
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum</i>
Rhubarb, true Turkey	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>
Rhubarb, British	<i>Rumex britanica</i>
Rhubarb, monk's; or patience rhubarb	} <i>Rumex patientia</i>
Ribwort; or ribbed plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rice, wild	<i>Zizania aquatica</i>
Ricinus, base	<i>Croton</i>
Roan tree; mountain ash; or wicken	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>

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\* See note to *Sea rush*.

Robinson Crusoe's coat	<i>Cactus spinosissimus</i>
Robert herb	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Rocamboles ; or Turkey garlic	<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>
Rock germander	<i>Veronica teucrium</i>
Rock rose	<i>Cistus</i>
Rocket	<i>Brassica eruca</i>
Rocket, base or weld	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Rocket, corn	<i>Bunias orientalis</i>
Rocket, marsh	<i>Sisymbrium silvestre</i>
Rocket, sea	<i>Bunias orientalis</i>
Rocket, square-podded of Montpelier	<i>Bunias erucago</i>
Rocket, water or wood	<i>Sisymbrium silvestre</i>
Rocket, Winter	<i>Sisymbrium</i>
Rocket, wall	<i>Sisymbrium murale</i>
Rocket, dame's violet; or queen's July-flower	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Rod, Aaron's; king's spear; or yellow asphodel	<i>Asphodelus luteus</i>
Rod, bloody	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Rod, golden	<i>Solidago virga-aurea</i>
Rod tree, golden; or yerva mora	<i>Bosea yerva-mora</i>
Rod, shepherd's; or teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Roe-buck berries	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>
Root, Indian arrow	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>
Root, China	<i>Smilax china</i>
Root, false China	<i>Senecio pseudochina</i>
Root, fever; or Dr. Tinker's weed	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Root, hollow; or tuberous moschatel	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>
Root, rose	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>
Root, snake, of Virginia	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>
Root, snake, black or wild of Virginia	<i>Actea racemosa</i>
Root, sweet; or liquorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Rosa-solis	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i>
Rose, China	<i>Hibiscus rosa (sinensis)</i>
Rose, Christmas; or black hellebore	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Rose, Gelder; or snowball tree (a variety from marsh elder)	<i>Viburnum opulus (flore pleno)</i>

Rose, dog; or hep	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Rose, Virginian Gelder, with a currant leaf	} <i>Spiræa opulifolia</i>
Rose, Japan	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Rose, Martinico; or mutable China rose	} <i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>
Rose, musk	<i>Rosa moschata</i>
Rose, rock	<i>Cistus</i>
Rose of Jericho	<i>Anastatica hierochuntica</i>
Rose of Sharon* (see St. John's wort)	} <i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Rose bay; or oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rose bay, dwarf or mountain	<i>Rhododendrum hirsutum</i>
Rose bay willow herb	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Rose mallow; or hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Rose-root	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>
Rose-wood	<i>Aspalathus</i>
Rosmary (from ros-maris)	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rosmary; or poet's cassia	<i>Osyris alba</i>
Rosmary, wild; or marsh cistus	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
Rosmary, lesser wild	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>
Roucou	<i>Mitella</i>
Rue; or herb of grace	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Rue, dog's	<i>Scrophularia canina</i>
Rue, goat's, common	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
Rue, meadow; or feathered co- lumbine	} <i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>
Rue, common yellow meadow	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>
Rue, wall; or scent-wort	<i>Asplinium ruta muraria</i>
Rue, wild Assyrian	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Ruffle, lady's	<i>Lychnis</i>
Rupture-wort	<i>Heruiaria</i>
Rupture-wort, least; or all-seed	<i>Linum radiola</i>
Rush	<i>Juncus</i>
Rush, sea	<i>Juncus acutus</i> †

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\* *Canticles*, chap. ii. ver. 1.

† *Juncus acutus*, and *juncus inflexus*, are both used in Holland for the support of the sea banks, as also for making baskets, mats, &c.; and are used in England (where they are also natives) for bottoming chairs, &c.—They grow from four to six or seven feet in height; the first hath the panicle terminal, and the other lateral.—The *sand reed* (*arundo arenaria*) is also used for the above purposes; and in Iceland, the seed is dried and ground for bread.



Rush, bull	<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>
Rush, soft or candle	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Rush, flowering; or water gladiole	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Rush, lesser flowering	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>
Rush, round black-headed, marsh, or bog	} <i>Schoenus nigricans</i>
Rush, sweet; or calamus aromaticus	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Rye, common	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Rye or ray grass; or wild rye	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
s	
Sabin	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Sabin tree, Indian	<i>Bauhinia aculeata</i>
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i>
Saffron, base; or safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
Saffron, meadow; or naked ladies	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
Saffron, mountain spring	<i>Bulbocodium vernum</i>
Sage, common garden	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Sage of virtue, narrow-leaved (a variety)	} <i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Sage, purple or red-topped	<i>Salvia horminum</i>
Sage, wild or wood	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Sage, Indian wild	<i>Lantana aculeata</i>
Sage, Jerusalem; or sage tree	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>
Sago	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>
St. John's bread; or carob tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
St. John's wort,* common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
St. John's wort of Constantino- ple, or great-flowered; or rose of Sharon	} <i>Hypericum ascyron, or ca- lycinum</i> †
St. John's wort, shrubby; or tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsæmum</i>
St. John's wort, warted	<i>Hypericum balearicum</i>
St. John's wort, Chinese	<i>Hypericum monogynum</i>
St. Peter's wort; or base St. John's wort	} <i>Ascyrum hypericoides</i>
St. Peter's wort	<i>Hypericum quadrangulare</i>

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\* It is called *St. John's wort*, as being formerly usual on the vigil of St. John to place sprigs of it at the entrance into houses, to keep out witches and evil spirits, as the Druids used to do with *veronica*.

† Mr. Miller says it is the *ascyron*, and Mr. Aiton says it is the *calycinum*.

