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AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY,

CONTAINING AN EXPLANATION OF THE THEORY OF THAT SCIENCE,

EXTRACTED FROM THE WORKS OF LINNÆUS;

WITH AN APPENDIX, AND GLOSSARY.

By the late JAMES LEE,

NURSEY-MAN, AT THE VINEYARD, HAMMERSMITH.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND REVISED,

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It is incumbent on the Publisher to shew in what respects the present Edition has a better claim to public favour than any of the former.

Every Edition of this Work, for these last thirty years, has been servilely copied from the Second Edition; notwithstanding the great improvement which the science of Botany has received during that period by the accession of new Genera, and the different arrangement of the Orders, in every Class, and their subdivisions. These, in this Edition have been carefully attended to, and it is hoped, accurately inserted.

In the Appendix, instead of the Generic name only, the trivial name in many of the species has been added, and a great number of new English names, chiefly of West India plants given, for which the Editor is indebted to a very eminent Botanist. A few errors that had maintained their places in all the former Editions, have also been carefully corrected, and some improvements occasionally introduced into the text, which it would be tedious to specify here.
PREFACE.

THOUGH the study of Botany is of late years become a very general amusement in this country, there has yet appeared no work in our own language, that professedly treats of the elements of that science; it is therefore hoped, that what is now offered to the Public, if it shall appear to have been carefully executed, will be considered as a performance of some utility. The matter it contains, or at least the far greater part of it, will probably be new to the English reader, for though some few explanations of the same kind may be found interspersed in larger works, these are for the most part too costly to fall into many hands; nor could the reader expect to find therein the whole of what he seeks, the explaining the theory of the science not having been the immediate object of those publications.

The matter of the following sheets has been collected from the works of the celebrated Dr. Linnaeus; whose labours for the reformation of this science in general, and whose invention of the sexual system in particular, are well known. As the writings of this learned professor are interspersed with philosophical and critical remarks that are of less general use, it was thought that a direct translation of any of his works would not be so well received, as what is now given; which contains an extract of his most material doctrines.
doctrines. The method in which these have been distributed in the following chapters, we propose to explain; but to render this more intelligible, it will be expedient to lay before the reader a short account of those discoveries that have given occasion to the moulding of this science into a form so different from that in which it appeared in the last century.

The Sexual System of Botany, as its title imports, is founded on a discovery that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a distinction of the sexes. This was not wholly unknown to the ancients; but their knowledge of it was very imperfect. In order to shew in what respect this discovery has been investigated further by the moderns, it will be necessary to anticipate part of the subject-matter of the following chapters.

It will be seen in the course of this work, that the flowers of the generality of vegetables are hermaphrodite, containing within them the characters of both sexes; but that in the classes Monoecia and Dioecia, the sexes are parted, and allotted to different flowers; and that in the class Dioecia in particular, the sexes are even on different plants, the male flowers growing all upon one plant, and the female upon another. Now this last circumstance the ancients had observed: indeed it could hardly escape their notice; for the Palm tree, whose fruit was in esteem, being of the class Dioecia, a very little observation was requisite to teach them, that in these trees the flowers of the male were necessary to ripen the fruit of the female. Accordingly we find, in the account given by Herodotus* of the country about Babylon, where these trees are in plenty, that it was a custom with the natives in their culture of this plant to assist the operations of nature, by gathering the flowers of the male trees, and carrying them to the female. By this means they secured the ripening of the

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the fruit; which might else, from unfavourable seasons, or the want of a proper internixture of the trees of each sex, have been precarious, or at least not to have been expected in equal quantities.

It seems pretty extraordinary, that this discovery should not have led the Ancients to detect the whole process of nature in the propagation of the various species of vegetables; and yet it does not appear, by any of their writings that are come down to us, that they went farther than this obvious remark upon the Palm-tree, and some similar notions concerning the Fig. They had indeed, from what they saw in these plants, formed a notion that all others were male and female likewise*; but this notion was false, the far greater part having hermaphrodite flowers, which serves to convince us, that what they discovered of the Palm and Fig, was only a right guess, and not founded on any knowledge of the anatomy of flowers, either in those trees, or any others.

In this dark state the doctrine of the sexes of vegetables remained, not only through all the ages of antiquity, but almost to the end of the last century, the moderns seing no more of this doctrine than the ancients had done before them; and hence we have to this very hour in use the false distinctions of male and female species of Cornus, Pæony, Cistus and many others, which have all hermaphrodite flowers, the distinction in these cases being grounded on nothing more than some difference in the habit of the two species with which the sexes are no ways concerned.

* Thus Theophrastus;
"In trees, considered universally, and taking in each several kind, there are, as has been said, many differences. One of these is common to them all, namely, that by which they are distinguished into female and male, of which the one bears fruit, the other not, in some kinds; in those in which both bear fruit, that of the female is the best, unless these are to be called Males, for so they are called by some."

The honor of having first suggested the true sexual distinctions in plants appears to be due to our own countryman, Sir Thomas Milington; from whose hints Dr. Grew, as the Doctor himself acknowledges, was led to the observations he has given on this subject, in his Anatomy of plants *. After this, Camerarius, Moreland, Geoffroy, Vaillant, Blair, Jussieu, and Bradley, pursued their enquiries and experiments so far as to remove all doubt concerning these discoveries; and lastly, Dr. Linnaeus founded thereon the System of Botany which we are going to explain in this Work.

The Sexual Hypothesis, on its first appearance, was received with all that caution that becomes an enlightened age; and nature was traced experimentally through all her variations, before it was universally assented to. Tournefort refused to give it any place in his system; and Pontedera, though he had examined it, treated it as chimerical; but the proofs which Dr. Linnaeus has stated among the aphorisms of his Fundamenta Botanica †, and farther explained and illustrated in his Philosophia Botanica ‡, are so clear, that the birth of animals is not more evidently the consequence of an intercourse between the sexes than that of vegetables; and it would be now as ridiculous for any one, who has looked at the arguments, to doubt the one as the other.

We

* Published in the year 1682. The Doctor expresses himself thus:—"In discourse hereof with our learned Savilian professor, Sir Thomas Millington, he told me, he conceived that the attire doth serve as the male for the generation of the seed. I immediately replied that I was of the same opinion, and gave him some reasons for it, and answered some objections which might oppose them, &c. Anat. of Plants, p. 171.

† Aphorism 132 to 150.

‡ Page 86 to 66.
We shall not attempt to lay all these proofs before the reader; our business is to explain, not to demonstrate; but as it may be satisfactory to see some one fact established, that carries conviction with it, we shall here give an extract of a letter from Berlin, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions *, concerning a remarkable experiment made on the Palm-tree.

Extract of Mr Mylius's letter to Mr Watson dated at Berlin, Feb. 20, 1751.

"The sex of plants is very well confirmed, by an experiment that has been made here on the Palm major folis stapelliiformibus. There is a great tree of this kind in the garden of the Royal Academy. It has flowered and bore fruit these thirty years, but the fruit never ripened, and when planted, it did not vegetate. The Palm-tree, as you know, is a Planta Dioecia, that is, one of those in which the male and female parts of generation are upon different plants. We having no male plants, the flowers therefore of our female were never impregnated by the farina of the male. There is a male plant of this kind in a garden et Leipsic twenty German miles from Berlin. We procured from thence at Berlin in 1749 a branch of male flowers, and suspended it over our female ones, and our experiment succeeded so well, that our Palm-tree produced more than an hundred perfectly ripe fruit; from which we have already eleven young Palm-trees. This experiment was repeated last year, and our Palm-tree bore above two thousand ripe fruit. As I do not remember a like experiment, I thought it convenient to mention it to you; and if you think proper, be pleased to communicate it to the Royal Society."

* Vol. xlvii. page 169.
This letter, which was read to the Society the 2d of May, 1751, with some ingenious observations on the same subject, by Dr Watson F. R. S. to whom it was addressed *, has established the fact, attested by the ancients, concerning the Palm-tree, which some may perhaps have looked on as fabulous; and as the fructification in other vegetables, though it may differ in particular circumstances, has yet in general a manifest conformity with that of the Palm-tree, in respect to the parts supposed to be the organs of generation, which are discoverable either on the same, or on a separate flower, in all but the class Cryptogamia, where they are too minute for observation; so from this single experiment we may fairly draw an argument by analogy; for the confirmation of the whole sexual hypothesis; but there are, as has been said, other, and better proof. We have already directed the reader to those stated by Linnaeus; whoever desires farther satisfaction concerning this point, may see the several demonstrations collected, and methodically connected in the Sponsalia Plantarum of J. Gustavus Wahlbloom, published in the Amoenitates Academicae at Leyden in 1749.

Having thus explained, as far as seems necessary, the new principles upon which the reformation of the former vicious systems of Botany has been undertaken by the later Botanists, we come to shew, as we proposed, the method that has been followed in this Introduction to the Science.

The work is divided into three parts, and each part into sundry chapters. The subject of each chapter may be seen in the table of contents prefixed to the work; but with respect to the three parts, as no title or head explanatory of the matter each contains could be conveniently prefixed to them, it will be proper to explain here the scope of this division.

Vegetables,

* Printed also in the Philosophical Transactions with the letter.
Vegetables, according to Linnaeus, are primarily divisible into three parts. 1. The Root. 2. The herb or plant itself. 3. The fructification. And in this order these parts might have been treated, were it not on account of the Sexual System; but as the explanation of the latter was the principal object of this work, it became necessary to give up the order of the parts of the vegetable, and follow that of the system.

The System is divided, into 1. Classes. 2. Orders. 3. Genera. 4. Species. 5. Varieties. Now as the Classes, Orders, and Genera, which come first in the System, are established on the fructification alone, it became necessary to give this part of the vegetable the preference in point of order; and we have accordingly made the fructification the subject of the several chapters of the first part of this work.

In the second Part, we have given a full explanation of the Classes, Orders, and Genera of the System; which indeed contain the whole theoretic part of it, the doctrines of species and varieties having, as Linnaeus observes, a greater relation to the practice. The reason for proceeding to the System immediately after the fructification is manifest; as the theory of the System is established on the fructification alone, an account of the latter was all that was necessary to prepare the reader for understanding the explanation of the former, which, as has been said, was the principal object of the work.

In the third and last Part, the two remaining parts of the vegetable, viz. the root and herb, are treated of: and as these chiefly furnish the doctrines that respect the two last divisions of the System, viz. species and varieties, so these doctrines are also included in this third Part, and make the conclusion of the work.
The two tables subjoined to the work, have their explanations prefixed; and we shall only speak here of their utility. It is presumed that no exact table of the Linnæan Genera, with their English names, and a reference to their Classes and Orders, as given in the first Table, has yet appeared in print, our writers not having adopted all the Linnæan names, nor followed the author exactly in his distribution of vegetables; our first Table, therefore cannot but be of great use to those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the method of Linnaeus, and of framing the lists of their private collections upon the plan of his system.

The utility of the second Table, which contains the names of the genera rejected by Linnaeus, is obvious; it might have been augmented to ten times its bulk, had all the names been inserted that have been given to vegetables by the numerous writers on this science; but such a collection would be a work of itself; and it has been therefore thought advisable to confine it to those only that are cited in the Genera Plantarum of Linnaeus, which contains the principal.

The Table of English specific and generic names referred to their Linnæan titles, which is given in the Appendix, has been executed with care; [and in the present edition considerably enlarged not only with the trivial names, but with a very great number of new generic and specific names, chiefly of West India plants, with which the Editor was favoured by a very eminent Botanist.] If nevertheless any mistakes or material omissions should appear, those who are versed in Botany will be the most ready to excuse them.

The designs for the figures of the Plates are for the most part taken from those given by Linnaeus in his works. Some of them might, perhaps, have been mended by fresh designs from nature; but as the
the work here given to the public is professedly an extract of the Linnaean doctrines, it was thought that the figures he had himself selected, would, upon the whole, come the nearest to his own meaning, and be of the greatest help in explaining it.

The Glossary, which is an addition to this Work, contains many new terms of art, not in the former editions, collected from the works of Doctor Linnaeus, that have been published since the INTRODUCTION to BOTANY made its first appearance.

There is likewise added to this edition a systematic arrangement and explanation of botanic terms.
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PART THE FIRST.

CHAP. I.

OF THE SEVEN PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

By Fructification we are to understand both the flower and fruit of plants; which cannot well be separated: For though the fruit does not swell and ripen till after the flower is fallen, its rudiment, or first beginning, is in the flower, of which it properly makes a part. Linnaeus defines the fructification to be a temporary part of vegetables, allotted to generation, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new. It consists of seven principal parts, viz.

1. The Calyx, Empalement, or Flower-cup.
2. The Corolla, or Petals, vulgarly called the leaves of the flower.
3. The Stamina, Threads, vulgarly called, the Chives.
4. The Pistillum, Pointal.
5. The Pericarpium, Seed-vessel.
6. The Semina, Seeds themselves.
7. The Receptacle, Base, on which the fructification is seated.

All these parts, and their several uses, will be particularly explained in the following chapters; and it is sufficient to observe here, that the four first, viz. Calyx*, Corolla, Stamina, and Pistillum, are properly parts of the flower; and the three last, Pericarpium, Semina, and Receptacle, parts of the fruit; and that it is from the number, proportion, position, and other circumstances attending these parts of fructification, that the classes of vegetables, and the Genera they contain, are to be characterised according to the sexual system.

CHAP. II.

Of the Calyx.

The Calyx is the termination of the Cortex, or outer bark of the plant, which, after accompanying the trunk or stem through all its branches, breaks out with the flower, and is present in the fructification in this new form. Its chief use is to inclose and protect the other parts. It has received different appellations, according to the circumstances with which it is attended, viz.

Perianthium, Flower-cup, when its station is close to the fructification. If it includes the stamina, and not the germen, it is the perianthium of the flower; if the germen, but not the stamina, the

* That the Calyx is a part of the flower, though it often attends the fruit, is manifest from hence; that there is no instance of its coming out after the plant has done flowering, although in the Patagonula the Calyx is observed to grow to a much larger size in the fruit than it did in the flower.
perianthium of the fruit; but if it includes both, it is the perianthium of the fructification.

**Involucrum**, a Cover, when stationed at the foot of an umbel, at a distance from the flower: it is an universal involucrum, if it is under the universal umbel; or a partial one, if under a partial umbel.

**Amentum**, Catkin, when it proceeds from one common receptacle, resembling the chaff of an ear of corn.

**Spatha**, Sheath, when it bursts lengthways, and puts forth a *Spadix*.

**Glume**, Husk in grasses, when it folds over with its valves; and the sharp point or beard issuing from the glume is called an *Arista*.

**Calypttra**, a Veil, in mosses, where it is placed over the *antherae*, tops of the stamina, and is hooded like a monk's cawl.

**Volva**, from its involving or enrolling, in the *fungi*, or mushroom-tribe, where it is membranaceous, and rent on all sides.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish a Calyx from a *Bractea*, floral leaf†, such as is found to accompany the fructification of the Tilia, Lavandula, Me- lampyrum, and others. They may be distinguished by this certain rule, that a Calyx always withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before; but the Bractea will

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* Spadix properly signifies the receptacle of a palm: see Chap. viii. But Spatha is not confined only to such plants as have a spadix in this sense of the term, but is applied to Narcissus, Galanthus, Pancratium, and many others, whose flower-stalks come out of a sheath. Spadix therefore is here to be understood in a more general sense: agreeably to such latitude we shall find it used in Chap. xix. under the head of *spadiceous aggregate flowers*, to express the common receptacle in Calla, Dracontium, Pothos, Arum, and Zostera, as well as in the Palms.

† In many plants there are found green leaves amongst the flowers, that differ in shape from the ordinary leaves of the plant. These are the *Bracteae*, or floral leaves here spoken of. They are commonly situated on the flower-stalks, and sometimes so near the flower, as to be mistaken for its Calyx.
remain longer. Without attending to this, mistakes might easily be made in Helleborus, Nigella, Passiflora, Hepatica, Peganum, and others, in which the Calyx is wanting. The distinction between a Calyx and Corolla in doubtful cases will be treated of in the next chapter. In many flowers the Calyx is deciduous, dropping off the instant the flower begins to expand; this is the case with Epimedium and Papaver.

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CHAP. III.

OF THE COROLLA.

The Corolla, is the termination of the Liber, or inner bark, continued to, and accompanying the fructification in this new form of painted leaves. Its use is the same as that of the Calyx, serving as an inner work of defence for the parts it incloses, as the Calyx, which is usually of stronger texture, does for an outer one.

The leaves of which the Corolla consists are called Petals; by which appellation they are conveniently distinguished from the green leaves of the plant with which they might else be confounded*. The Petal

* Petal (in the Greek πέταλον) signifies leaves in general; but there being another Greek word (φύλλον) nearly of the same signification, the modern Botanists have borrowed the former to express the leaves of the flower. The ancients seem to have had no distinct term in use to express this part of the fructification. Thus Virgil, in describing his Amelius, which is a species of Aster, the flower of which has a yellow middle, and purple rays, calls it a golden flower, surrounded with purple leaves.

Aureus ipse (Flos); sed in foliis, quae plurima circum Funduntur, violae sublucet purpura nigrae. Geor. IV.

This loose expression, which is chargeable rather on the language than the poet, has misled all its translators; as is
is defined by Linnaeus as a corollaceous covering to the flower, meaning that it incloses and protects it in the manner of a Corolla, or Wreath. If the Corolla be

**Monopetalous**, of one Petal, it consists of two parts, viz. the **Tube**, or lower part, which is usually tube-shaped; and the **Limb**, or upper part, which usually spreads wider. And the limb again, according to its figure, is either **Campanulate**, bell shaped, that is, bellying-out, and without a tube; **Infundibuliform**, funnel-shaped, that is, of the figure of a cone, and standing on a tube; **Hypocrateriform**, salver-shaped, that is, plain or flat, and standing on a tube; or **Ringent**, gaping, that is, irregular and perforated with two lips. But if the Corolla be

**Polypetalous**, of many Petals, each Petal consists of **Unguis**, a claw, which is the lower part fastened to the base; and **Lamina**, a thin plate,

rightly observed by Martyn, in his note on this passage. May and Addison make the real leaves of the plant purple:

*For from one root he spreads a wood of boughs, Whose many leaves, although the flower be gold, Black violets dimme purple color hold.*

The flower itself is of a golden hue, The leaves inclining to a darker blue. The leaves shoot thick about the root, and grow Into a bush; and shade the turf below. *Addison.*

Dryden applies the same color to the boughs:

*For from one root the rising stem bestows A wood of leaves, and violet purple boughs. The flower itself is glorious to behold, And shines on altars like refulgent gold.*

Dr Trapp applies the golden color to the stem, and the purple to the leaves:

*For from one turf a mighty grove it bears; Its stem of golden hue; but in its leaves, Which copious round it sprout, the purple teint Of deep-dyed violets more glossy shines.*
which is the upper part, and usually spreading. A polypetalous Corolla is cruciform, cross-shaped, when it consists of four Petals that are equal and spreading; and papilionaceous, butterfly-shaped, when it is irregular, consisting of four Petals, of which the under one resembles the keel of a ship, the upper one rises, and the two side ones stand single.

There belongs also to the Corolla a part called the Nectarium, which has been but newly distinguished, having been by former botanists confounded with the Petals. It is by Linnaeus defined to be the part which bears the honey, and belonging to the flower only. This part affords a wonderful variety in the manner of its appearance. In some plants it is very large, as in the Narcissus and Aquilegia; in the former of which the cup, and in the latter the horns, are Nectaria: in others it is scarcely discoverable, even with glasses. In some plants it is united with, and makes part of the Petals: in others it is detached from them. Its shape and situation are also as various. Its use is not known, unless the supposition of its secreting the honey may be depended upon.

Between the Calyx and Corolla nature has put no absolute limits; as is plain from the Daphne, in which plant they grow together, and are united in the margin, like a leaf of the Buxus; but they may be commonly distinguished by their position in respect of the stamina, the petals and stamina being ranged alternately; whereas the segments of the Calyx, and the stamina, answer to each other. That this is their natural situation, appears from the complete flowers in the classes Tetrandria and Pentandria: And the use of applying this rule will be found in the instances of Chenopodium, Urtica, and Parietaria: where it decides, that the single cover in those Genera is a perianthium, and that it is the Corolla that is wanting. Should we infer, where only one of the two covers appears, that it is a Corolla, because that is a more principal part, there would be no certainty from such an inference; as is evident-
from the Ammannia, Isnarda, Peplis, Ruellia, and Campanula, in all which the Corolla is often found wanting, but not the Calyx.

That the Calyx, as proceeding from the Cortex of the plant, is coarser and thicker than the Corolla, which is produced by the soft, pliant, coloured Liber, is obvious to every one. But there are no limits determinable from any such circumstances, unless it be from the colour; and even this is not sufficient; for the perianthium of the Bartsia is blood-coloured; and there are also many flowers whose Corollae are coloured, naked, and subject to lose their petals when in the state of flowering, but which afterwards harden and turn green, and remain on the plant like a Calyx; as for instance, the Helleborus and Ornithogalum.

The Euphorbia has deceived many, who have described it as monopetalous, taking the Calyx for the Corolla. But that the Peltae, as they are called, upon the leaves of the Lichen, are really the petals of the flower, is proved by some annual species in India, in which there are white petals very distinguishable.

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CHAP. IV.

OF THE STAMINA.

The Stamina are the male part of the flower. Linnaeus defines them as an entrail of the plant, designed for the preparation of the pollen; of which we shall speak presently.

Each single Stamen consists of two parts, viz.

1. Filamentum, the filament or thread; which serves to elevate the anthera, or summit, and at the same time connects it with the flower.

2. Anthera, the summit itself; which contains
within it the pollen, and when come to maturity discharges the same.

The Pollen, Meal, contained within the antherae, is a fine dust secreted therein, and destined for the impregnation of the germen; of which part we shall speak in the next chapter.

The stamina being, as I have said, the male part of the flower, the construction and distribution of the sexual system is principally founded upon, and regulated by it; as will appear in the explanation of the system. It is sufficient to observe here, that such flowers as want this part are called female; such as have it, but want the female part described in the next chapter, male; such as have them both, hermaphrodite; and such as have neither, neuter.

CHAP. V.

OF THE PISTILLUM.

The Pistillum is the female part of the flower: It is defined by Linnaeus as an entrail of the plant, designed for the reception of the pollen. It consists of three parts.

1. The Germen; which is the rudiment of the fruit accompanying the flower, but not yet arrived at maturity.

2. The Style, which is the part that serves to elevate the stigma from the germen.

3. The Stigma; which is the summit of the Pistillum, and covered with a moisture for the breaking of the pollen.

It has been said in the last chapter, that the pollen was destined to the impregnation of the germen: this is performed in the following manner. The Antherae, which at the first opening of the flower are whole, burst open soon after, and discharge the pollen;
which dispersing itself about the flower, part of it lodges on the surface of the stigma, where it is detained by the moisture with which that part is covered; and each single grain or atom of the pollen bursting and dissolving in this liquor, as it has been observed to do by the microscope, is supposed to discharge something that impregnates the germen below. What the substance is that is so discharged; and whether it actually passes through the style into the germen, seems yet undetermined; it being difficult to observe such minute parts; but whatever be the operation by which nature produces the effect in question, the cause, as far as it has been here explained, is scarce disputable; and accordingly we see, that after this impregnation, when the parts of the flower that have done their office are fallen away, the Germen swells to a fruit big with seeds, by which the species is propagated. The pistillum being, as I have said, the female part of the flower, is of great consequence in the Sexual System, as well as the male part; as will appear when the System comes to be explained.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Pericarpium.

The Pericarpium, Seed-vessel, is the Germen, described in the last chapter, grown to maturity. It is defined by Linnaeus as an entrail of the plant big with seeds, which it discharges when ripe.

It is distinguished, according to the circumstances that attend it, by the following appellations:

Capsula, a Capsule, is a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner. The inclosure of the capsule, which surrounds and covers the fruit externally, is called a valvule; the
partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments or cells, *dissepiments*; the substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, *columella*; and the cells or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *loculaments*.

*Siliqua*, a Pod, is a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along both the sutures or joinings of the valves.

*Legumen*, a Pod also, is a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only.

*Foliculus*, formerly *Conpectaculum*, a Conceptacle, is a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on one side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

*Drupa*, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a stone.

*Pomum*, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a capsule.

*Bacca*, a Berry, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, the seeds within which have no other covering.

*Strobilus*, is a pericarpium formed of an Amentum. (See Chap. 2d.)

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**CHAP. VII.**

**OF THE SEEDS.**

*The Seed*, according to the definition of *Linnaeus*, is a deciduous part of the vegetable, the rudiment of a new one, quickened for vegetation by the sprinkling of the pollen. Its distinctions are,

A *Seed*, properly so called, which is a rudiment of a new vegetable, furnished with sap, and covered with a bladdery coat or tunic. It consists of, 1. *Cor-*
culum, the first principle of the new plant within the seed. 2. Plumula, a scaly part of the corculum; which ascends. 3. Rostellum, a plain part of the Corculum; which descends. 4. Cotyledon, a side lobe of the seed, of a porous substance, and perishable. 5. Hilum, an external mark or scar on the seed, where it was fastened within the fruit. 6. Arillus, the proper exterior coat or tunic of the seed; which comes off of itself. 7. Coronula, the little crown of a seed; which is either Calyculus, the calyx of a floret, adhering to the seed, and assisting it to fly; or Pappus, a down, which is a feathery or hairy crown answering the same end, and connected with the seed by Stipes, a trunk, which here signifies the thread on which the down is raised and supported. 8. Ala, wing, a membrane affixed to the seed, and which, by its flying, helps to disperse it.

Nux, a Nut; which is a seed inclosed with an osseous epidermis, a bony or hard outer skin, commonly called the shell.

Propago; which is the seed of a moss, first discovered by Linnaeus, who peeled off the bark, and detected it in the year 1730. These seeds have neither tunic nor cotyledon, but consist only of the plumula of a naked corculum, where the rostellum is inserted into the calyx of the plant.

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CHAP. VIII.

OF THE RECEPTACLE.

The Receptacle, is the base which connects the other six parts of a single fructification. Its various appellations are as follows:

A Proper Receptacle, is that which belongs only to the parts of a single fructification: And this is called a receptacle of the fructification, when it is
common to both flower and fruit; a receptacle of
the flower, when it is a base to which the parts of
the flower only are fastened without the germin; a
receptacle of the seeds, when it is a base that fastens
the seeds within the pericarpium.

A Common Receptacle, is that which connects
many florets in such a manner, as that the taking
away any of them would cause an irregularity. Palea
a chaff, is a thin substance, springing from the receptacle to part the florets.

Umbella, an Umbel, is a receptacle, which, from
a common center, runs out into thread-shaped foot-
stalks of proportionate lengths. It is called a simple
umbel, when it has no subdivisions; a compound um-
bel, when each footstalk is terminated by an um-
bellula, or little umbel; and in this case, the umbel
that bears the umbellula on its footstalks, is called
an universal umbel: and the umbellula which pro-
ceeds from the universal umbel, a partial umbel.

Cyma, a Cyme, is a receptacle that runs into long
fastigiate peduncles *, proceeding from the same uni-
versal center, but with irregular partial ones.

Spadix, is the receptacle of a palm†, produced
within a spatha, or sheath, on the branches that bear
fruit.

* Peduncles, Flower-stalks, are called Fastigiate, when their
lengths are so proportioned, that the flowers which they sup-
port form an even surface.

† This is the proper sense of the term, as employed by the
ancients: But Spadix is now used in a more general sense,
viz. to express all flower-stalks that come out of a Spatha; see
the note on this subject in Chap. II. This definition, there-
fore, appears to be too strict.
CHAP. IX.

OF THE DISTINCT CHARACTERS OF THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

The parts of Fructification, with their subdivisions, having been explained separately in the preceding chapters, we shall here give a view of them altogether, with the proper distinguishing character assigned to each by Linnaeus, beginning with the vegetable itself.

The essence of the vegetable consists in its Fructification: The essence of the fructification consists in the Flower and Fruit: The essence of the flower consists in the Antherae and Stigma: The essence of the fruit consists in the Seeds. We come now to the parts.

Pollen, is a dust of vegetables, designed to burst in a liquor appropriated to that purpose; and to discharge therein, by its elastic force, a substance not distinguishable by the naked eye.

A Seed, is a deciduous part of a plant, fraught with the rudiment of a new plant, and quickened by the pollen.

Anthera, is a vessel that produces and discharges the pollen.

Pericarpium, is a vessel that produces and discharges the seeds.

Filamentum, is the foot that supports the Anthera, and fastens it to the vegetable.

Germen, is the rudiment of the Pericarpium or of the Semen, not yet arrived at maturity; its existence is chiefly at the time when the Anthera is discharging its pollen.

Stigma, is the moistened summit of the Germen.

Stylus, is the foot of the Stigma, that connects it with the Germen.
Corolla and Calyx, are the teguments or covers of the stamina and pistillum; the Calyx arising from the cortical Epidermis, or outer bark, and the Corolla from the Liber, or inner bark.*

Receptaculum, is that part which connects the parts before-mentioned.

From these characters the following principles may be deduced:

1. That every vegetable is furnished with flower and fruit; there being no species where these are wanting.

2. That there is no fructification without anthera, stigma, and seed.

3. That the antherae and stigma constitute a flower, whether the covers are present or wanting.

4. That the seed constitutes a fruit, whether there be a pericarpium or not.

In respect to the seed; its essence consists in the Corculum, which is fastened to the Cotyledon, and involved therein, and closely covered with its proper tunic.

The essence of the Corculum consists in the Plumula; which is the vital speck of the plant itself, extremely small in its dimensions, but increasing like a bud to infinity. The Rostellum however must be included, being the base of the plumula, which descends and strikes root, being the part originally contiguous to the mother plant.

That the Propagines, or seeds of mosses, consist only of the Plumula and Rostellum, has been already shewn. (See Chap. 7.)

* This supposed origin of the Calyx and Corolla has not been confirmed by the more accurate anatomy of modern physiologists.
In considering the structure of the parts of Fructification, the principal objects to be attended to are, 1. The number of each part. 2. Its figure. 3. Its proportion; by which is to be understood its height in respect to the rest; and 4. Its situation; which will include also its insertion and connections. As to any other differences, such as a difference in the size, colour, smell, or taste, it is not safe to allow any weight to them, as they might lead us to make distinctions, not justifiable by the true principles of the science.