St. Peter's wort, shrubby	<i>Lonicera symphoricarpos</i>
Saintfoin ; or cock's head	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>
Salack	<i>Calamus rotang</i>
Salep	<i>Orchis morio</i>
Sallad, corn ; or lamb's lettuce	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
Sal-kali ; or jointed glasswort	<i>Salicornia herbacea</i>
Sallow,* common	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Salsify ; or garden goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Salt-wort	<i>Salicornia herbacea</i>
Salt-wort, black ; sea chickweed ; or milk-wort	} <i>Glaux maritima</i>
Sambac ; or Arabian jasmine	<i>Nyctanthes sambac</i>
Samphire ; or sea fennel	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>
Samphire, golden	<i>Inula crithmifolia</i>
Sandbox,† or crackling tree ; or Jamaica walnut	} <i>Hura crepitans</i>
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europæa</i>
Sanicle, American	{ <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> <i>Heuclera americana</i>
Sanicle, American base	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>
Sanicle, bear's ear	<i>Cortusa matthioli</i>
Sanicle, Yorkshire ; or butterwort	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>
Sandwort,	<i>Arenaria</i>
Sappadillo tree	<i>Sloanea</i>
Sappan-wood	<i>Cæsalpinia sappan</i>
Sapota	<i>Achras sapota</i>
Sapota mammee	<i>Achras mammosa</i>
Saracen's woundwort ; or consound	<i>Solidago virga-aurea</i>
Saracen's woundwort ; or con- sound, true	} <i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>
Sassafy (see Salsafy)	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Satin flower ; moon-wort ; or honesty	} <i>Lunaria annua</i>

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\* A good brown paper may be made of the bark of *sallow* in its green state, and may be sold much cheaper than that made of old ropes ; that made of ropes is sold at about 8s. 6d. per ream, that made of the *withen* may be sold at about 5s. 8d. per ream ;—and pasteboard for book covers made of ropes, is sold at about £25 per ton (long hundred), that made from withen-bark may be sold at £17 per ton.

The above was related by Mr. Graves, Paper-maker, at Mill-Bank near Warrington, in 1788.

† See *crackling tree*.

Satyrium; or dog-stones	<i>Orchis</i>
Saucé alone; or Jack by the hedge	<i>Erysimum alliaria</i>
Savin—see Sabin	
Sanders, white or yellow	{ <i>Santalum album</i> <i>Sirium myrtifolium</i> <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>
Sanders, red	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>
Savory, common	<i>Serratula</i>
Saw-wort	<i>Saxifraga*</i>
Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>
Saxifrage, white or granulated	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Saxifrage, Burnet	<i>Chrysosplenium</i>
Saxifrage, golden	<i>Seseli saxifragum</i>
Saxifrage, meadow	<i>Scabiosa urvensis</i>
Scabious, common	
Scabious, hairy sheep's; or ram- pions with scabious heads	} <i>Jasione montana</i>
Scallion; cibouls; or Welsh onion	<i>Allium cepa (cambrica)</i>
Scammony of Montpellier	<i>Cynanchum acutum</i>
Sciatica cress; or base mithri- date mustard	} <i>Iberis</i>
Scordium	<i>Teucrium scordium</i>
Scorpion grass; or caterpillars	<i>Scorpiurus vermiculata</i>
Scorpion grass, mouse-ear	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Scorpion's thorn; or gorse	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Screw tree	<i>Helicteres isora</i>
Scull or skull cap	<i>Scutellaria</i>
Scurvy grass; or spoon-wort	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Sea beard	<i>Conferva rupestris</i>
Sea-fans (Zoophytes†)	

\* *Saxifraga* (from *saxum* a stone, and *frango* to break), a name given to several plants, which are supposed to have the virtue of breaking or dissolving the stone in the human body.

† *Zoophytes* mean animal plants; as *corallines*, *sea-fans*, *sponge*, &c. which are generally classed among animals.—As to the *androsace* (*agaricus androsaccus*), its place is not yet determined in natural history; Vitaliano Donati calls it a plant; Linnæus says it is a zoophyte, and gives it the name of *tabularia acetabulum*; according to the Abbe Alberto Fortis, it is one of the subaqueous productions of the valley of Slosella in Dalmatia, but he could not absolutely determine its character, though he could see no evident marks of its being a zoophyte.

Travels in Dalmatia, 4to. printed in 1788.

The *sensitive plants* (whose sensibility is not perfectly accounted for) seems to hold the connection between real plants and *zoophytes*, and the *zoophytes* between *sensitive plants* and real animals; but Dr. Darwin thinks the *fungi* consti-

Sea-grass	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>
Sea-weed	<i>Fucus</i>
Sedge ; or char	<i>Carex divisa</i>
Sedum, cobweb	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>
Sedum, saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga sedoides</i>
Seed, heart	<i>Brassica vesicaria</i>
Seed, heart	<i>Cardiospermum</i>
Segs	<i>Iris pseud-acorus</i>
Selery* (a variety) see Smallage	<i>Apium graveolens (dulce)</i>
Seleriac (a variety)	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Self-heal, common	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Senna of the shops	<i>Cassia senna</i>
Senna, bladder	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
Senna, Ethiopian bladder	<i>Colutea frutescens</i>
Senna, jointed-podded bladder ; or scorpion senna	} <i>Coronilla emerus</i>
Sengreen ; or snowy saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>
Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Sensitive plant	<i>Smithia sensitiva</i>
Sensitive wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis sensitiva</i>
Sensitive plant	{ <i>Mimosa† sensitiva and pu- dica</i>
Sensitive plant	<i>Hedysarum girans</i>
Sensitive plant	<i>Dionæa muscipula</i>
Sensitive plant, base	<i>Æschynomene</i>
Sensitive tree	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
Septfoil ; or tormentil, common	<i>Tormentilla erecta</i>
Sermountain ; or laserwort	<i>Laserpitium siler</i>

tute the istmus between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as they partake of both. They can exist without light or much air ; and the odour of a fungus when burning, smells like burning feathers, and they putrefy like animal flesh : and it is said a weak broth for an invalid, may be made by a little catchup mixed with thin gruel, with shred parsley and a little salt, so as to deceive the taste. It is also asserted by Van Humboldt, that he converted *morels* into fat, by sulphuric acid and water, which seems analogous to that formed from muscular flesh.—See *Phytologia*, p. 486 and 301.—*Botanic Garden*, p. 42.—See also Rousseau's *Letters on the Elements of Botany*, under the word *truffle*.—See note to *lycoperdon*.

\* *Selery* is generally spelt *celery*, but as it is derived from the Greek, it ought to be *selery*. Skinner's Etymolo. Ling. Anglicanæ.