As the number, figure, proportion, and situation of the parts are variable, we shall consider, 1. The most natural Structure, or that which most frequently occurs; and this we shall make the subject of the present chapter. 2. The Differences in structure, arising from the variation of the parts in different plants; which will take up a few of the succeeding chapters. And, 3. The singular Structures, or such as are observed in a few genera only; for which we shall allot a chapter by itself.

The most natural Structure of the parts in respect to Number, is, to have the calyx divided into as many segments as the corolla; the filaments equal in number to the segments of the corolla and calyx; a single anthera on each filament; the divisions of the pistillum equal in number to the cells of the pericarpium, or the receptacles of the seeds; the most common number, five; (whence the extent of the classes pentandria and syngenesia), and the corolla and calyx also quinquesid, cut into five segments.
In respect to Figure, to have the calyx less spreading than the corolla; the corolla widening gradually; the stamina and pistillum upright and tapering; the pericarpium big with seeds, swelling and extending after the rest of the parts (the calyx excepted) are fallen off.

In respect to Proportion, to have the calyx less than the corolla; the pistillum of equal length with the stamina in an upright flower, but longer in an inverted one; if the flower slope downward, the stamina and pistillum inclining towards the under side; but if it slope upwards, placed close under the upper side.

In respect to Situation, to have the perianthium surrounding the receptacle; the corolla placed on the receptacle, and alternate with the perianthium; the filaments placed within the corolla, but corresponding with the perianthium; the antherae seated on the tops of the filaments; the germen possessing the centre of the receptacle; the style standing on the top of the germen; the stigma seated on the top of the style. When the stigma and style are fallen, the germen grows to a pericarpium, supported by the calyx, and including the seeds which are affixed to the receptacle of the fruit. The receptacle of the flower is generally under the pericarpium, being not so often found to grow either round it or over it.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE CALYX.

HAVING shewn the most natural structure of the parts of the fructification in the last chapter, we come now to their Differences, or variations, (which
are the foundation of the genera) and their characters; and of these we shall treat in their order, beginning with the Calyx.

The variations of the Calyx, in respect to Number, will take in the terms also that respect its Composition, Parts and Segments.

In respect to Number, it is either single, as in Primula, and most flowers; double as in Malva, Hibiscus, and Bixa; or wanting, as in Tulipa, Fritillaria, and many of the liliaceous flowers.

In respect to Composition, it is either imbricate, that is, composed of various scales lying over each other, as in Hieracium, Sonchus, and Camellia; squarrose, that is, composed of scales divaricated on all sides, and spreading widely open, as in Carduus, Onopordum, and Conyza; auctus, augmented; that is, having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base externally, as in Coreopsis, Bidentis, Crepis, and Dianthus; or multiflorus, many flowered, that is, common to many florets, as in Scabiosa, and in the plants of the class Syngenesia.

In respect to its parts, it is either monophyllous, of one leaf, as in Datura and Primula; diphyllous, of two, as in Fumaria, and Fumaria bulbosa; triphyllous of three, as in Tradescantia; tetraphyllous, of four, as in Sagina, Epimedium, and in the plants of the class Tetradiania; pentaphyllous, of five, as in Cistus, Adonis, and Cerbera; hexaphyllous, of six, as in Berberis; or decaphyllous, of ten, as in Hibiscus.

In respect to its segments (which chiefly concern the monophyllous Calyx) it is either integer, whole, as in Genipa; bifid, divided into two segments, as in Utricularia; trifid, in three, as in Alisma, and Cliffortia; quadrifid, in four, as in Rhinanthus; quinquefids, in five, as in Nicotiana; sexfids, in six, as in Pavia; octofid, in eight, as in Tormentilla; decemfids, in ten, as in Potentilla and Fragaria; or duodecimfids, in twelve, as in Lythrum.
The variations of the Calyx, in respect to figure, will also include the terms respecting its *Equality*, *Margin* and *Apex*, or Top.

In respect to *Figure*, it is either *globose*, globe-shaped, as in Cucubalus; *clavate*, club-shaped, as in Silene; *reflex*, bent back, as in Asclepias; or *erect*, upright, as in Prinula and Nicotiana.

In respect to *Equality*, it is either *equal*, as in Lychnis; *unequal*, as in Helianthemum; or with the segments *alternately shorter*, as in Tormentilla and Potentilla.

In respect to its *Margin*, it is either *integerimus*, very entire, as in most plants; *serrate*, sawed, as in some species of Hypericum; or *ciliate*, fringed with hairs like an eye-lash, as in some species of Centauraea.

In respect to its *Apex*, or top, it is either *acute*, sharp, as in Primula and Androsace; *acuminate*, pointed, as in Hyoscyamus; *obtuse*, blunt, as in Nymphaea and Garcinia; or with one of its indents *opped off*, as in Verbena.

In respect to Proportion, it is either *longer* than the Corolla, as in Agrostemma, Sagina, and some species of Antirrhinum; *equal* to it, as in some species of Cerastium; or *shorter*, as in Silene.

In respect to Situation, it is either a Calyx of the *flower*, as in Linnaea and Morina; of the *fruit*, as in Linnaea and Morina*, or of the *Fructification*, as in Paeonia.

The Duration of the Calyx may also be considered. In respect to which it is either *caducous*, falling off at the first opening of the flower, as in Papaver and Epimedium; *deciduous* with the Corolla, as in Berberis, and in the plants of the class Tetradynamia; or *persisting*, till the fruit is come to maturity, as in the plants of the class Didynamia.

*The Linnaea and Morina have each of them two Calyces, one of the flower, the other of the fruit; which is the reason of their being given as instances of both cases.*
Variations of an Involutum.

The preceding varieties of the Calyx chiefly respect a Perianthium. An Involutum is either monophyllous, as in Bupleurum; diphyllous, as in Euphorbia; triphyllous, as in Butomus and Alisma; tetraphyllous, as in Cornus; pentaphyllous, as in Daucus; or hexaphyllous, as in Hæmanthus.

Variations of a Spatha.

A Spatha is either monophyllous, as in Narcissus; diphyllous, as in Stratiotes; or imbricate, as in Musa.

CHAP. XII.

Of the different Structures of the Corolla.

The variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either Petals, or Laciniae, segments: the variations of the Nectarium shall be given separate.

The Corolla, in respect to its Petals, is either monopetalous, or consisting of one Petal, as in Convolvulus and Primula; dipetalous, of two, as in Circæa and Commelina; tripetalous, of three, as in Alisma and Sagittaria; tetrapetalous, of four, as in the class Tetrodynamia; pentapetalous, of five, as in umbelliferous plants*; hexapetalous, of six, as in Tulipa.

*The umbelliferous plants are in the order Digynia of the class Pentandria.
Lilium, Podophyllum; enneapetalous, of nine, as in Thea, Magnolia, and Liriodendron; or polypetalous, of many, as in Nymphæa.

In respect to its Laciniæ (which concern rather the Monopetalous than the Polypetalous, being but rarely observed in the latter) it has either two, as in Alsine and Circæa; three, as in Holosteum and Hypocoum; four, as in Lychnis; or five, as in Reseda.

The variations of the Corolla, in respect to Figure, will include what also concerns its equality, and its margin.

In respect to figure, it is either undulate, waved, as in Gloriosa; plicate, folded, as in Convolvulus; revolute, rolled back, as in Asparagus and Medeola; or tort, twisted, as in Nerium, Asclepias, and Vinca. Its more considerable variations, in respect to figure, have been already shewn in Chap. 3.

In respect to equality, it is either equal, as in Primula; unequal as in Butomus; regular, as in Aquilegia; or irregular, as in Aconitum and Lamium.

In respect to its margin, it is either crenate, notched, as in Linum; serrate, sawed, as in Tilia and Alisina; ciliate, fringed as in Ruta, Menyanthes, and Tropaëolum; denticulate between the segments, that is, having a Denticulus, or little jag, at the bottom of the divisions, as in Samolus and Sideroxylum; or with a hairy surface, as in Menyanthes, and Lasianthus, a species of Hypericum.

In respect to Proportion it may be very long, as in Catesbæa, Siphonanthus, Brunstipplesia and Cranialaria; or very short, as in Sagina, Centunculus and Ribes.

In respect to Situation, the base of the Corolla is usually close to the Perianthium, if there be one: It is indeed separated from it by the Germen, in Adoxa, Sanguisorba and Mirabilis; but these instances are very rare.

In respect to Duration, it is either persisting, lasting till the fruit is ripe, as in Nymphæa; caduceous, dropping as soon as the flower is blown, as in Actea
and Thalictrum; deciduous, dropping off with the flower, which is the most common; or marcescent, withering, but not falling, as in Campanula, Orchis, Cucumis, Cucurbita, and Bryonia.

**Variations of the Nectarium.**

It has been already said, Chap. 3. that the Nectarium, by the former botanists, had been confounded with the petals; but though it commonly attends upon and makes part of the corolla, it is often found distinct from it, as in the instances of Aconitum, Aquilegia, Helleborus, Isopyrum, Nigella, Garidella, Epimedium, Parnassia, Theobroma, Cherleria, and Sauvagesia; which sufficiently proves, that it should be distinguished from the petals. The Nectarium affords very singular varieties, especially if it grows distinct from the petals. It admits of the following principal distinctions.

**Calcariate Nectaria**, such as resemble a Calcar, or Spur; and these are either in monopetalous Corollae, as in Antirrhinum, Valeriana, Pinguicula and Utricularia; or in polypetalous, as in Orchis, Delphinium, Viola, Impatiens and Fumaria.

**Nectaria** that lie within the substance of the petals, as in Fritillaria, Lilium, Swertia, Iris, Hermannia, Uvularia, Hydrophyllum, Myosurus, Ranunculus, Bromelia, Erythronium, Berberis and Valisneria.

**Nectaria** that crown the Corolla, as in Passiflora, Narcissus, Pancratium, Olax, Lychnis, Silene, Coronaria, Stapelia, Asclepias, Cynanchum, Nepenthes, Cherleria, Clusia, Hamamelis and Diosma.

**Nectaria** of singular construction, as in Reseda, Cardiospermum, Amomum, Costus, Curcuma, Grewia, Urtica, Andrachne, Epidendrum, Helicteres and Salix.

**Calycine Nectaria**, such as are found upon the Calyx, as in Tropæolum, Monotropa, Biscutella and Malpigia.
Stamineous Nectaria, such as attend the Stamina; and these are either upon the antheræ, as in Adenanthera; or upon the filaments, as in Laurus, Dictamnus, Zygophyllum, Commelina, Mirabilis, Plumbago, Campanula, and Roella.

Pistillaceaous Nectaria, such as accompany the Pistillum: These are upon the Germen, as in Hyacinthus, Iris, Butomus, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, &c.

Receptaculaceaous Nectaria, such as join to the Receptacle, as in Lathraea, Helxine, Collinsonia, Sedum, Cotyledon, Sempervivum, &c. Mercurialis, Kiggelaria, Clutia, Phyllanthus, Melianthus and Diosma.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the different Structures of the Stamina.

The Stamina consisting each of a filament and an Anthera, (see Chap. 4.) we shall speak first of the variations of the filaments.

As the terms respecting the number of the stamina will be explained in the Chapters that treat of the Sexual System, we shall omit here what concerns the numbers of the filaments themselves, to avoid repetition; but they are sometimes found to have Laciniac, segments; and these are either two, as in Salvia; three, as in Fumaria; or nine, as in the class Diadelphia.

The Figure of the Filaments is either capillary, like hairs, as in Plantago; plane, flat, as in Ornithogalum; cuneiform, wedge-shaped, as in Thalictrum; spiral, skrew-shaped, as in Hirtella; subulate, awl-shaped, as in Tulipa; emarginate, nicked or notched, as in Porrum; reflex, bent back, as in Glo-
nosa; or hirsute, hairy, as in Tradescantia and Anthericum.

The Proportion of the filaments is either unequal, as in Daphne, Lychnis and Saxifraga; irregular, as in Lonicera, and the class Didynamia; very long, as in Trichostema, Plantago and Hirtella; or very short, as in Triglochin.

The Situation of the filaments, is either opposite to the leaves or segments of the Calyx, as in Urtica; or alternate with them, as in Elaeagnus. In monopetalous flowers they are inserted into the Corolla, but scarce ever in polypetalous: In the class Icosandria they are always inserted in the Calyx, as they are also in Epilobium, Oenothera, Jussiaea, Ludwigia, Oldenlandia, Isnarda, Ammannia, Peplis, Lythrum, Glaux and Rhexia; and in some Apetalous flowers, without petals, as in Elaeagnus; but it is more common for them to be inserted into the Receptacle, like the Calyx and Corolla.

Variations of the Anthereae.

The number of the Anthereae is either a single one to each filament, as in the generality of plants; one common to three, as in Cucurbita; one to five, as in the whole class Syngenesia; two to each filament, as in Mercurialis; three to each as in Fumaria; five to three filaments, as in Bryonia; or five to each, as in Theobroma.

In some plants that have single Anthereae to the filaments, some of the Anthereae are wanting; thus one is wanting in Chelone and Martynia; two in Pinguicula and Verbena; three in Gratiola, and in some Bignonias and Geraniums; four in Curcuma; and five in Pentapetes, and some Geraniums.

The number of cells that contain the Pollen, is either one, as in Mercurialis; two, as in Helleborus; three, as in Orchis; or four, as in Fritillaria.

The figure of the Anthereae is either oblong, as in Lilium; globose, as in Mercurialis; sagittate, arrow-
shaped, as in Crocus; *angulate*, cornered, as in Tulipa; *cornute*, horned, as in Hamamelis, Erica, Vaccinium and Pyrola.

They burst either on the *side*, as in Leucoium, and most flowers; on the *apex*, as in Galanthus and Kiggellaria; or from the apex to the *base* through the whole length, as in Epimedium and Leontice.

They are fastened either by their *base*, as in most plants; their *tops*, as in Colchicum; their *sides*, as in Canna; or grow to the *Nectarium*, as in Costus.

Their situation is either on the *tops* of the filaments, as in most plants; on the *sides* of the filaments, as in Paris and Asarum; on the *pistillum*, as in Aristolochia; or on the *receptacle*, as in Arum.

The Figure of the particles of the Pollen appears by glasses to be either *Globus echinatus*, a prickly ball, as in Helianthus; *perforate*, as in Geranium; *double*, as in Symphytum; *rotato-dentate*, wheel-shaped and indented, as in Malva; *angulate*, cornered, as in Viola; *reniform*, Kidney-shaped, as in Narcissus; or *Folia Convoluta*, a leaf rolled up, as in Borrago.

### CHAP. XIV.

**OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PISTILLUM.**

The Pistillum consists of three parts, *Germen*, *Stylus*, and *Stigma*: of these the *germen* being no other than the rudiment of the pericarpium, its variations will be considered under that head in the next chapter; nor need we speak here of the number of the styles, as that will be treated of in the explanation of the Sexual System*; but as the style is often divided, we must consider its *Laciniae*.

* See Part II. Chap. 3, in which the titles of the Orders, which are governed chiefly by the number of the styles, are explained.
TO BOTANY.

STYLE—The style in respect to its laciniae, is either *bifid*, as in Persicaria and Cornutia; *trifid*, as in Clethra and Frankenia; *quadrifid*, as in Rhamnus; *quinquefid*, as in Geranium; or *dichotomous*, halved, and each lacinia halved again, as in Cordia.

The Figure of the style is either *cylindric*, like a rolling stone, as in Monotropa; *angulate*, cornered, as in Cana; *subulate*, awl-shaped, as in Geranium; *capillary*, like hairs, as in Ceratocarpus; or *thicker* towards the top, as in Leucoium.

In respect to Length, it is either *very long*, as in Tamarindus, Cassia, Campanula, Scorzonera and Zea; *very short*, as in Papaver; or of the length of the stamina, as in Nicotiana, and most flowers.

In respect to Thickness, it is either *thicker* than the stamina, as in Leucoium; *thinner*, as in Ceratocarpus; or of *equal* thickness with them, as in Lamium.

Its Situation is either on the *apex* of the germen, as is too common to need example; both *above* and *below* the germen, as in Capparis and Euphorbia, (unless the lower part in these be considered as the extension of the receptacle); or on the *side* of the germen, as in Rosa, Rubus, and the rest of the plants of the order Polygynia in the class Icosandria, and also in Hirtella and Suriana.

As to its Duration, it is sometimes *persisting*, as in the class Tetradyynamia.

STIGMA—The Number of the stigmata is either a *single* one, as in most flowers; *two* as in Syringa; *three*, as in Campanula; *four*, as in Epilobium and Parnassia; or *five*, as in Pyrola.

The Laciniae of the stigma are either *convolute*, rolled together, as in Crocus; *capillary*, as in Rumphex; *revolute*, rolled back, as in Dianthus, Campanula, and in the class Syngenesia; or *bent* to the left, as in Silene: and in respect to their Number, the stigma may be *sempartite*, divided into six parts, as in Asarum; or *multifid*, with many divisions, as in Turnera.
The Figure of the stigma is either *capitate*, headed as in Tribulus, Hugonia, Vinca, Ipomoea, and Clusia; *globose*, globe-shaped, as in Primula, Hottonia, Linnaea, and Limosella; *ovate*, egg-shaped, as in Genipa; *obtuse*, blunt, as in Andromeda; *truncate*, lopped, as in Maranta; *pressed down obliquely*, as in Actea and Daphne; *emarginate*, notched, as in Melica; *orbiculate*, rounded, as in Lythrum; *peltate*, like a pelta, or little shield, as in Sarracenia, Nymphaea, Clusia and Papaver; *coroniform*, crown-shaped, as in Pyrola; *cruciform*, cross-shaped, as in Penaea; *uncinate*, hooked, as in Viola and Lantana; *canaliculate*, grooved or channelled, as in Colchicum, *concave*, hollow as in Viola; *angulate*, cornered, as in Muntingia; *striate*, streaked, as in Papaver; *plumose*, feathery, as in Rheum, Triglochin, Tamarix, and in Grasses; or *pubescent*, downy, as in Cucubalus and Lathyrus.

In respect to Length, it may be *filiform*, thread-like, as in Zea; or as *long* as the style, as in Genipa.

In respect to Thickness, it may be *f oliaceous*, resembling a thin leaf, as in Iris.

In respect to Duration, it is either *marcescent*, withering, as in most plants; or *persisting*, as in Sarracenia, Hydrangea, Nymphaea and Papaver.

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**CHAP. XV.**

**OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PERICARPUM.**

The Variations of the pericarpium itself, in respect to Number, arise properly from the number of its capsules, that is, the number of parts into which the fruit is *externally* divided, the internal divisions respecting the loculaments.
In respect to external division, the pericarpium is either absent, as in the order Gymnospernia of the Class Didynamia; unicapsular, consisting of one capsule, as in Lychnis; bicapsular, of two, as in Paeonia and Asclepias; tricapsular, of three, as in Veratrum and Delphinium; quadrircapsular, of four, as in Rhodiola; quinquecapsular, of five, as in Aquilegia; or multicapsular, of many, as in Caltha, Trollius and Helleborus.

The fruit in respect to the loculaments, or internal divisions of the pericarpium, is either unilocular, of one cell, as in Trientalis and Primula; bilocular, of two, as in Hyoscyamus, Sinapis and Nicotiana; trilocular, of three, as in Lilium; quadrilocular, of four, as in Euonymus; quinquelocular, of five, as in Pyrola; sexilocular, of six, as in Asarum and Aristolochia; septilocular, of seven, as in the species of Linum, called Radiola; decemlocular, of ten, as in Linum, or multilocular, of many, as in Nymphaeae.

The pericarpium, in respect to the number of its valvules, or outer inclosures, is either bivalve, of two valves, as in Chelidonium and Brassica; trivalve, of three, as in Viola, Polemonium and Helianthemum; quadrivalve, of four, as in Ludwigia and Oenothera; or quinquivalent, of five, as in Hottonia.

The dissepiments are either parallel to the valvules, as in Lunaria and Draba; or placed the contrary way, as in Biscutella and Thlaspi.

The most considerable differences in the figure of the pericarpium, with the names assigned for each, have been exhibited in Chap. 6. It varies farther, in being turbinate, narrowing like a child's top, as in Pyrus; inflate, puffed, as in Cardiospernum and Staphylaea; membranaceous, composed of thin membranes, as in Ulmus; triquetrous, tetragonous, pentagonal, of three, four, or five sides, as in Averrhoa, Zygophyllum, &c. or articulate, joined as in Ornithopus, Hedysarum and Raphanus.

The opening of the pericarpium for discharging the seeds when the fruit is ripe, is either at the apex,
which may be \textit{quadridentate}, split into four segments, as in Dianthus; \textit{quinquedentate}, into five, as in Al- sine; or \textit{decemdentate}, into ten, as in Cerastium; opening at the base, \textit{trifarium}, into three parts, as in Triglochin and Campanula; or \textit{quinquesfariam}, into five parts, as in Ledum; at the \textit{angles, corners, longitudinally, lengthways}, as in Oxalis and Orchis; thro' a pore, hole, as in Campanula; or \textit{horizontally, across the middle}, as in Anagallis, Plantago, Ama- ranthus, Portulaca and Hyoscyamus.

All fruit that is \textit{articulate}, jointed, opens at every one of the joints, each of which is \textit{monospermous}, single-seeded.

The \textit{Confinement} of the seeds is sometimes \textit{elastic}, bursting like a spring, as in Oxalis, Elateri- um, Momordica, Impatiens, Cardamine, Phyllan- thus, Euphorbia, Justicia, Ruellia, Dictamnus, Hura, Ricinus, Tragia, Jatropha, Croton, Clusia and Acalyphia.

The \textit{Situation} of the Pericarpium is at the re- ceptacle of the flower, either placed \textit{under} it, as in Vaccinium and Epilobium; \textit{over} it, as in Arbutus and Tulipa; or both \textit{above and below} it, as in Saxi- fraga and Lobelia.

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\textbf{CHAP. XVI.}

\textbf{OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE SEEDS.}

In respect to the \textit{number} of Seeds contained within the fruit, plants are either \textit{Monospermous}, having one seed, as in Polygonum and Collinsonia; \textit{dispermous}, two, as in Daucus; \textit{trispermous}, three, as in Euphorbia; or \textit{tetraspermous}, four, as in Tournefortia.

In respect to the number of loculaments of the seed itself, it has but one in most plants; but is \textit{bilo-
cular, with two cells, in Cornus, Xanthium, Locusta, Valeriana and Cordia.

In respect to its Figure, it is either cinct, girt, as in Arenaria and Bryonia; cordiform, heart-shaped as in Medeola; reniform, kidney-shaped as in Anacardium and Phaseolus; ovate*, egg-shaped, as in Polygala and Isatis; or echinate, prickly like an Echinus, or hedge-hog, as in Lappula, a species of Myosotis.

In respect to their Substance, they are osseous, boney, as in Corylus, Lithospermum, and nuts of all kinds; or callous, tough, as in Citrus.

The Coronula, little crown, that attends many seeds, is either Calyculus, a small Calyx, formed of the perianthium of the flower, as in Scabiosa, Knautia, Ageratum and Arctotis; or pappus, a down; and this pappus is either capillary, like a hair, that is, simple and filiform; thread-shaped, as in Hieracium and Sonchus; plumose, feathery, that is, shaggy and compound, as in Crepis, Scorzonera and Tragopogon; paleaceous, chaffy, as Bidens, Silphium, Tagetes and Coreopsis; or wanting, as in Tanacetum.

The Seed has an Arillus, (See Chap. 7.) in Coffea, Jasminum, Cynoglossum, Cucumis, Dictamnus, Diosma, Celastrus and Euonymus.

The Seeds in respect to Size may be very small, as in Campanula, Lobelia, Trachelium and Ammannia; or very large, as in Cocos.

In respect to Situation, they are either nidulantia, nestling, that is, dispersed about the pulp, as in Nymphaea; fastened to the suture, as in plants that are siliquose, podded; fastened to the columna, as in Malva; or placed on receptacles, as in Nicotiana and Datura.

The Hilum of the seed is evident in Cardiospermum and Staphylaea.

The Corculum is close to the Hilum.

* The term ovate is used to express an elliptical figure when it is broader at one end than the other; and the term oval for the same figure, when the ends are alike.
Chap. XVII.

Of the different Structures of the Receptacle.

It is in the class Syngenesia, which contains the compound flowers, that the varieties of the Receptacle are principally to be considered.

In respect to its figure, it is either, *plane*, flat, as in Achillea; *convex*, rounding, as in Matricaria; or *conic*, shaped like a cone, as in Anthemis and Melampodium.

In respect to its surface, it is either *naked*, as in Matricaria; *punctate*, dotted, as in Tragopogon; *villose*, shaggy, as in Andryala; *setose*, bristly, as in Centaurea; or *paleaceous*, chaffy, as in Hypochaeris and Anthemis.

In some simple flowers, the fruit has *separate* Receptacles, as in Magnolia, Uvaria and Michelia.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the Singularities in the Structures of the Parts of Fructification.

By a singular structure of the parts of Fructification, is to be understood such a one as is observed but in very few Genera; it is directly opposed to the natural structure explained in Chap. 10. For instances of this we may mention the Arum, whose stamina are within the pistilla; the Adoxa, whose germen separates the corolla from the calyx; the Salvia, whose filaments are *articulate*, jointed; the Eriocaulon, whose stamina are placed on the germen, and whose corolla and calyx are below the germen;
and the Magnolia, the receptacle of whose fruit is *capitate*, headed, the seeds, which are like berries, hanging by a thread out of the capsule; but to take the parts in their order.—

The *Calyx* is usually less coloured than the *Corolla*; but in the American Bartsia the perianthium is bloody; in the herbaceous *Cornus* the petals are black, but the involucrum white; and in the American *Cornus* the involucrum is red, and *cordate*, heart-shaped. In *Astrantia* the involucrum is coloured; and in *Palms* the spathe are bloody; where the corolla is wanting, the perianthium is wont to be more coloured, especially when the flowers are blowing, as in *Ornithogalum*, *Persicaria* and *Polygonum*; where either the *Calyx* or the *Corolla* is found to be less coloured, the leaves often take a colour, as in *Amaranthus tricolor*.

In most plants the *Stamina* and *Petals* are inserted into the receptacle, in the bottom of the flower; but the plants of the class *Icosandria* have a monophyllous calyx, the inner side of which is girt with a line, to which the stamina and petals are fastened; and the calyx is also observed to support the flowers in some other plants, as in *Lythrum*, *Epilobium*, *Oenothera*, *Ammannia*, *Isnarda*, *Peplis* and *Elaegnus*. In some plants the receptacle is lined on all sides with the perianthium, and the corolla adheres to the perianthium as though it were glued to it; this is found in the Cucurbitaceous plants, such as *Cucurbita*, *Passiflora*, *Fevillaea*, *Momordica*, *Momordica*, *Trichosanthes*, *Cucumis*, *Bryonia*, *Sicyos*, *Melothria* and *Gronovia*; the same is also observed in *Cactus*: In some others there is a receptacle that elevates the pericarpium, as in *Passiflora*, *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Arum*, *Calla*, *Dracontium*, *Pothos*, *Zostera*, *Nepenthes*, *Clutia*, *Helicteres* and *Sisyrinchium*.

In monopetalous flowers, the stamina are usually inserted into the petal, but they are separate from it
in the *plantæ bicornes*, viz. in Ledum, Azalea, Andromeda, Clethra, Erica, Myrsine, Memecylon, Santalum, Vaccinium, Arbutus, Royena, Diospyros, Melastoma, and Pyrola; they are separate also in Cissus and Aloe. In polypetalous flowers, the stamens are usually separate from the petals: but this also has a few exceptions; for in the Statice, which is pentapetalous, the filaments are inserted in the claws of the petals; in Melanthium, which is hexapetalous, they are inserted in the petals; and in the Lychnis, which is pentapetalous, as also in Saponaria, Cucubalus, Silene and Agrostemma, which were formerly ranged with the Lychnis, every other stamen is fastened to the claws of the petals.

The *Antheræ* are commonly placed on the tops of the filaments: but they stick close to the sides of the filaments in Paris and Asarum, and adhere to the stigma without filaments in Aristolochia.

The singularities of the *Nectarium* have been already mentioned in Chap. 12.

The *Pistillum* is commonly placed within the *Antheræ*: but in Arum there is this singularity, that the receptacle runs out into a club, the base of which is occupied by the pistilla, and the upper part by the stamina; so that here the pistilla stand on the outside of and surround the stamina; and in the Calla of Ethiopia these parts are disposed in the same manner. The Rumex is singular in the insertion of the stamina.

The *Style* is commonly placed on the top of the germen: some exceptions to this have been given in Chap. 14. to these may be added Passerina, Gnidia, Struthia, and Stellaria.

The *Pericarpium* is generally shut: but in Reseda and Datisca it is always open; in Parnassia it gapes at the time of flowering, and closes afterwards.

* Having two horns; these plants have been so called from their *bifid Antheræ*. 
That the pericarpia are ever found one within another, the greater containing the smaller ones, Linnaeus refuses to admit; for although there is the appearance of such a singularity in Magnolia, Uvaria, and Michelia, he thinks the outer pericarpium is in such cases to be looked upon only as a common receptacle.

Where the pericarpium is a berry, it is distinguishable into proper berries, those which are formed of the pericarpium; and improper or singular, such as are formed of any of the other parts.

The berry is improper or singular in the following instances, viz. When it is a calyx, as in Blitum, Morus, Basella, Epiphraga, Coix, Rosa and Coriaria; a receptacle, as in Taxus, Rhizophora, Anacardium, Ochna, Laurus, Ficus, Dorstenia and Fragaria; a seed, as in Rubus, Magnolia, Uvaria; Michelia, Prasium, Uvalaria, Panax, Adonis, Crambe and Osteospermum; an arillus, as in Euonymus and Celastrus; a nectarium, as in Mirabilis; a corolla, as in Adoxa, Poterium and Coriaria; a capsule, as in Euonymus, Androsœnum, Cucubalus and Epidendrum; a dry berry, as in Linnæa, Galium, &c. Tetragonia, Myrica, Trientalis, Tropœolum, Xanthium, Juglans, Ptelea, Ulmus, Comarum, Amygdalus and Mirabilis; a capsule externally, as in Dillenia, Clusia, Nymphæa, Capparis, Breynia, Morisonia, Stratietes, Cyclamen and Strychnus; a hollow berry, as in Staphylæa, Cardiospermum and Capsicum; a conceptacle, as in Actæa; a legumen, as in Hymenea, Cassia, Inga and Ceratonia; or a strobilus, as in Anona and Juniperus.