† *Mimosa sensitiva* and *pudica* are both sensitive plants, and are biennial ; the first shews its sensibility, when touched, by the collapsing of the leaflets only ; the second is called the *humble sensitive*, by the collapsing of the leaflets and footstalk.

Serpent's or adder's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum</i>
Serpentine tree	<i>Ophioxylum serpentinum</i>
Service tree	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>
Service, maple-leaved, or wild	<i>Cratægus torminalis</i>
Sesame; or oily grane	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Sesame, Italian	<i>Astragalus sesameus</i>
Setwall, garden; or valerian	<i>Valeriana phu</i>
Setterwort; bear's foot; or hel- leboraster	} <i>Hellibrus fatidus</i>
Shaddock; or pampelmoe	<i>Citrus decumana</i>
Shallot (see Eschalot)	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>
Shave grass	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Shepherd's needle; or Venus's comb	<i>Scandix pecten</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Thlaspi bursa pastoris</i>
Shepherd's rod; or teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Shepherd's rod, smaller	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>
Shot, Indian; or Indian cane	<i>Canna indica</i>
Sickle-wort	<i>Coronilla</i>
Sidesaddle flower	<i>Sarracena</i>
Silk cotton tree	<i>Bombax gossipinum</i>
Silk, Virginian	<i>Periploca greeca</i>
Silver bush; or Jupiter's beard	<i>Anthyllis barba jovis</i>
Silver tree	<i>Protea argentea</i>
Silver weed	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>
Simpla nobla; or base shrubby hare's ear	} <i>Phyllis nobla</i>
Simpler's joy; or common vervain	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
Skirret	<i>Sium sisarum</i>
Sky flower	<i>Cineraria</i>
Sloe tree	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Sloke	<i>Uloa</i>
Smallage; or water parsley	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Snail trefoil	} <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> ( <i>scutellata</i> )
Snake's head	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>
Snake weed	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>
Snake-root, Virginian	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>
Snake-root, black or wild of America	<i>Actæa racemosa</i>
Snake-wood	<i>Ophioxylum serpentinum</i>
Snap tree	<i>Justicia hyssopifolia</i>
Snap-dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i>
Snap-dragon of America	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>

Sneeze-wort; or goose-tongue	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>
Sneeze-wort, Austrian	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>
Snow-ball tree; or Gelder rose	{ <i>Viburnum opulus</i> (flore pleno)
Snowberry bush	<i>Chiococco racemosa</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Snowdrop, Summer	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>
Snowdrop tree	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
Snowy mespilus	<i>Mespilus canadensis</i>
Soap apple, or berry	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>
Soap-wort, or bruise-wort, common	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Soda*	<i>Salsola soda</i>
Soldanel	<i>Soldanella alpina</i>
Soldier, water; or water aloe	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>
Soldier's cullions	<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i>
Solomon's seal	<i>Convallaria polygonatum</i>
Solomon's seal of America	<i>Uvularia</i>
Sorgo; or Indian millet	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>
Sorrel; or green-sauce	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Sorrel, French or Roman	<i>Rumex scutatus</i>
Sorrel, wild	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sorrel, Indian; or ocrea	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>
Sorrel, wood	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Sorrel, sensitive wood	<i>Oxalis sensitiva</i>
Sorrel tree	<i>Andromeda arborea</i>
Sorrowful, or melancholy tree	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>
Sour sop	<i>Annona muricata</i>

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\* *Soda* is an alkali extracted in the same manner as pot-ash alkali, but hath some very different properties; *soda*, as obtained from marine plants, is usually entirely saturated with carbonic acid, doth not attract the humidity of the atmosphere like pot-ash, but desiccates, and is converted into a white powder.—Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry. It will not, therefore, make good pot ash, but is used in glass, &c.

*Soda* is now chiefly obtained from a mineral fixed alkali, found in Egypt, Persia, and Arabia; and in its crude state, in commerce, is called *soda*, or *barilla*. When it is obtained from vegetables, it is only from those which grow upon the sea side, or salt lakes, and especially from the plant *kali*, from whence the name, to which the Arabians add *al* (the) by way of eminence, as they do to the Koran, and we to the Bible.—It is a very curious fact, that the ashes of all plants growing at a distance from salt water, afford the *vegetable* alkali, or pot-ash (used for making glass, soap, &c.), while such as grow near the sea, or on borders of salt lakes, afford the *fossil* alkali, or soda; if, however, these same plants are cultivated in the interior of the country, they produce *pot-ash* only.—See note to *alkali* in the Index.

Southern-wood ; or lad's-love	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Sow-bread	<i>Cyclamen</i>
Soy ; or kidney bean of India	<i>Dolichos soja</i>
Sparrow-wort	<i>Passerina</i>
Sparrow-wort, Tragus's	<i>Stellera passerina</i>
Spear-wort, great	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i>
Spear-wort, small	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>
Speerage—see Asparagus	
Speedwell	<i>Veronica</i>
Speedwell, male ; or fluellin	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Speedwell, female	<i>Antirrhinum elatine</i>
Speedwell, water ; or brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Spice-wood	<i>Laurus</i>
Spice, all ; or pimento	<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
Spice, Virginian all	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
Spider-wort	<i>Anthericum</i>
Spider-wort, great Savoy ; or St. Bruno's lily	} <i>Anthericum liliastrum</i>
Spider-wort, Virginian	<i>Tradescantia virginica</i>
Spignel, common ; or meum	<i>Æthusa meum</i>
Spignel, wild ; or French hartwort	<i>Seleli</i>
Spignel, base	<i>Athamanta</i>
Spikenard, Indian	<i>Nardus indica</i>
Spikenard, true Indian	<i>Andropogon nardus</i>
Spikenard, base French	<i>Nardus</i>
Spikenard, or nard, Celtic	<i>Valeriana celtica</i>
Spikenard, false ; or lavender	<i>Lavendula spica</i>
Spikenard, plowman's ; or ground-sel tree	} <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Spikenard, plowman's ; or fleabane	<i>Coniza squarrosa</i>
Spikenard, wild ; or asarabacca	<i>Asarum europæum</i>
Spinach, common	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>
Spinach, rock	<i>Beta maritima</i>
Spinach, strawberry ; or blite	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Spindle tree ; or prick or skewer wood	} <i>Euonymus</i>
Spindle, or staff tree, climbing	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Spindle tree, base	<i>Kiggellaria africana</i>
<i>Spiræa frutex</i> *	<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>

\* The young shoots of the *spiræa frutex* being very tough and pliable, are often used for the tops of fishing rods.

Spiræa, African	<i>Diosma</i>
Spleen-wort, common	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>
Spleen-wort, rough	<i>Lonchitis hirsuta</i>
Spleen-wort, rough	<i>Polypodium asplenifolium</i>
Spoon-wort; or scurvy grass	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Sponge (a Zoophyte)	
Spunk	<i>Agaricus</i>
Spurge; or milk-wort	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Spurge, four-parted umbellated } French; or caper	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>
Spurge, common sun; or wart-wort	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>
Spurge laurel; or dwarf bay	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Spurge olive	<i>Daphne oleoides</i>
Spurry, or sperry,* common corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Squash; or buckler gourd	<i>Cucurbita melopepo</i>
Squill; or sea onion	<i>Scilla maritima</i>
Squill, lesser white; or sea daffodil	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>
Squinanch	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>
Staff or spindle tree, climbing	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Staff, shepherd's; or teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Stag's-horn tree	<i>Rhus typhinum</i>
Stagger or staverwort; or ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobæa</i>
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum pyramidale</i>
Star-flower, low and small	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> †
Star of Arabia and Constantinople	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i>
Star of Naples	<i>Ornithogalum nutans</i>
Star grass; or starry duck meat	<i>Callitriche</i>
Star-wort; or aster	<i>Aster</i>
Star-jelly; star-shot; or nostoc	<i>Tremella nostoc</i>
Star-wort, base	<i>Buphthalmum grandiflorum</i>
Star-wort, trailing American	<i>Tradix procumbens</i>
Star-wort, yellow; or elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>
Stavesacre; or lousewort	<i>Delphinium staphisagra</i>
Stickadow; or French lavender	<i>Lavendula stœchas</i>
Stitch-wort; or star-flower, greater	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>

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\* This plant is very much cultivated in Brabant, Holland, and Germany, as food for cattle, both when green and made into hay.

† Though Linnæus hath given it the specific name of *umbellatum*, it ought to have been *corymbosum*, for that is its mode of flowering; it seems very careful of its embryo, by the flowers shutting up very close, early in the evening, and in bad weather.



Stitch-wort, lesser	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>
Stink-horns	<i>Phallus impudicus</i>
Stock July-flower	<i>Cheiranthus</i>
Stock, annual, or ten-weeks	<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>
Stonecrop; or wall pepper	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Stork's bill	<i>Pelargonium*</i>
Stramonium; or thorn apple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Stramonium, purple-stalked; or tatula	} <i>Datura tatula</i>
Strawberry†	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Strawberry, barren	<i>Fragaria sterilis</i>
Strawberry, barren	<i>Potentilla montepeliensis</i>
Strawberry blite; or spinach	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Strawberry tree, common‡	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Strawberry tree, oriental	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>
Succory—see Cichory	
Sugar cane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar palm	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>
Sulphur-wort; or hog's fennel, common	} <i>Peucedanum officinale</i>
Sultan flower; or sweet sultan	<i>Centaurea moschata</i>
Sumach	<i>Rhus</i>
Sumach, myrtle-leaved	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>
Sumach, tanner's	<i>Coriaria ruscifolia</i>
Sumach, Venice	<i>Rhus cotinus</i>
Sundew	<i>Drosera</i>
Sun-flower, common annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Sun-flower, perennial	<i>Helianthus multiflorus</i>
Sun-flower, base or willow-leaved	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>

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\* *Pelargonium grandiflorum* (great-flowered) makes a very grand appearance, with leaves large, funnel-form.

† Linnæus derived great benefit under the attacks of the gout, to which he was subject, from the use of *strawberries*; a plate of which he found greatly relieved him. He had a periodical return of the disorder for a few years afterwards, but always slighter and slighter by the use of his remedy; and, by perseverance, was at last actually cured.

Dr. Maton's edition of Pultney's View of the Writings of Linnæus, 1805.

‡ The fruit of the common *strawberry tree* is eaten in Iceland, but is apt to have a lethargic effect: it is a beautiful evergreen tree, and flowers in Autumn, either red or white; and the fruit of the former year is then ripe, for the fruit is a whole year growing to perfection.

Sun-flower, small American	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Sun-flower, small, of Carolina	{ <i>Polymnia tetragonotheca</i> <i>Rudbeckia purpurea</i>
Sun-flower, little; or dwarf cistus	<i>Cistus helianthemum</i>
Sun-flower, Mariland tickseeded	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Sun-fruit	<i>Heliocarpus americana</i>
Sunn, or sunn hemp	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
Supple jack	{ <i>Paullinia polyphylla</i>
Swallow-wort	<i>Asclepias vincetoxicum</i>
Swallow-wort, African; or lesser cockscomb fritillary	{ <i>Stapelia variegata</i>
Sweet John; and sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Sweet sop; or chirimoya	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Sweet sultan	<i>Centaurea moschata</i>
Sweet William; and sweet John	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Sweet William, Indian; or qua- moclit	{ <i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Swine's cress	<i>Cochlearia coronopus</i>
Sycamore, true; or Pharaoh's fig tree	{ <i>Ficus sycomorus</i>
Sycamore or plane, false; or greater maple*	{ <i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>
Syringa; † or mock orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>

## T

Tacamahaca (a resin)	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
Tallipot tree	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>
Tallow tree	<i>Croton sebiferum</i>
Tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>
Tansey, common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Tansey, wild; or goose grass	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Tapioca	<i>Jatropha manihot</i>
Tare, or vetch with black seed	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Tarragon; or dragon-wort	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>
Tartou-raire	<i>Daphne tartonraira</i>
Tartarian lamb	<i>Polypodium barometz</i>

\* See note to *ficus*, p. 169.† *Syringa* was a name formerly given to the mock-orange; but as Linnaeus has made that name the *genus* to lilac, it must now be exploded.