The berry does not naturally burst, being soft, and the dispersion of the seeds being designed to be by means of animals.

The berries of the Adonis of the Cape are evidently aggregate, many united in one.
AN INTRODUCTION

CHAP. XIX.

Of Aggregate Flowers.

Complete Flowers are either simple or aggregate. Simple flowers differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any part of fructification common to many flowers, as is the case with aggregate. Flowers are called aggregate, when many *flosculi*, florets, are, by the mediation of some part of the fructification common to them all, so united that no one of them could be taken out without destroying the form of the whole, of which it was a part. The common part in aggregate flowers is either the receptacle or the calyx. A partial flower of the aggregate one is called *flosculus*, a floret. Aggregate flowers are primarily divisible into seven kinds, viz. 1. The aggregate, properly so called. 2. The compound. 3. The umbellate. 4. The cymose. 5. The amentaceous. 6. The glumose. 7. The spadiccous: All which we shall explain in their turns.

1. An aggregate flower, properly so called, has a receptacle that is dilate, extended in breadth, the florets standing on Peduncles, foot-stalks*, as in Scabiosa, Knautia, Dipsacus, Cephalanthus, Globularia, Leucadendron, Protea, Brunia, Barreria and Statice.

2. A compound flower † is an aggregate one, comprehending many florets that are sessile, squatted, or without Peduncles, on a common receptacle that is entire, and having also a common perianthium, but furnished with Antherae that grow together in the form of a cylinder.

* Peduncle is the foot-stalk of a flower only; the foot-stalk of a leaf is called Petiole.
† These are the flowers of the class Syngenesia, see Part II, Chap. 22.
The properties of a compound flower are, 1. A common receptacle enlarged and undivided. 2. A common perianthium surrounding all the florets. 3. The florets monopetalous and sessile. The Antheræ of each floret five in number, and growing together in a cylinder. 5. A monospermous germin under each of the florets. Of these properties the two last are essential to a compound flower; but observe, that there are some whose calyx contains only a single floret as Echinops, Stoebe, Corymbium and Artemisia.

Compound flowers are of three kinds: 1. ligulate, when all the corollulae, little corollæ, of the florets are plane, flat, shaped like a ligula, a narrow tongue, or fillet, and expanded towards the outer side. 2 Tubulose, when all the corollulae of the florets are tubulose, and nearly equal. 3. Radiate, having rays, when the corollulae of the disk, middle part, are tubulose, and those of the circumference, margin, of another form: Which variation affords three cases, viz. when the corollulae of the circumference are either ligulate, as in Achillea; tubulose, but unlike the tubulose florets of the disk, as in Centaurea; or naked, as in Artemisia and Gaphalium. A compound flower usually consists of many florets, but rarely of a determinate number of them.

3. An umbellate flower is an aggregate one, consisting of many florets placed on a receptacle, on fastigate peduncles* that are all produced from the same point: A simple Umbel is when the receptacle is but once divided into peduncles; a compound umbel is when all the common peduncles are subdivided into Umbellulae, little umbels; an Umbellula therefore is a partial umbel.

* See the first note in Chap. 8.
† The umbellate flowers, properly so called, belong to the Order Digynia of the Class Pentandria; see Part II. Chap. 8.
lowing properties. 1. A common receptacle divided into peduncles in the manner above-mentioned, whether the umbel produced be plane, flat; convex, rounding, or concave, hollow. 2. A germin under the corolla. 3. Five distinct stamina that are deciduous 4. A bifid pistillum. 5. Two seeds joined at their summits.

A Radiate umbel is when the marginal petals are longer than those of the disk, as in Tordylium, Caulacalis, Coriandrum, Ammi, and some species of Heracleum; an umbel may vary also in having the flowers of the margin differing in sex from those of the disk, as in Astrantia, Caulacalis, Artedia, Oenanthe and Scandix. The involucrum varies, in being either tetraphyllous, of four leaves, as in Hydrocotyle, Sison and Cuminum; pentaphyllous, of five, as in Bupleurum, Scandix and Bubou; heptaphyllous, of seven, as in Ligusticum: decaphyllous, of ten, as in Artedia: with the partial involucrum dimidiate, halved, going but half round, as in Aethusa, Coriandrum, and Scandix: or caducous, falling off, as in Ferula and Heracleum.

4. A cymose flower, is an aggregate one, of many florets, placed on a receptacle upon fastigiate peduncles, the primary ones of which issue from the same center as in an umbel: but the secondary, or partial ones, lie dispersed without order: which circumstance distinguishes the cyma from the umbel, as in Opulus, Ophiorrhiza, and the species of Cornus called Virga sanguinea, or bloody-rod.

5. An amentaceous aggregate flower has a filiform, thread-shaped, receptacle, along which are disposed amentaceous squamae, scales that form an amentum or catkin, as in Xanthium, Ambrosia, Parthenia, Iva, Alnus, Betula, Salix, Populus, Corylus, Carpinus, Juglans, Fagus, Quercus, Liquidambar, Cynomorion, Ficus, Dorstenia, Parietaria, Urtica, Pinus, Abies, Cupressus, Thuva, Juniperus, Taxus and Ephedra.
6. A Glumose aggregate flower has a filiform receptacle, the base of which is furnished with a common glume, husk, as in Bromus, Festuca, Avena, Arundo, Briza, Poa, Aira, Uniola, Cynosurus, Melica, Elymus, Lolium, Triticum, Secale, Hordeum, Scirpus, Cyperus and Carex.

7. A Spadiceous aggregate flower is, when there is a receptacle common to many florets placed within a spatha or sheath; such a receptacle is called a spadix, and is either branched, as in Palms, or simple. In this last case the florets may be disposed either all round it, as in Calla, Dracontium and Pothos; on the lower part of it, as in Arum; or on one side of it, as in Zostera.

CHAP. XX.

Of Luxuriant Flowers commonly called Double.

A Flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the parts of the fructification are augmented in number, and others thereby excluded. The luxuriancy is commonly owing to the luxuriancy of its nourishment; the part multiplied is usually the corolla, but sometimes the calyx also; and by this increase of the covers, the essential parts of fructification are destroyed. Luxuriant flowers are divisible into, 1. Multiplicate, multiplied. 2. Pleni, full. And, 3. Proliferous, producing young; to which may be added 4. Mutilate, maimed; such as are deficient in some part, which stand opposed to the luxuriant ones: all these shall be explained in their order.

1. Flowers are said to be Multiplicate, when by the increase of the corolla only a part of the stamina are excluded; and this distinguishes them from the flores pleni, full flowers, in which the multiplica-
tion of the corolla is so great as to exclude them all. Multiplicate flowers are distinguished into Duplique, Triplicate, Quadruplicate, &c. that is, having a double, treble, or quadruple series or row, according to the number of the repetitions of the corolla. The Polypetalous flowers are the most subject to multiplication; the Monopetalous are multiplied likewise, but it is very uncommon to meet with them full. A coloured Perianthium, though it may have the appearance of a repetition of the corolla, ought not to be considered as such; for though this appearance is in some degree monstrous, unnatural, it is no multiplication.

2. A flower is said to be Plenus, full, when the corolla is so far multiplied, as to exclude all the stamina, as was before observed. The Plenitude, fulness, is occasioned by the stamina running into petals, with which the flower is so crowded as frequently to choak the pistillum also. The parts essential to generation being thus destroyed in full flowers, it is evident they must be barren; wherefore no good seed is to be expected*. And for the same reason of their imperfection, we should be cautious also of constituting a genus from them; for the characters of a genus should be drawn from the parts when in the natural state, and not when in a state of luxuriancy.

Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous flowers, as in Malus, Pyrus, Persica, Cerasus, Amygdalus, Myrtus, Rosa, Fragaria, Ranunculus, Caltha, Hepatica, Anemone, Aquilegia, Nigella, Papaver, Paeonia, Dianthus, Silene, Lychnis, Coronaria, Lilium, Fritillaria, Tulipa, Narcissus, Colchicum, Crocus, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, Malva, Alcea, and Hibiscus.

Plenitude of monopetalous flowers is by some au-

* Some few, as Papaver and Nigella, perfect their seed, but these are rather multiplicate flowers than full ones.
thors held a contradiction; but this cannot be granted; for there are instances of it in Colchicum, Crocus, Hyacinthus and Polianthes: however, it is rare that their Luxuriancy passes duplicity. When they are filled, it is by the multiplication of the *Laciniae*, segments; whereas the polypetalous are usually filled by the multiplication of the petals; but the manner in which the *Impletion*, filling, is brought about, must be more particularly considered.

The *Impletion* is either in simple or compound flowers; we shall begin with the simple.

The *impletion* of *simple* flowers is by the increase either of the petals, or of the *Nectarium*. The *impletion* of the *Aquilegia* is observed to be after three different manners, viz. either, 1. By multiplying its petals, and excluding the nectaria. 2. By multiplying its nectaria, and excluding its petals: or, 3. By multiplying its nectaria, and retaining its petals; in which last case the five petals remain, and the spaces between them are each of them filled up with a triple case of nectaria, that is, three nectaria buried one within another.

The *impletion* of the *Nigella* is by multiplying the nectaria only; that of the *Narcissus* two ways, by multiplying either the nectarium only, or both nectarium and petals; that of Delphinium, for the most part, by multiplying the petals, and excluding the nectarium: the change wrought in the *Saponaria anglica* is remarkable, the flower from pentapetalous becoming truly monopetalous; and the alteration in the *Peloria* is also very singular*. But the most

*The *Peloria* is a plant which has been found in some parts of Sweden, growing amongst the species of Antirrhinum, called *Linaria*. It resembles the *Linaria* so nearly, in every thing but the flower, that they are not to be known one from the other, till their flowers appear; and even in the flowers they agree in the calyx, pericarpium, and seeds, and also in colour: Which has given rise to a supposition, that the *Peloria* is only a *Linaria* in a monstrous state; see the disserta-
extraordinary instance of plenitude is that of the Opulus flore globoso, commonly called the Gelder Rose. In the common simple Opulus, the flowers are produced on a cyma, which consists of a great number of campanulâte, bell-shaped, hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of others in the circumference, whose corollae are larger, flat, and wheel-shaped, and that are barren, wanting the pistillum. But in the Opulus flore globoso, all the flowers of the disk are barren also, and shaped like those of the circumference; so that the impletion here arises only from the additional number of barren flowers, the corollae of which are of a larger size; and in this it resembles the impletion of the compound flowers, of which we shall presently speak.

Before we leave the simple flowers, it will be of use to remark, that a simple flower, in a state of luxuriancy, may in all cases be distinguished from a compound one in its natural state, by this rule, that in simple flowers, how much soever multiplied, there is but one pistillum in the centre of the flower, common to the whole multiplication; whereas in compound flowers, each of the Florets is furnished with its own pistillum and stamina.

We come now to the impletion of compound flowers; that these are of three kinds, Ligulate, Tubulose, and Radiate, has been shewn and explained in Chap. xix. where it has also been seen, that there is not either in the ligulate or tubulose any distinction of disk or radius, all the florets in these being-alike;
but that the contrary is the very characteristic of the radiate; now this being attended to, the manner of the impletion will be easily understood. Compound flowers gain their impletion two ways, either by the radius or the disk. We shall begin with the first.

Impletion by the *Radius* is when, by the multiplication of the radius, the disk of the flower is filled up; as in Helianthus, Calendula, Chrysanthemum, Anthemis, Matricaria, Parnica, Tagetes, and the species of Centaurea, called Cyanus. In this sort of impletion, which belongs only to radiate flowers, it is observable that all the florets which fill up the disk follow the conditions of those of the radius; so that if the florets of the radius in the natural flower have a pistillium, all those of the full flower will have one also, as in Matricaria, Bellis, Chrysanthemum, and Tagetes; or if they have no pistillium, then it will also be wanting in the full one, as in Helianthus, Calendula, and Centaurea; and the same holds true of the male part also; for as the florets of the radius in the natural flower are never furnished with antherae, so these are wanting also in those of the full ones. This last remark is of great use to distinguish a radiate full flower, from a ligulate natural one; which might be confounded in many cases, were we not apprised that there are antherae in the latter, but none in the former; by this rule, in Chrysanthemum, Helianthus, Calendula, and Tagetes, when the disk is destroyed by the multiplication of the radius, we know by the defect of antherae, that it is only the luxuriancy of a radiate flower, as in Hieracium, Leontodon and Sonchus; by the presence of the antherae we know the flowers to be ligulate and natural.

Impletion by the *disk* is, when there is no multiplication of the radius: but the corollulae of the disk run out into length, and have their brims less divided: this manner of impletion seems to concern only
the \textit{Radiate} and the \textit{Tubulose*}. In the \textit{Radiate}, it will so far affect the radius, as to change its flowers from ligulate to tubulose: instances of this manner of impletion may be had in \textit{Bellis}, \textit{Matricaria}, and \textit{Tagetes}. In the \textit{Carduus} of the \textit{Oats}, which is a species of \textit{Serratula}, the corollae are both lengthened and enlarged. In respect to the \textit{ligulate} flowers, if we confine ourselves to the two-fold manner of impletion, after the author whose division we have adopted, we shall be obliged to call their impletion also, an impletion by the disk: though the manner of it differs from that last explained, and the expression does not so well answer to flowers, that in the Botanical sense of the term have properly no disk at all. But not to stop at too great niceties, their impletion is by the lengthening of their stigmata, and the enlarging and diverging of their germina: by which augmentations, the full flowers are to be distinguished from the natural ones, as in \textit{Scorzonera} and \textit{Lapsana vulgaris}: which last, Linnaeus tells us, is frequently found with a full flower at Upsal.

3. Flowers are said to be \textit{proliferous}, when one flower grows out of another: this generally happens in full flowers, the fulness being the cause of their becoming proliferous. Prolification is after two manners: 1. From the centre: 2. From the side.

Prolification from the \textit{Centre}, which happens in simple flowers, is, when the pistillum shoots up into another flower standing upon a single peduncle: of which there are instances in \textit{Dianthus}, \textit{Ranunculus}, \textit{Anemone}, \textit{Geum} and \textit{Rosa}.

Prolification from the \textit{Side}, which happens in aggregate flowers, properly so called (see Chapter xix.) is, when many pedunculate flowers are produced out of one common calyx: of which there are instances in \textit{Bellis}, \textit{Calendula}, \textit{Hieracium}, and \textit{Scabiosa}.

*This is not expressly asserted, as the distinction is omitted, in the \textit{Philosophia Botanica} of Linnaeus; but it appears to be.
In umbellate flowers, the proliferation is by the increase of the umbellulae, one simple umbellula producing another, as in Cornus and Periclymenenum; in this manner compound umbels will become supradecompound, more than compounded a second time, as in Selinum and Thysselinum.

A proliferous flower is called Frondose*, leafy, when it produces leaves; this rarely happens, but instances of it have been found in Rosa, Anemone and others: the other kinds of proliferation are frequent enough.