Tea tree, bohea	<i>Thea bohea</i>
Tea tree, green	<i>Thea viridis</i>
Tea, base	<i>Rhamnus theezans</i>
Tea, New Jersey	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
Tea, base China, with a leaf like Jamaica pepper	} <i>Camellia japonica</i>
Tea, Labrador	
Tea, Oswego; or Indian balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Tea, Paragua, South Sea, or Yapon	<i>Cassine paragua</i>
Tea of St. Domingo	<i>Capraria biflora</i>
Tea, Siberia	<i>Rhododendron chrysanthum</i>
Teak-wood; or Indian oak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Teazel, fuller's; or shepherd's rod	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> *
Teazel, small	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>
Tent-wort; or wall rue	<i>Asplenium ruta muraria</i>
Terra japonica—see Catechu	
Thistle	<i>Carduus</i>
Thistle, common corn†	<i>Carduus arvensis</i>
Thistle, blessed; or carduus be- nedictus	} <i>Cnicus acarna</i>
Thistle, carline,‡ common	
Thistle, distaff	<i>Atractylis</i>
Thistle, distaff, yellow	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Thistle, fish	<i>Carduus casabona</i>
Thistle, globe, common	<i>Echinops spinosus</i>
Thistle, golden	<i>Scolymus</i>
Thistle, hedge-hog	<i>Cactus mammillaris</i>
Thistle, lady's, spotted milk, or holy	<i>Carduus marianus</i>
Thistle, marsh	<i>Carduus palustris</i>

\* *Dipsacus fullonum* (fuller's teazel or teazel) consists of two varieties: the one is the common teazel, which Mr. Aiton calls *dipsacus sylvestris* (but Dr. Murray gives that name to a different species), with the awns of the *palea* straight; the other is the cultivated teazel (*dipsacus sativus*), used by fullers for dressing their cloth, with the awns of the *palea* hooked or recurved.

† The common corn thistle, according to Linnæus, is called a *saw-wort* (*serratula arvensis*); but, according to Curtis, and also Smith (who has lately published a *Flora Britannica*, 1801), it is brought back to its old name a *thistle*.—*Carduus* is distinguished from *serratula* by its hairy receptacle, bellied calyx, and its prickly scales, and by its stigma less two cleft.

‡ *Carlina thistle* is said to take its name from the Emperor Charles the Great, whose army was preserved from the plague by the use of the root of it.

Skinner's Etymolo. Ling. Anglicanæ.

Thistle, melancholy	<i>Carduus helenioides</i>
Thistle, melon	<i>Cactus melocactus</i>
Thistle, soft, or gentle	<i>Carduus dissectus</i>
Thistle, solstitial, or Barnaby	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Thistle, sow ; or hare's lettuce	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Thistle, downy sow ; or woolly hawkweed	} <i>Andryala lanata</i>
Thistle, torch	<i>Cactus</i>
Thistle, woolly, or cotton	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Thistle, woolly-headed	<i>Carduus eriophorus</i>
Thongs	<i>Fucus loreus</i>
Thorn apple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Thorn, black	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Thorn, box	<i>Lycium</i>
Thorn, Christ's	<i>Rhamnus spina christi</i>
Thorn, Egyptian ; or acacia	<i>Mimosa nilotica</i>
Thorn, evergreen ; or pyracantha	<i>Mespilus pyracantha</i>
Thorn, goat's ; or tragacanth	<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>
Thorn, lily	<i>Catesbæa spinosa</i>
Thorn, purging	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Thorn, scorpion's ; or gorse	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Thorn, Spanish hedge-hog	<i>Anthyllis erinacea</i>
Thorn, white ; or hawthorn	<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
Thorny plant, burning	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Thorough wax	<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>
Three-leaved grass	<i>Trifolium</i>
Thrift ; or sea pink	<i>Statice armeria</i>
Throat-wort, greater	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>
Throat-wort, lesser	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Throat-wort, blue umbelliferous	<i>Trachelium cæruleum</i>
Thyme, common	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Thyme, lemon, (a variety) from	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Thyme, dodder of	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>
Thyme, mastich	<i>Thymus mastichina</i>
Thyme, mother of ; wild thyme ; or basil	} <i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Tickseed sun-flower	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Tickseed	<i>Corispermum</i>
Tiger's-foot	<i>Ipomœa pes tigridis</i>
Tinker's (Dr.) weed ; fever-root ; or false ipecacuana	} <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Tithymale	<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i>

Toad, or paddock-stool	<i>Agaricus</i>
Toad-flax ; or calve's snout	<i>Antirrhinum linaria</i>
Toad grass	<i>Bufoia tenuifolia</i>
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tolu tree, balsam of	<i>Toluifera balsamum</i>
Tomatoes	<i>Solanum peruvianum</i>
Tongue-blade ; or tongue laurel	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i>
Tooth-ache, or pellitory tree	<i>Zanthoxylum clava herculis</i>
Tooth-pick ; or visnaga	<i>Daucus visnaga</i>
Tooth-wort ; or coral-wort	<i>Dentaria bulbifera</i>
Tooth-wort ; or lead-wort	<i>Plumbago europæa</i>
Tormentil ; or septfoil, common	<i>Tormentilla erecta*</i>
Touch me not ; or yellow jasmine	<i>Impatiens noli tangere</i>
Touch me not ; or spurting cucumber	} <i>Momordica eluterium</i>
Traveller's joy ; or old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Tree everlasting	<i>Gnaphalium arboreum</i>
Tree moss	<i>Lichen usnea</i>
Trefoil	<i>Trifolium</i>
Trefoil, bean tree	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Trefoil, common hare's foot	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Trefoil, stinking bean	<i>Anagyris fætida</i>
Trefoil, hedge-hog	} <i>Medicago polymorpha (in-tertecta)</i>
Trefoil, bird's-foot ; or lamb toes	<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i>
Trefoil, bird's-foot	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>
Trefoil, winged bird's-foot	<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>
Trefoil, marsh ; or bog-bean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Trefoil, moon	<i>Medicago arborea</i>
Trefoil, shrub	<i>Ptelia trifoliata</i>
Trefoil of Montpellier, shrub	<i>Lotus dorycnium</i>
Trefoil, snail	<i>Medicago prostrata</i>
Trefoil, thorny, of Candia	<i>Fagonia cretica</i>
Trefoil tree ; or laburnum	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Trichomanes	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>
True love ; or herb paris	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>

\* Black ink which smells like a rose, it is said may be obtained by a decoction of the *tormentilla erecta* ; it is made in the usual method ; the proportion is three drachms of vitriol to a decoction made with seven ounces of water.

Annales de Chymie, 1791.

True love; or herb paris of America	<i>Trillium cernuum</i>
Truffles	<i>Lycoperdon tuber</i>
Trumpet flower; or scarlet jasmiae	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Tube rose; or Indian hyacinth	<i>Polianthes tuberosa</i>
Tulip, common garden	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i>
Tulip, wild yellow	<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>
Tulip, African; or blood-flower	<i>Hæmanthus coccineus</i>
Tulip, chequered	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendrum tulipifera</i>
Tulip tree, laurel-leaved	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Tupelo tree	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
Turkey feather	<i>Uva fagonia</i>
Turk's cap; or martagon	<i>Lilium martagon</i>
Turk's head	<i>Cactus</i>
Turk's turban	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>
Turnep	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Turnep, French	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Turn-hoof; or ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Turnsol; or wart-wort	<i>Heliotropium</i>
Turnsol, sweet-scented	<i>Heliotropium peruvianum</i>
Turpentine tree	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>
Turpeth garganic	<i>Thapsia garganica</i>
Tussubakki	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Tutsan; or park leaves	<i>Hypericum androsænum</i>
Twopence, herb; or money-wort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Twa, or twy blade	<i>Ophrys ovata</i>
Twy blade; or blood-flower	<i>Hæmanthus coccineus</i>
Twining plants—see Class Diadelphia	

## v

Valerian, or setwall, garden	<i>Valeriana phu</i>
Valerian, Greek; Jacob's ladder; } or charity	<i>Polemonium cœruleum</i>
Vanilla, or venelloe	<i>Epidendrum vanilla</i>
Varnish tree; or poison ash or oak	<i>Rhus vernix</i>
Venus's comb; or shepherd's needle	<i>Scandix pecten</i>
Venus's looking glass	<i>Campanula speculum</i>
Venus's navel-wort (see navel-wort)	<i>Cynoglossum lusitanicum</i>
Venus's hair	<i>Adiantum capillus veneris</i>
Vernal grass, sweet-scented	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>

Vervain	<i>Verbena</i>
Vervain, common; or simpler's joy	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
Vervain, mallow	<i>Malva alcea</i>
Vetch; or tare	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Vetch, axe, or hatchet	<i>Coronilla securidaca</i>
Vetch, bitter	<i>Ervum ervilia</i>
Vetch, bitter; or heath peas	<i>Orobus sylvaticus</i>
Vetch, jointed-podded bitter	<i>Ervum lens</i>
Vetch, chichling	<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>
Vetch, crimson grass	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>
Vetch, Clusius's foreign hatchet	<i>Bisserrula pelecinus</i>
Vetch, horse-shoe	<i>Hippocrepis</i>
Vetch, kidney; lady's finger; or wound-wort	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Vetch, liquorice	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>
Vetch, knobbed-rooted liquorice	<i>Glycine apios</i>
Vetch, milk	<i>Astragalus</i>
Vetch, base milk	<i>Phaca</i>
Vetch, Venetian bitter	<i>Orobus</i>
Vetch, medic	<i>Hedysarum</i>
Vetchling	<i>Astragalus onobrychis</i>
Vetchling, yellow	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i>
Viburnum, American	<i>Lantana</i>
Vine tree, common	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Vine, Canadian	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Vine, black; or black bryony	<i>Tamus communis</i>
Vine, climbing five-leaved, of Ca- nada; or Virginian ivy, or creeper	<i>Hedera quinquefolia</i>
Vine, Spanish arbour	<i>Ipomoea tuberosa</i>
Vine, white; or white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Violet, common	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Violet, bulbous; or snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Violet, Calathian	<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i>
Violet, dame's; rocket; or queen's July flower	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Violet, dog's-tooth	<i>Erythronium dens canis</i>
Violet, or milfoil, water	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>
Viper's grass	<i>Scorzonera</i>
Virgin's bower, purple	<i>Clematis viticella</i>

Viorna, leathery-flowered virgin's bower	} <i>Clematis viorna</i>
Visnaga ; or tooth-pick	<i>Daucus visnaga</i>
Umbrella tree	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
Upas, bohon*	<i>Cestrum</i>
Uva ursi ; or bear berries	<i>Arbutus uva ursi</i>
Urine-wort	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Uraick—see Wrack	

## W

Wagebroom	<i>Protea argentea</i>
Wake robin ; or cuckow pink	<i>Arum maculatum</i> †
Wall-flower	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>
Walnut tree	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Walnut, Jamaica ; sandbox tree ; or crackling tree	} <i>Hura crepitans</i>
Walnut, Virginian ; or hiccory	<i>Juglans alba</i>
Wall-wort ; dane-wort ; or dwarf elder	} <i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Wanhom	<i>Kæmpferia</i>
Ware, sea	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>
Wart-wort	<i>Psoralea</i>
Wart-wort ; or common sun spurge	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>
Wart-wort ; or turnsol	<i>Heliotropium</i>
Wart-wort ; or nipple-wort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Water-leaf	<i>Hydrophyllum</i>
Water-wort	<i>Elatine hydropiper</i>
Wayfaring, or pliant mealy tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Weed, sweet ; or wild liquorice	<i>Capraria biflora</i>
Weld ; wold ; or base rocket	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Wheat, common lammas ‡	<i>Triticum hybernum</i>

\* The romantic stories of the excessive poison of the *bohon upas*, are said not to be well founded.

† The root of the *arum maculatum*, which is a native of Britain, in its recent state is very acrimonious, but when thoroughly dried, becomes a farinaceous aliment, and may be made into wholesome bread ; it is also prepared as a starch ; and when dried and powdered, it is used by the French to wash the skin, as a cosmetic, which is sold at a high price under the name of *Cypress powder* : these roots are also said to possess a saponaceous quality, and have been used instead of soap, for washing linen.

‡ See *berberry*.