4. Mutilate flowers are the reverse of luxuriant. Linnaeus confines the term to those flowers only that want the corollae, though they ought to be furnished with it; which often happens in Ipomoea, Campanula, Ruellia, Viola, Tussilago, and Cucubalus: the cause of this defect he ascribes chiefly to the want of sufficient heat.

The luxuriancy of the Calyx, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, is very unfrequent, but not without instances; in Dianthus Caryophyllus there is a variety, in which the Squamae, scales, of the calyx are so multiplied as to constitute a perfect spike in a manner most singular: The Gramina, grasses, of the Alps, become full by their Glumae, husks, shooting out into leaves, as in a species of the Festuca; and in Salix rosea, and Plantago rosea, the squamae of his meaning, by his speaking of the impletion of ligulate flowers separately afterwards.

* Frons, with the Ancients, (though frequently used, in respect to trees, in the same sense with Folium, a Leaf) implied, in its proper signification, a part of the wood of the tree with the leaf; or, as we should express it, a twig with leaves; and for this reason they never applied the term to the leaves of herbs (which were always called Folia) but only to those of trees. Linnaeus has availed himself of this old distinction to make it a botanical term; which he applies to express the circumstance of Palms and Filices, Ferns; in the former of which the branches, and in the latter even the stem itself is an actual leaf: and here again he applies it to the leafy proliferation in question, calling it Frondose, rather than Folliaceous, for the like reason.
the amentum of the former; and the Bracteae, floral leaves, of the spike in the latter will shoot into leaves also.

Linnaeus has enumerated some tribes of plants which are not found subject to luxuriancy; but as the heads under which he has ranged them, are taken from the systems of preceding writers, and not from the sexual, it would perplex the reader to explain them: the curious may have recourse to them in the Philosophia Botanica, page 81.

### CHAP. XXI.

**OF THE SEX OF PLANTS.**

The distinction of flowers into male, female, hermaphrodite, and neuter, has been already explained in Chap. iv. To which we must add that hermaphrodite flowers are sometimes distinguishable into Male hermaphrodites, and Female hermaphrodites: This is when, although the flower contains the parts belonging to each sex, one of them proves abortive or ineffectual; if the defect be in the Stamina, it is a Female hermaphrodite; if in the Pistillum, a Male one. The case wherein this distinction becomes necessary, happens very rarely: It will be shewn in the course of this Chapter.

Plants, in respect to sex, take their denominations from the sex of their flowers in the manner following.

1. **Hermaphrodite** plants are such as upon the same root bear flowers that are all hermaphrodite, as in most genera.

2. **Androgyrous**, Male and Female, such as upon the same root bear both male and female flowers, as in the class Monoecia.

3. **Male**, such as upon the same root bear male flowers only, as in the class Dioecia.
4. **Female**, such as upon the same root bear female flowers only, as in the class Dioecia.

5. **Polygamous**, such as either on the same, or on different roots bear hermaphrodite flowers of either or both sexes, as in the class Polygamia.

Of plants that are Polygamous on the same root, there are three cases: 1st, *Male Hermaphrodite* and *Female Hermaphrodite* flowers; which is a rare case, but is observed in Musa. 2d, *Hermaphrodite*† and *Male* flowers, as in Veratrum, Celtis, Aegilops, and Valantia. 3. *Hermaphrodite* and *Female* flowers, as in Parietaria and Atriplex.

Of such as are polygamous on two distinct roots, the cases are four; 1st, *Hermaphrodite*‡ flowers and *Male*, as in Panax, Nyssa, and Diospyros. 2d, *Hermaphrodite* flowers and *Female*, as in Fraxinus. 3d, *Hermaphrodite*|| flowers and both *Male* and *Female*, as in Gleditsia. 4th, *Androgynous*¶ and *Male*, as in Arctopus. Of plants that are polygamous on three distinct roots there is but one case, viz. *Androgynous, Male* and *Female*, as in Ficus **.

* See the signification of this term explained in the account of the title of the class Polygamia, in Part II. Chap. xxvi. These plants are by some called Hybrid, mongrel.

† In the *Philosophia Botanica*, the hermaphrodite flowers of this class are put down Hermaphroditae; Female Hermaphrodite; but the instances shew it to be a mistake.

‡ Hermaphroditae, again in *Phil. Bot*.

|| Hermaphroditae again.

§ In the Gleditsia, which is the only known instance of this case, the male flowers and the hermaphrodites are produced upon the same plant, and the females on a distinct one.

¶ This case and the next, having no hermaphrodite flowers, seem to be exceptions to the definition of polygamous plants.

** The instance of this case given in the *Philosophia Botanica* is the Empetrum; but that Genus is removed to the class Dioecia in the last edition of the Genera Plantarum; where a note informs us, that the hermaphrodite flowers, which the author had once seen on a plant of this Genus, could not afterwards be ever found again. We have therefore changed this instance for the Ficus, the only other instance left of this singular case.
AN

INTRODUCTION

to

BOTANY.

PART THE SECOND.

CHAP. I.

OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, AND ITS DIVISIONS.

The Sexual System was invented by Linnaeus, professor of physic and botany at Upsal. It is founded on the parts of fructification described in the former part of this work: These having been observed with more accuracy, since the discovery of the uses for which nature has assigned them, a new set of principles has been derived from them; by means of which the distribution of plants has been brought to greater precision, and rendered more conformable to true philosophy in this System, than in any one of those which preceded it. The author of it does not pretend to call it a natural one; he gives it as artificial only, and modestly owns his inability to detect the order pursued by nature in her vegetable produc-
tions: but of this he seems confident, that no natural system can ever be framed, without taking in the materials, out of which he has raised his own: and urges the necessity of admitting artificial systems for convenience, till one truly natural shall appear*.

By the sexual system, plants are disposed according to the number, proportion, and situation of the stamina and pistilla: The manner of their distribution will appear in the following chapters. We shall here only speak in general of the divisions of the system.

The first general division of the whole body of vegetables is into twenty-four classes: these are again subdivided into orders, the orders into genera, the genera into species, and the species into varieties, where there are any worthy of note. Of these divisions, we shall treat of the three first only in this second part. These more immediately respect the theory of the science than the other two, which, though systematic divisions likewise, have, as our author observes a nearer relation to the practice: and it is in these also that the principal improvements in the management of the science are more particularly included.

As the Classes and Orders of the system will be separately treated of in the following chapters, we shall conclude this introductory one with a table exhibiting their titles at one view, in the order in which they stand in the system, that the reader may have recourse thereto as he finds occasion.

* Linnaeus has given Fragmenta methodi naturalis, Fragments of the natural method, in which he has made a distribution of plants under various orders, putting together in each, such as appear to have a natural affinity to each other: This, after a long and fruitless search after the natural method, he gives as the result of his own speculation, for the assistance of such as may engage in the same pursuit. See his Classes Plantarum page 485, and Philosophia Botanica, page 27.
Table of the Classes and Orders.

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CLASSES.

13. POLYANDRIA
14. DIDYNA MIA
15. TETRADYN AM I A
16. MONADELPHIA.
17. DIADELPHIA
18. POLYADELPHIA
19. SYNGENESIA
20. GYMANDRIA
21. MONOECIA

ORDERS.

1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia.
3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia.


1. Siliculosae. 2. Siliquoseae.

1. Triandria. 2. Pentandria.


1. Pentandria. 2. Dodecandria. 3. Icosandria. 4. Polyandria.


1. Diandria. 2. Triandria.

1. Monandria. 2. Diandria.
3. Triandria. 4. Tetrandria. 5. Pentandria.
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CLASSES.

ORDERS.

1. Monandria. 2. Diandria.
3. Tetrandria. 4. Pentandria.

3. Trioecia.

4. Fungi.

Appendix

Palmae.
CHAP. II.

EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE TWENTY-FOUR CLASSES.

Having in the preceding Chapter given the divisions of the System, we shall in this explain the meaning of the terms used for the Titles of the Classes. As these terms, in the Greek language from whence they are taken, are all expressive of the principal circumstance that obtains in the class to which they are applied, the explanation of them will of itself give us a good insight into the proper characters of the several classes, and the sexual distinctions on which they are founded. However, it will be necessary to say something more particular concerning many of them afterwards in the Chapters we shall allot for each of them separately.

**Class. 1. Monandria. 2. Diandria. 3. Triandria. 4. Tetrandria. 5. Pentandria. 6. Hexandria. 7. Heptandria. 8. Octandria. 9. Enneandria. 10. Decandria.**—These ten classes, which consist of hermaphrodite flowers, take their denominations from the number of stamina, or male parts of the flowers. The word here compounded with the numerical terms, signifies a husband; so that the title Monandria expresses, that the flowers of this class have but one husband, that is, one stamen; Diandria, *two* stamina, Triandria, *three*; Tetrandria, *four*; Pentandria, *five*; Hexandria, *six*; Heptandria, *seven*; Octandria, *eight*; Enneandria, *nine*; and Decandria, *ten*. It must be observed, however, that the flowers being hermaphrodite, as above-mentioned, is in all these classes a necessary condition; for should the female part be wanting, the plant would belong to some other class, notwithstanding the number of stamina may be such as would otherwise refer it to one of
these: And this caution we give once for all to avoid repetitions, that when we use the term hermaphrodite, we mean, that it is a term not to be dispensed with.

**Class XI. Dodecandria.**—This term in the Greek imports that the flowers have *twelve* husbands or stamina. However, the class is not confined to this number, but includes all such Hermaphrodite flowers, as are furnished with any number of stamina from *twelve* to *nineteen* inclusive. No flowers have been yet found to have eleven stamina, which is the reason no class has been allotted to that number.

**Class XII. Icosandria.**—This term imports, that the flowers have *twenty* husbands or stamina: But here again the title is to be understood with great latitude; for though the plants that belong to this class are rarely found with less than twenty stamina, yet they frequently have a greater number; and they are therefore not to be known with certainty from those of the next class, without having recourse to their classic character: which, not being express in the title, we forbear the explanation of here, as we shall give it in the Chapter allotted for this class.

**Class XIII. Polyandria.**—This term imports, that the flowers have *many* stamina.

**Class XIV. Didynamia.**—This term signifies the power or superiority of *two*, and is applied to this class, because its flowers have four stamina, of which there are two longer than the rest: This circumstance alone is sufficient to distinguish this class from the fourth, where the four stamina are equal; but the flowers of this class have also their particular character, besides what the title expresses, their corollæ being mostly *ringent*, as will be shewn in its place*.

**Class XV. Tetrady namia.**—This term expresses the power or superiority of *four*; and accordingly there are in the flowers of this class six stamina, four of which are longer than the rest; which circum-

* See Chap. 17. See also Part I. Chap. 3. where the term Ringent is explained.
stance distinguishes them from those of the sixth class, where the six stamina are equal: But these flowers have their particular character also, their corolla being cruciform*.

**Class XVI. Monadelphia**—The word here compounded with the numerical term, signifies *a brother*. This relation is employed to express the union of the filaments of the stamina, which in this class do not stand separate, but join at the base, and form one substance out of which they proceed as from a common mother; and the title of the class expresses a single brotherhood, meaning that there is but one set of stamina so united, which distinguishes the class from the two following ones. The number of stamina in this class is not limited: The flowers have their particular characters.

**Class XVII. Diadelphia**—This term expresses a double brotherhood, or *two* sets of stamina, united in the manner explained in the preceding class. The number of the stamina is not limited: The flowers of this class have a very particular character, their corolla being *papilionaceous*, as will be shewn in its place†.

**Class XVIII. Polyadelphia**.—This term expresses many brotherhoods, or sets of stamina; the flowers have no classic character, farther than is expressed in the title.

**Class XIX. Syngenesis**.—This class contains the compound flowers described in Part I. Chapter 19. The title signifies *congeneration*, alluding to the circumstance of the stamina; in which, though the filaments stand separate, yet the Antheræ, which are the part more immediately subservient to generation, are united in a cylinder, and perform their

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* See Chap. 18. See also Part I. Chap. 3. where the term Cruciform is explained.
† See Chap. 20. See also Part I. Chap. 3. for the explanation of the term Papilionaceous.
office together. The classic character will be explained in its place.

Class XX. Gynandria.—The term is compounded of two words, that signify wife and husband; and alludes to the singular circumstance of this class, in the flowers of which the stamina grow upon the pistillum; so that the male and female parts are united, and do not stand separate, as in other hermaphrodite flowers.

Class XXI. Monoecia.—The word here compounded with the numerical term, signifies a house or habitation.—To understand the application of this title, we must know, that the plants of this class are not hermaphrodite, but androgynous, i.e. the flowers that have the stamina wanting the pistillum, and those that have the pistillum wanting the stamina. Now the term Monoecia, which signifies a single house alludes to this circumstance; that in this class the male and female flowers are both found on the same plant, whereas in the next they have distinct habitations.

Class XXII. Dioecia.—This term, which signifies two houses, is applied to this class (the plants of which are male and female) to express the circumstance of the male flowers being on one plant, and the female on another; the contrary of which is the case of the androgynous class Monoecia last explained.

Class XXIII. Polygamia.—The term signifies plurality of marriages. This class produces either upon the same or different plants, hermaphrodite flowers, and also flowers of one sex only, be it male or female; or flowers of each sex; and the latter receiving impregnation from, or giving it to the hermaphrodites, as their sex happens to be, the parts essential to generation in the hermaphrodite flowers do not confine themselves to the corresponding parts within the same flower, but become of promiscuous use: which is the reason of giving this title to the class.
CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.—The term signifies concealment of marriages; this class consisting of such plants as either bear their flowers concealed within the fruit*, or have them so small, as to be imperceptible.

CHAP. III.

EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE ORDERS.

The titles of the orders have been given in Chap. I. It remains to explain them.

Class I. to XIII. inclusive. The orders of the first thirteen classes take their denominations from the number of the Pistillum, or female part of the plant, which is usually reckoned from the base of the style, if there be any: but if the style be wanting, the number is fixed from the stigmata. The Greek word compounded with the numerical terms in the titles of these orders signifies a wife: Monogynia implies one wife or one style; Digynia, two styles; Trigynia, three; Tetragnia, four; Pentagynia, five; Hexagynia, six; Decagynia, ten; and Polygynia, many. These are the titles that occur in the orders of these thirteen classes; and this general explanation of them will be thought sufficient, as from the table given in the first chapter it appears how they are employed in the classes.

Class XIV. DIDYNAMIA. Of the three orders of this class, the two first are founded on a distinction in the fruit. The title of the first order Gymnospermia is expressive of such plants as have naked seeds;

* The Ficus, whose flowers are within the fruit, used to be put in this class, but is since removed to the 23d class Polygamia.
and that of the second Angiospernia, of such as have their seed in a vessel or pericarpium. There was a 3d order Polypetala, expressive of such plants as have many petals: This order seems to have been established in favour of one genus of plants only, the Melianthus, the flowers of which are Polypetalous, though those of all the rest of this class are Monopetalous: but it is now included in the second order.

Class XV. Tetradynamia. The two orders of this class are founded on a distinction in the Pericarpium. In the first order, Siliculosaee, the Pericarpium is a Silicula, little Siliqua: which differs from the Siliqua in being round, and having the apex of the dissepiment, which had been the style, prominent beyond the valves, often so far as to be equal in length to the silicula. In the second order, Siliquaee, the pericarpium is a Siliqua, which is long and without any remarkable extension of the style.

Class XVI. Monadelphia. XVII. Diablephia. XVIII. Polyadelphia. The orders in these three classes are founded on the number of the stamin in each brotherhood or distinct set of stamin. The titles of the orders being the same that are used for the titles of the early classes of the system, the explanation need not be repeated here.

Class XIX. Synogenesis. To understand the orders of this class, we must explain what is meant by Polygamy in flowers. We have already treated of polygamous plants, and shewn that the term Polygamous, as there applied, alluded to the intercommunication of the male or female flowers with the hermaphrodite ones, either upon the same or a distinct plant; but in respect to flowers, the term is applied to a single flower only; for the flowers of this class being compound, a polygamy arises from the intercommunication of the several florets in one and the same flower. Now the polygamy of flowers, in this sense
the word, affords four cases, which are the foundation of the four first orders of this class. 1st Order, *Polygamy* aequalis, equal Polygamy, is when all the florets are hermaphrodite. 2d Order, *Polygamy* superflua, superfluous polygamy, when some of the florets are hermaphrodite, and others female only; for in this case, as the fructification is perfected in the hermaphrodites, the addition of the females is a superfluity. 3d Order, *Polygamy* frustanea, frustraneous or ineffectual Polygamy, when some of the florets are hermaphrodite, and others neuter; for in this case the addition of the neuters is of no assistance to the fructification. 4th Order, *Polygamy* necessaria, necessary polygamy, when some of the florets are male, and the rest female; for in this case there being no hermaphrodites, the polygamy arising from the composition of the florets of different sexes is necessary to perfect the fructification. 5th Order, *Polygamy* segregata. The title signifies to be separated, the plants of this order having partial cups growing out of the common calyx which surround and divide the flosculi or florets. 6th Order, *Monogamy*: the title signifies a single marriage, and is opposed to the Polygamy of the four other orders; for in this, though the antherae are united, which is the essential character of the flowers of this class, the flower is simple, and not compounded of many florets, as in the other orders.

**Class XX. Gynandria**. The orders of this class are founded on the number of stamina. The titles have been already explained.

**Class XXI. Monoeция. XXII. Dioecia.** These two classes, whose flowers have no fixed character but that of not being hermaphrodite, take in the characters of almost every other class; and the orders have accordingly been disposed under the titles of those classes, to which their respective flowers would have belonged, if the stamina and pistillum had been under the same covers, As the explanation of all these
titles has been given in the last chapter in the explanation of the classes, it need not be repeated here.

**Class XXIII. Polygamia.** In this class the titles of the two first orders are the same with the titles of the twenty-first and twenty-second classes, and are to be understood in the same manner, that is, 1. **Monoecia** when the polygamy is on the same plant, and 2. **Dioecia** when it is on distinct plants. The order **Trioecia** has been established in favour of two genera the Ceratonia and Ficus, in which the polygamy is on three distinct plants, one producing male flowers, another female, and a third hermaphrodite or androgynous.

**Class XXIV. Cryptogamia.** The orders of this class are, 1. **Filices**, ferns. 2. **Muscì**, mosses. 3. **Algae**, flags*, and 4. **Fungi**, mushrooms. As the explanation of the character of these orders will come more properly into the chapter that treats particularly of this class, we shall content ourselves here with having interpreted the titles as above.

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**Chap. IV. Of the First Class Monandria.**

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with but one stamen. The orders are two, viz.

**Order I. Monogynia,** comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains fourteen genera, distinguished into, 1. **Scitamineae**, such plants as have the flowers placed above the germen, and the pericarpium divided into loculaments; of which there are ten, viz. Renealmia, Canna, Amomum, Costus, Alpinia, Maranta, Curcuma, Myrosma, Kaempferia, and Thalia. 2. **Monospermous**, such as have a single seed; of which there are four, viz. Boerhaavia, Salicornia, Hippuris, and Pollichia.

* Modern Botanists have divided this order into two, viz. Hepaticae and Algae. See Chap. xxvii.
Order II. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains four genera, divided into 1. herbs; of which there are three, viz. Corispermum, Calitriche and Blitum: and 2. grasses; of which there is one genus, viz. Cinna.

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CHAP. V.

Of the second Class Diandria.

This class consists of such plants as bear hermaproditie flowers, furnished with two stamina. The orders are three, viz.

Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains thirty genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have regular monopetalous corollae; of which there are eight, viz. Nyctanthes, Jasminum, Ligustrum, Phillyrea, Olea, Chionanthus, Syringa, and Eranthemum. 2. Such as have irregular monopetalous corollae, and the fruit angiospermous, the seeds in a vessel; of which there are nine, viz. Veronica, Paderota, Justicia, Dianthera, Gratiola, Pinguicula, Schwenkia, Calceolaria, and Utricularia. 3. Such as have irregular monopetalous corollae, and the fruit gymnospermous, the seeds naked; of which there are nine, viz. Verbena, Lycopus, Amethystea, Cunila, Ziziphora, Monarda, Rosmarinus, Salvia, and Collinsonia. 4. Such as have polypetalous corollae; of which there is one, viz. Dialium. 5. Such as have the flowers above the germen, of which there are three, viz. Morida, Circaea, and Globba.

Order II. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Authoxanthum, and Crypsis.

Order III. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have three styles. There is but one genus of this order, viz. Piper.
OF THE THIRD CLASS TRIANDRIA.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with three Stamina. The orders are three, viz.

Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains thirty-five genera, distinguished into, 1. Those whose flowers are seated above the germin, of which there are eleven, viz. Valeriana, Melothria, Crocus, Iris, Moraea, Antholyza, Gladiolus, Witsenia, Ixia, Arista, and Dilatris. 2. Those with flowers under the germin; of which there are fifteen, viz. Commelina, Wachendorfa, Hippocratea, Loefflingia, Willichia, Tamarindus, Callisia, Rumphia, Cneorum, Xyris, Comocladia, Olax, Rotala, Ortega, and Polycnemum. 3. Such as have flowers like those of the grasses, with valves of that sort of glume or husk which serves as a calyx; of which there are nine, viz. Schoenus, Cyperus, Scirpus, Eriophorum, Lygeum, Nardus, Kylingia, Fuirena, and Pommereulla.

Order II. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains thirty-one genera, divided into four sections. The first includes such genera as have the flowers loose or scattered, and one flower on a peduncle; of which there are fifteen, viz. Perotis, Saccharum, Bobartia, Panicum, Cornucopiae, Aristida, Alopecurus, Phleum, Phalaris, Paspalum, Milium, Agrostis, Dactylis, Stipa, and Lagurus. 2. Those genera with flowers scattered and two flowers on a peduncle; of this section there are two, viz. Aira and Melica. 3. Those with more than two flowers on a peduncle, scattered, of which there are seven, viz. Uniola, Briza, Poa, Festuca, Bromus, Avena, and Arundo. 4. Flowers in a spike on a
subulated receptacle of which there are seven, viz. Secale, Triticum, Hordeum, Rotbollia, Elymus, Lolium, and Cynosurus.

Order III. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have three styles. This order contains ten genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with flowers below*; of which there are nine, viz. Holosteum, Polycarpon, Lechea, Montia, Mollugo, Minuartia, Queria, Koeniagia and Triplaris. 2. Contains one genus, Proserpinaca, with flowers above.

CHAP. VII.

Of the fourth Class Tetrandria.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with four stamina. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fourteenth by this distinction, that the stamina are of equal lengths; whereas in those of the fourteenth, which have four stamina likewise, there are two long and two short: the orders of this class are three, viz.

Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains seventy-one genera, distinguished into 1. Those with monopetalous, monospermous, flowers, placed below; of which there are two, viz. Protea, and Globularia. 2. Those with monopetalous, monospermous flowers, placed above, called in natural orders Aggregate; of which there are five, viz. Cephalanthus, Dipsacus, Scabiosa, Knautia, and Allionia. 3. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below a single fruit; of which there are thirteen, viz. Aquartia, Callicarpa, Aegiphila, Banksia, Scoparia, Centunculus, Plantago, Polypremum, Buddleja, Exacum, Penaca, Wither-

* That is, below the germen.
ingia, and Blaeria. 4. Those with monopetalous flowers placed above a single fruit; of which there are nine, viz. Pavetta, Ixora, Petesia, Catesbœa, Mitchella, Hedyotis, Oldenlandia, Manettia and Sanguisorba. 5. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below a double fruit; of which there are two, viz. Houstonia and Scabrita. 6. Those with monopetalous flowers, above a double fruit, called in Natural Orders Stellatae; of which there are eight, viz. Rubia, Galium, Asperula, Sherardia, Spermacoce, Knoxia, Diodia and Crucianella. 7. Flowers monopetalous, below the fruit, which has four cells with a single seed in each; of this there is one genus, viz. Siphonanthus. 8. Those of flowers with four petals, below; of which there are eleven, viz. Epimedium, Monetia, Skimmia, Rhacoma, Othera, Orixa, Ptelea, Samara, Curtisia, Fagara and Amman-nia. 9. Those of flowers with four petals, above; of which there are five, viz. Trapa, Cissus, Cornus, Ludwigia and Santalum. 10. Flowers incomplete (i.e. wanting either the calyx or corolla) below; of which there are ten, viz. Chloranthus, Struthiola, Crameria, Rivina, Embothrium, Salvadoria, Camphorosma, Alchemilla, Dorstenia, and Cometes. 11. Flowers incomplete, above, of which there are five, viz. Sirium, Acaena, Isnardia, Elaeagnus, and Gonocarpus.

Order II. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains eight genera, viz. Aphanes, Cruzita, Bufonia, Hamamelis, Cuscuta, Hypecoum, Gomozia and Galopina.

Order III. Tetracygnia, comprehending such plants as have four styles. This order contains seven genera, viz. Ilex, Coldenia, Potamogeton, Ruppia, Sagina, Tillæa and Myginda.
OF THE FIFTH CLASS PENTANDRIA.

This Class consists of such plants as bear Hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with five stamina. The orders are six.

Order I. Monocynia, comprehending such plants as have but one Style*. This order contains one hundred and fifty-nine genera, distinguished into,

1. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below, monospermous; of which there are three, viz. Mirabilis, Weigtea, and Plumbago. 2. Those with monopetalous flowers, placed below, dispernum; of which there are two, viz. Cerinthe and Messerschmidia. 3. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below, tetraspermous; of which there are twelve, viz. Echium, Heliotropium, Pulmonaria, Lithospermum, Onosma, Symphytum, Borrage, Lycopsis, Asperugo, Cynoglossum, Anchusa, and Myosotis. This and the second section contain those plants which in natural arrangements are called Asperifoliae.

4. Plants with monopetalous flowers placed below, pentaspermous; of which there is but one genus, viz. Nolana.

5. Plants with monopetalous flowers placed below, angiospermous, the seeds contained in a capsule; of which there are seventy-four, viz. Coris, Hydrophyllum, Galax, Cortusa, Anagallis, Lysmachia, Cyclamen, Dodecatheon, Soldanella, Primula, Androsace, Aretia, Hottonia, Menyanthes, Doræna, Allemanda, Theophrasta, Sheffieldia, Retzia, Spigelia, Orphhoriza, Convolvulus, Lisianthus, Patagonula, Da-tura, Hyoscyamus, Nicotiana, Verbascum, Chironia, Diapensia, Phlox, Polemonium, Ipomoea, Brossae, * The berries of the monopetalous plants of this order are for the most part poisonous.

6. Plants with monopetalous flowers placed above; of which there are twenty-five, viz. Samolus, Bellonia, Virecta, Macrocnemum, Rondeletia, Cinchona, Portlandia, Roella, Phyteuma, Campanula, Scævola, Trachelium, Matthiola, Morinda, Psychotria, Coffea, Chiococca, Gardenia, Genipa, Lonicera, Triosteum, Plocama, Mussænda, Hamellia, Erithalis.

7. Those with pentapetalous flowers placed below; of which there are twenty-four, viz. Hirtella, Rhamnus, Ceanothus, Celastrus, Euonymus, Lea, Vitis, Elaeodendron, Buttneria, Diosma, Pittosporum, Havenia, Claytonia, Roridula, Iter, Sauvagesia, Caroxylon, Brunia, Kuhnia, and Nauclea.

8. Those with pentapetalous flowers placed above; of which there are eleven, viz. Ribes, Escallonia, Hedera, Plectronia, Phyllica, Gronovia, Heliconia, Lightfootia, Argophyllum, Lagoecia, and Canocarpus.

9. Those with incomplete flowers placed below; of which there are six, viz. Strelitzia, Achyranthes, Celosia, Chenolea, Illecebrum, and Glaux.

10. Those with incomplete flowers placed above; of which there is but one, viz. Thesium.

**Order II. Digynia**, comprehending such plants as have two Styles. This order contains seventy-five genera; distinguished into, 1. Those with monopetalous flowers, placed below; of which there are fourteen, viz. Stapelia, Cynanchum, Periploca, Apocynum, Asclepias, Melodinus, Swertia, Gentiana, Cressa, Hydrolea, Porana, Schrebera, Steris, and Falckia.

2. Those with pentapetalous flowers, placed below;
of which there are six, viz. Velezia, Linconia, Nama, Heuchera, Bumalda, and Anabasis. 3. Those with pentapetalous flowers, placed above, with the seeds in a capsule; of this there is only one, viz. Vahlia. 4. Those plants called in natural arrangements the Umbellatae* having pentapetalous flowers, placed above, with two seeds. They are subdivided, (1.) into such as have both an universal and partial involucrum; of which there are thirty, viz. Phyllis, Eryngium, Hydrocotyle, Sanicula, Astrantia, Heracleum, Oenanthe, Echinophora, Caucaulis, Arctedia, Daucus, Tordylium, Laserpitium, Peucedanum, Ammi, Hasselquistia, Conium, Bunium, Athamanta, Bupleurum, Sium, Selinum, Cuminum, Ferula, Crithmum, Bubon, Ca- chrys, Ligusticum, Angelica, and Sison. (2.) Those with partial involucra only; of which there are eight, viz. Ethusa, Coriandrum, Scandix, Cherrphyllum, Phellandrium, Imperatoria, Seseli, and Cicuta. (3.) Such as have neither partial nor universal involucra; of these there are nine genera, viz. Smyrnum, Carum, Thapsia, Pastinaca, Anethum, Ægopodium, Apium, Pimpinella, and Cussonia. 5. Those with incomplete flowers, that is, wanting the Corolla; of which there are seven, viz. Salsola, Chenopodium, Beta, Herniaria, Gomphrena, Bosea, and Ulmus.

Order III. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have three Styles. This order contains eighteen genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have flowers placed above; of which there are two genera, viz. Viburnum and Sambucus. 2. Such as have the flowers below; of which there are sixteen, viz. Semecarpus, Rhus, Cassine, Spathelia, Staphylea, Tamarix, Drypis, Turnera, Sarothra, Alsine, Telephium, Corrigiola, Portulacaria, Pharmaceum, Xylophylla, and Basella.

* In dry soils the umbelliferous plants are aromatic, warm, resolvent, and carminative, but in moist places poisonous. The virtue is in the roots and seeds.
Order IV. Tetracygynia, comprehending such plants as have four Styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Parnassia and Evolvulus.

Order V. Pentacygynia, comprehending such plants as have five Styles, distinguished into, 1. Those with flowers above; of which there is one genus, viz. Aralia. 2. Those with flowers below; of which there are nine genera, viz. Crassula, Gisekia, Linum, Aldrovanda, Drosera, Mahernia, Commersonia, Sibbaldia and Statice.