Wheat, buck or beech;* brank ; or helxine	} <i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>
Wheat, meadow cow	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>
Wheat, Egyptian	<i>Triticum compositum</i>
Wheat, Trukey ; or Indian maize	<i>Zea mays</i>
Whin ; furze ; or gorse	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Whin, petty ; cammock ; or rest- harrow	} <i>Ononis antiquorum</i>
Whin, petty ; or small broom	<i>Genista anglica</i>
Whip-thong tree	<i>Crassula imbricata</i>
Whistles, sea	<i>Fucus nodosus</i>
White beam ; white leaf tree ; or aria theophrasti	} <i>Cratægus aria</i>
White, or milk wood	<i>Bignonia leucoxydon</i>
Whitlow grass	<i>Draba</i>
Whitlow grass, common	<i>Draba verna</i>
Whitlow grass, rue-leaved	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>
Whortle-berry ; red-worts ; or bilberry	} <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Whortle-berry ; or bladder nut, African	} <i>Royena</i>
Whortle-berry, with flowers single	<i>Vaccinium vitis idææ</i>
Whorts, bog or moor ; or cran- berry	} <i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>
Whorts, Spanish red ; or straw- berry tree	} <i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Wicken ; quickbeam ; mountain ash ; or roan tree	} <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Widow-wail	<i>Cneorum tricoccon</i>
Widow, weeping	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i>
Willow, French ; or willow herb	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Willow, golden, or yellow	<i>Salix vitellina</i>
Willow, spiked, of Theophrastus	<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>
Willow, or gale, sweet	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Willow herb ; or purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Willow herb ; or yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgare</i>

\* *Buck wheat* is probably a corruption for *beech wheat*, the seeds of each being similar, and from the old name *fagopyrum*.—See *beech wheat*.

Skinner's Etymolo. Ling. Anglicinæ.—Universal Mag. for Nov. 1786, p. 233.

Willow herb, rosebay	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Willow, weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Wind-flower; or anemone	<i>Anemone</i>
Wind-seed	<i>Arctotis aspera</i>
Winter-berry	<i>Prinos verticillatus</i>
Winter-bloom	<i>Azalea</i>
Winter-green, common	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>
Winter-green, ivy-flowering	<i>Kalmia</i>
Winter-green, with chickweed flowers	} <i>Trientalis europæa</i>
Woad; or pastel, common	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Woad, wild; or dyer's or yellow weed	} <i>Reseda luteola</i>
Wolf's bane; or aconite	<i>Aconitum</i>
Wolf's claw	<i>Lycopodium</i>
Woodbind; or honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Woodbind, Spanish; or arbour vine	} <i>Ipomoea tuberosa</i>
Wood of life; or lignum vitæ	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
Woodroof	<i>Asperula odorata</i>
Wood-waxen; or dyer's broom	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Wooginoos	<i>Brucea antidysenterica</i>
Worm-grass	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>
Worm-seed, officinal	<i>Artemisia santonica</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Wormwood, Roman or Pontic	<i>Artemisia pontica</i>
Wormwood, sea	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>
Wormwood; wild; or base fever- fuge	} <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Woundwort of Achilles	<i>Achillea</i>
Woundwort; or kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Woundwort, clown's; or allheal	<i>Stachis palustris</i>
Woundwort; consound, Sara- cén's; or golden rod	} <i>Solidago virga aurea</i>
Woundwort, true Saracen's	<i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>
Wrack	<i>Fucus</i>
Wrack; or uraick grass	<i>Zostera marina</i>

## Y

Yam, or yaum; or Indian po- tatoe	} <i>Dioscorea sativa</i>
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Yam, Pelew	<i>Arum esculentum</i>
Yapon; cassina; or South sea tea	<i>Cassine paragua</i>
Yarrow (see Milfoil)	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow-root	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>
Yellow-weed; or wild woad	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Yerva mora; or golden rod tree	<i>Bosea yerva mora</i>
Yew-tree, common	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yellow-wort; or perfoliate centaury	} <i>Chlora perfoliata</i>

## Z

Zacintha; warted nipple-wort; or cichory	} <i>Lapsana zacintha</i>
Zedoary, round	<i>Kæmpferia rotunda</i>
Zedoary, long; or galangal	<i>Kæmpferia galanga</i>
Zerumbet; or wild ginger	<i>Amomum zerumbet</i>
Zoophytes—see page 305.	



# A TABLE

## OF

### VEGETABLE DRUGS,

NOT IN THE INDEXES.

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ANISEED	
Assafœtida (a resin)	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Balaustines; or pomegranate	<i>Ferula assafœtida</i>
Bdellium (a gum resin)	<i>Panica granatum</i>
	<i>Malachra capitata</i>
Benzoin, or Benjamin (a resin)	{ <i>Laurus benzoin</i>
	{ <i>Terminalia benzoin</i>
Burgundy pitch (a resin)	<i>Pinus abies</i>
Camboge, or gamboge (a gum resin)	{ <i>Cambogia gutta</i>
Canella alba	<i>Canella alba</i>
Caranna (a resin)	
Cardamom seed	<i>Amomum cardamomum</i>
Cassia fistularis	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Cassia lignea	<i>Laurus cassia</i>
Castor oil	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Caoutchouc; * or gum elastic (a resin)	{ <i>Jatropha elastica</i>

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\* *Caoutchouc* is obtained from the inspissated juice of several other plants besides the *jatropha elastica*; as from a creeping plant in Prince of Wales's Island, and from another plant in Sumatra, called by W. Roxburg, M. D. *urceola elastica*.—The Abbe Rochon in his Voyage to Madagascar, printed 1791, says, they have a plant called *figuere*, a kind of wild fig-tree, which produces by incision a milky juice, which, when coagulated, becomes a true elastic gum, like the *caoutchouc*; that they make flambeaux of it which burn without wick, and give a good light in their nocturnal fishing:—and a fossil hath lately been discovered in the the East Indies exactly resembling the *caoutchouc resin* in all its principal properties (except that the cohesion of its parts is weaker); it is chiefly found amongst spars and lead-ores; a small quantity of which hath also been lately found in Derbyshire,

Cochinil (see Kermes)	<i>Cactus cochinillifer</i>
Colombo*	
Cursuta†	<i>Gentiana purpurea</i>
Dragon's blood (a gum resin)	{ <i>Dracæna draco</i> <i>Pterocarpus draco</i>
Elaterium	<i>Momordica elaterium</i>
Euphorbium (a gum resin)	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>
Frankincence; or olibanum (a resin)	} <i>Juniperus lycia</i>
Galbanum (a gum resin)	<i>Bubon galbanum</i>
Gum ammoniac‡ (a gum resin)	<i>Ferula</i>
Gum anime (a resin)	<i>Hymenæa courbaril</i>
Gum arabic (a gum)	<i>Mimosa nilotica</i>
Gum baubaul	
Gum copal (a resin)	— <i>Rhus copallinum</i>
Gum elemi§ (a resin)	<i>Amyris elimifera</i>
Gum guajacum (a resin)	<i>Guajacum officinale</i>
Gum ladanum (a resin)	<i>Cistus ladaniferus</i>
Gum lac   (a resin)	<i>Rhamnus ziziphus</i>

and is supposed originally to be of vegetable production.—*Amber* and *ambergris*, though ranked amongst the fossil bitumen, are also supposed to proceed from vegetables.—Tar is also not only obtained from *coal*, but issues from copious springs, both in England and Germany.—*Barilla* or *saphora* is also found near Bombay, in a bed of ferruginous clay, and is said to be well adapted for hard soap, medical uses, and plate glass.

\* A tincture from the root of *colombo* is much recommended as an agreeable stomachic bitter.

† *Cursuta* is a word which found its way into the Edinburgh Dispensatory, from a Norway ship once bringing a quantity of it to Edinburgh, where the root was used with good success as a bitter; and its etymology is supposed to be from a corruption of *skar-sôte* (mountain soot), the Norway name for *gentiana purpurea*.—It is a native of Savoy.

Smith's Tour on the Continent, v. iii. p. 157, printed 1793.

‡ The *gum-ammoniac beetle*, called in Morrocco *dibben fashook*, perforates the plant, and makes incisions, whence the gum oozes out; it seems to be nearly the same insect which Mr. Bruce calls *zimb*, or *dog fly*.

§ *Bursera gummifera* affords a resin no way different from the *gum elemi* of the shops.

|| Mr. Robert Saunders, Surgeon at Boglepoor in Bengal, in his account of the vegetable and mineral productions of Boutan and Tibet, hath shewn that *gum lac* is the production or nidus of an insect, called *coccus*, or *kermes lacca*, on a species of *rhamnus*, which is imported into this country from the East Indies under three forms, which are called *stick*, *seed*, and *shell lac*; the first of these exhibits the substance in its natural state.

Gum sandarach, called pounce (a resin)	} <i>Juniperus communis</i>
Gum senega (a gum)	<i>Mimosa senegal</i>
Gum tragacanth (a gum)	<i>Astragalus tragacantha*</i>
Hermodactyls	{ <i>Colchicum variegatum</i>
	{ <i>Iris tuberosa</i>
Jew's ear	<i>Peziza auricula</i>
Kino (a gum)	
Liquidamber; liquidstorax; or gum sweet (a resin)	} <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Mace	<i>Myristica officinalis</i>
Manna (a gum)	<i>Fraxinus rotundifolia</i>
Mastich (a resin)	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>
Myrobalans	<i>Spondias myrobalanus</i>
Myrrh (a gum resin)	
Oleum rhodii	<i>Aspalathus</i>
Opobalsamum†	<i>Amyris opobalsamum</i>
Opium (a gum resin)	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Opoponax (a gum resin)	<i>Pastinaca opoponax</i>
Origanum, oil of	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Pareira brava	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>
Pyrethrum	<i>Anthemis pyrethrum</i>
Sago (the pith of the palm tree)	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> ‡
Sagapenum (a gum resin)	<i>Ferula orientalis</i>
Salep	<i>Orchis morio</i>
Sarcocolla (a gum resin)	<i>Penæa sarcocolla</i>
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax sarsaparilla</i>
Sassafras	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Scammony (a gum resin)	<i>Convolvulus scammonia</i>
Sebesten; or Assyrian plum	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>
Soldanel; or sea bindweed	<i>Convolvulus soldanella</i>
Spike, oil of	<i>Lavandula spica</i>
Styrax; storax calamita; or Jew's frankincense (a resin)	} <i>Styrax officinalis</i>

\* See note to *astragalus*.† See note to *amyris*.‡ *Cycas* is called a *palm*, but Linnæus hath placed it under the order *flices*, in the class *cryptogamia*; but Mr. Aiton places it amongst the *palms*.—The true sago powder is from the pith of the *cycas circinalis*; but what is often sold for such is only the starch of potatoes.

Terebinth ; or chio turpentine	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>
Terra japonica	{ <i>Mimosa catechu</i>
	{ <i>Area catechu</i>
Turpeth-root	<i>Convolvulus turpethum</i>
Venice turpentine (a resin)	<i>Pinus larix.</i>

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FINIS.

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## ADDITIONAL NOTE TO MYRISTICA.

If you begin to grate a *nutmeg* at the stalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas if you begin to grate it at the other end, it will prove sound and solid to the last. The centre of a nutmeg consists of several fibres issuing from the stalk only, without adhering to other parts of the fruit; that as the stalk is grated away, they fall out, and leave the nutmeg hollow.— Another caution worth knowing, is, that as the oil of nutmegs is very valuable, it is often extracted from the nuts that are exposed to sale, which renders them of little value; to discover which, force a pin into them, and if good, however dry they appear, the oil will be seen oozing out round the pin.

### ERRATA.

Page	49	for	<i>Rohrra</i>	read	<i>Rohria.</i>
	56	..	<i>Hediotis</i>	....	<i>Hedyotis.</i>
	..	..	<i>Hossmannia</i>	....	<i>Hoffmannia.</i>
	57	..	<i>Scherardia</i>	....	<i>Sherardia.</i>
	80	..	<i>Madeola</i>	....	<i>Medeola.</i>
	91	..	<i>Cheleri</i>	....	<i>Cherleria.</i>
	94			dele	<i>Gethylis.</i>
	110	..	<i>Taligabea</i>	read	<i>Taligalia.</i>
	111	..	<i>Rhianthus</i>	....	<i>Rhinanthus.</i>
	128	..	<i>Monneria</i>	....	<i>Monnieria.</i>
	141	..	<i>Gotula</i>	....	<i>Cotula.</i>
	162	..	<i>Flevillea</i>	....	<i>Fevillea.</i>

N. B. In the Table of Classes and Orders, at page 38, the 7th order to *Polyandria* should be *Decagynia*, and an 8th order to be added called *Polygynia*; it will then agree with the class *Polyandria*.











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