Order VI. Polygygni a, comprehending such plants as have more than five Styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Myosurus and Zanthoriza.

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Chap. IX.

Of the Sixth Class Hexandria.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with six Stamina. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fifteenth by this distinction, that the stamina are of equal length; whereas in those of the fifteenth, which have six stamina likewise, there are four long and two short. The orders of this class are five, viz.

Order I. Monogynia; comprehending such plants as have but one Style. This order contains forty-eight genera, divided into, 1. Such as are furnished with both calyx and corolla; of which there are seventeen genera, viz. Licuala, Bromelia, Pitcairnia, Tillandsia, Burmannia, Tradescantia, Bursera, Frankenia, Loranthus, Hillia, Richardia, Berberis, Leontice, Prinos, Canarina, Nandina, and Achras. 2. Such as have flowers with a spathe, or with a husk;
of which there are fifteen, viz. Haemanthus, Leucojum, Galanthus, Narcissus, Pancratium, Amaryllis; Cyrtanthus, Crinum, Pountederia, Agapanthus, Bulbocodium, Tulbagia, Allium, Aphyllanthes, and Hypoxis. 3. Such as have naked flowers, i.e. without the calyx; of these there are thirty-one, viz. Alstroemeria, Gethyllis, Lanaria, Agave, Aloe, Aletris, Polianthes, Convallaria, Hyacinthus, Asphodelus, Hemerocallis, Chlamydia, Lachenalia, Eucomis, Anthericum, Ornithogalum, Scilla, Cyanella, Dracaena, Asparagus, Pollia, Gloriosa, Erythronium, Uvularia, Fritillaria, Lilium, Tulipa, Yucca, Albuca, Lindera, and Massonia. 4. Such as have incomplete flowers; of which there are five, viz. Orontium, Acorus, Calamus, Juncus, and Peplis.

**Order II. Digynia**, comprehending such plants as have two Styles; of this order there are four genera, viz. Atraphaxis, Gahnia, Oryza, and Erharta.

**Order III. Trigynia**, comprehending such plants as have three Styles. This order contains ten genera, divided, 1. into such as have flowers below; of which there are nine genera, viz. Colchicum, Melanthium, Medeola, Helonias, Trillium, Triglochin, Rumex, Scheuchzeria, and Wurmbea. 2. Those with flowers above; of which there is one genus, viz. Flaggellaria.

**Order IV. Tetragynia**, comprehending such plants as have four Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Petiveria.

**Order V. Polygynia**, comprehending such plants as have many Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Alisma.
CHAP. X.

OF THE SEVENTH CLASS HEPTANDRIA.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with seven Stamina. The orders of this class are four, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but one Style. This order contains three genera, viz. Trientalis, Disandra, and Æsculus.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two Styles. This order contains one genus, viz. Limeum.

ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have four Styles. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Saururus, and Aponogeton.

ORDER IV. HEPTAGYNIA, containing such plants as have seven Styles. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. Septas.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE EIGHTH CLASS OCTANDRIA.

This class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with eight Stamina. The orders are four, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but one Style. Of this order there are thirty-three genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with complete flowers; of which there are twenty-six, viz. Mimusops, Tropæolum, Bæckea, Memecylon, Combretum, Ophira, Gaura, Epilobium, Oenothera,
Rhexia, Osbeckia, Grissea, Guarea, Antichorus, Allophyllus, Jambolifera, Lawsonia, Melicocca Ximenia, Amyris, Fuchsia, Koelreuteria, Chlora, Michauxa, Vaccinium and Erica. 2. Those with incomplete flowers; of which there are seven, viz. Cnidia, Lachnæa, Dirca, Daphne, Passerina, Stellera, and Dodonæa.

**Order II. Digynia**, comprehending such plants as have two styles. Of this order there are five genera, viz. Weinmannia, Moehringia, Codia, Schmiedelia, and Galenia.

**Order III. Trigynia**, comprehending such plants as have three styles. Of this order there are five genera, viz. Paullinia, Cardiospermum, Sapindus, Coccoloba, and Polygonum.

**Order IV. Tetracygynia**, comprehending such plants as have four styles. Of this order there are four genera, viz. Adoxa, Elatine, Paris, and Haloragis.

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**CHAP. XII.**

**Of the ninth Class. Enneandria.**

This class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with nine Stamina. The orders are three, viz.

**Order I. Monogynia**, comprehending such plants as have but one Style. Of this order there are four genera, viz. Laurus, Tinus, Anacardium, and Cassyta.

**Order II. Trigynia**, comprehending such plants as have three Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Rheum.
AN INTRODUCTION

Order III. Hexagynia, comprehending such plants as have six Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Butomus.

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CHAP. XIII.

Of the Tenth Class Decandria.

This class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with ten Stamina. The orders are five, viz.

Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have one Style. This order contains fifty-six genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with polypetalous irregular flowers; of which there are fourteen, viz. Sophora, Anagyris, Cercis, Bauhinia, Hymenæa, Poinciana, Myroxyylon, Parkinsonia, Cæsalpinia, Toluisera, Cassia, Guilandina, Dictamnus, and Rhodora. 2. Those with polypetalous and equal flowers; of which there are twenty-nine, viz. Cynometra, Prosopis, Adenanthera, Hæmatoxyylon, Trichilia, Turræa, Melia, Swietenia, Ekebergia, Guajacum, Schotia, Ruta, Tribulus, Fagonia, Zygophyllum, Quassia, Thryallis, Limonia, Heisteria, Quisqualis, Monotropa, Clethra, Pyrola, Ledum, Dionæa, Murraya, Chalcas, Melastoma, and Jussieua. 3. Those with monopetalous, equal flowers; of which there are nine, viz. Codon, Andromeda, Rhododendron, Kalmia, Epigæa, Gualteria, Arbutus, Styrax, and Inocarpus. 4. Those with apetalous or incomplete flowers; of which there are four, viz. Dais, Sanyda, Bucida, and Copaifera.

Order II. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have two Styles. Of this order there are twelve.
genera, viz. Scleranthus, Trianthema, Chrysosplenium, Royena, Hydrangea, Saxifraga, Tiarella, Mitella, Cunonia, Gysophila, Saponaria, and Dianthus.

Order III. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have three Styles. Of this order there are eleven genera, viz. Arenaria, Stellaria, Cucubalus, Silene, Cherleria, Deutzia, Garidella, Erythroxylon, Malpighia, Banisteria, and Triopteris.

Order IV. Pentagynia, comprehending such plants as have five Styles. Of this order there are fourteen genera, viz. Cotyledon, Sedum, Penthorum, Bergia, Oxalis, Lychnis, Spergula, Cerastium, Agrostemma, Spondias, Avrerrhoa, Grielum, Suriana, and Forskohlea.

Order V. Decagynia, comprehending such plants as have ten Styles. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Neurada, and Phytolacca.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE ELEVENTH CLASS DODECANDRIA.

This class, notwithstanding its title, which is expressive of twelve stamina, consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with any number of stamina from twelve to nineteen inclusive*. The orders are five, viz.

Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one Style. This order contains twenty-four genera, viz. Bocconia, Hudsonia, Asa-

* Tormentilla is an exception, belonging to the next class, though it has but sixteen stamina. The characters of the fruitification in the next class over-rule the number of the male part expressed in its title.

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**Order II. Digynia**, comprehending such plants as have two Styles. Of this order are two genera, viz. Heliocarpus, and Agrimonia.

**Order III. Trigynia**, comprehending such plants as have three Styles. This order contains six genera, viz. Reseda, Euphorbia, Aristotelia, Visnea, Tacca, and Pallasia.

**Order IV. Pentagynia**, comprehending such plants as have five Styles; of which there is one genus, viz. Glinus.

**Order V. Dodecagynia**, comprehending such plants as have twelve Styles. Of which there is one genus, viz. Sempervivum.

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**CHAP. XV.**

**Of the Twelfth Class Icosandria**.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, of the following characters, viz. 1. A calyx monopetalous and concave. 2. The corolla fastened by its claws to the inner side of the calyx. 3. The stamina twenty or more. As the number of stamina in this class, notwithstanding its title is not limited, an attention must be had to the two first characters, to distinguish the flowers from those of the next class, with which they might otherwise be confounded. The orders are five, viz.

*This class furnishes the fruits most in esteem.*
Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains eleven genera, viz. Cactus, Philadelphus, Psidium, Eugenia, Myrtus, Punica, Amygdalus, Prunus, Chrysobalanus, Eucalyptus and Plinia.

Order II. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have two styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Crataegus.

Order III. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have three styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Sorbus and Sesuvium.

Order IV. Pentagynia, comprehending such plants as have five styles. Of this order there are six genera, viz. Mespilus, Pyrus, Tetragonia, Mesembryanthemum, Aizoon and Spiraea.

Order V. Polygynia, comprehending such plants as have many styles. This order contains nine genera, viz. Rosa, Rubus, Fragaria, Potentilla, Tormentilla, Geum, Dryas, Comarum, and Calyanthus.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the thirteenth Class Polyandria*.

This Class contains such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with many stamina. The distinction between this class and the twelfth may be known by having recourse to the characters of the twelfth class given in the preceding chapter. The orders are seven, viz.

*The fruits of this class are often poisonous; which makes it necessary carefully to distinguish them from those of the last, which abounds in eatable fruit.
Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains forty-two genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have monopetalous flowers, of which there are two, viz. Maregravia, and Ternstroemia. 2. Such as have flowers of three petals, of which there is one genus, viz. Trilix. 3. Such as have flowers with four petals, of which there are twelve, viz. Rheedia, Mammea, Papaver, Chelidonium, Capparis, Actaea, Cambodia, Callophyllum, Sparmanna, Vallea, Grias, and Caryophyllus. 4. Such as have flowers with five petals, of which there are thirteen, viz. Loosa, Menzelia, Vateria, Cleyera, Cistus, Corchorus, Sarracenia, Tilia, Gordonia, Apeiba, Ochna, Muntingia, and Elaeocarpus. 5. Such as have flowers with six petals, of which there are four, viz. Argemone, Lagerstroemia, Thea, and Leucythis. 6. Such as have flowers with many petals, of which there are four, viz. Sanguinaria, Podophyllum, Bixa, and Nymphaea. 7. Such as have flowers without any petals, of which there are six, viz. Sloanea, Trewia, Prockia, Laetia, Seguiera, and Delima.

Order II. Digynia, comprehending such plants as have two styles. Of this order there are four genera, viz Calligonum, Fothergilla, Curatella, and Paeonia.

Order III. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have three styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Delpinium and Aconitum.

Order IV. Tetracygnia, comprehending such plants as have four styles. Of this order there are three genera, viz. Cinicifuga, Tetracera, and Caryocar.

Order V. Pentacygnia, comprehending such plants as have five styles. This order contains four genera, viz. Aquilegia, Nigella, Reaumuria, and Brathys.

Order VI. Hexacygnia, comprehending such plants as have six styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Stratiotes.

Order VII. Polygynia, comprehending such
plants as have *many* styles. This order contains twenty genera, viz. Houtuynia, Hydrastis, Atragene, Clematis, Thalictrum, Isopyrum, Helleborus, Caltha, Anemone, Michelia, Trollius, Wintera, Uvaria, Annona, Liriodendrum, Magnolia, Diilenia, Ranunculus, Illicium and Adonis.

**CHAP. XVII.**

**OF THE FOURTEENTH CLASS DIDYNAMIA.**

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with four stamina; *two* of which are longer than the rest: this circumstance would suffice to distinguish it from the fourth class, in which the four stamina are *equal*; however, as the flowers of this class have a particular structure, there are general characters which will nearly serve for the whole class; and these we shall give at length.

Characters of the Class Didynamia.

**Calyx**—A perianthium, monophyllous, erect, tubulous, quinquefid, with segments for the most part unequal and persisting.

**Corolla**—Monopetalous and erect, the base of which contains the honey, and does the office of a nectarium. The upper lip strait; the lower spreading and trifid. The middle lacinia the broadest.

**Stamina**—Four filaments, subulate, inserted into the tube of the corolla, and inclined towards the back thereof. The two inner and nearest the shortest. All of them parallel, and rarely exceeding the length of the corolla. The antherae lodged under the upper lip
of the corolla in pairs; in each of which respectively the two antherae approach each other.

Pistillum—The germin commonly above the receptacle. The style single, filiform, bent in the same manner as the filaments, usually placed within them, a little exceeding them in length, and slightly curved towards the summit. The stigma for the most part emarginate.

Pericarpium—Either wanting (see the first order) or, if present, usually bilocular (see the second order).

Seeds—If no pericarpium, four, lodged within the hollow of the calyx, as in a capsule; but if there be a pericarpium, more numerous, and fastened to a receptacle placed in the middle of the pericarpium.

The flowers of this class are for the most part almost upright, but inclining a little at an acute angle from the stem, that the corolla may more easily cover the antherae, and that the pollen may fall on the stigma, and not be soaked with the rain. The essential character is in the four stamina; of which the two nearest are shorter, and all four close to each other, and transmitted with the single style of the pistillum through a corolla that is unequal.

The Orders of this class are two, viz.

Order I. Gymnospernia*, comprehending such plants as have naked seeds. This order has these farther characters, viz. the seeds four, excepting Phryma, which is monospermous; and the stigma bipartite and acute, with the lower lacinia reflected. It contains thirty-six genera distinguished into, 1. Such as have the calyx subquinquefid; of which there are twenty, viz. Perilla, Leonurus, Glecoma, Bystropogon, Hys-

* The plants of this order are scented, and are accounted cephalic and resolvent. The virtue is in the leaves. They are the Labiati (lip'd plants) of Tournefort; and Verticillatae (plants that flower at the joints) of Ray, Hist. Plant. 508.
sopus, Mentha, Sideritis, Lavandula, Teucrium, Ajuga, Phlomis, Betonica, Lamium, Galeopsis, Stachys, Nepeta, Satureja, Ballota, Marrubium, and Molucella. And 2. Such as have the calyx bilabiate, divided into two lips, of which there are sixteen, viz. Scutellaria, Thymus, Ocymum, Plectranthus, Prunella, Cleonía, Trichostema, Dracocephalum, Origurnum, Clinopodium, Thymbra, Melitliss, Melissa, Hor- minum, Prasium and Phryma.

Order II. Angiospernia, comprehending such plants as have the seeds in a pericarpium; which circumstance is constant, and distinguishes this order from the last under every form: to this character may be added that of a stigma, commonly obtuse. This order contains seventy-one genera, distinguished into 1. Such as have monopetalous flowers, with the calyx as it were gaping, of which there is but one genus, viz. Castilleja. 2. Such as have monopetalous flowers with the calyces bifid; of these there are seven, viz. Obolaria, Orobanche, Hebenstritsia, Torenia, Acanthus, Premna and Crescentia, 3. Such as have monopetalous flowers, and calyces trifid, of which there is one genus, viz. Halleria. 4. Such as have monopetalous flowers with the calyces quadrifid, of which there are twelve genera, viz. Selago, Lippia, Lathraea, Bartsia, Euphrasia, Rhinanthus, Melampyrum, Schwalbea, Barleria, Loeselia, Gymelina and Lantana. 5. Such as have monopetalous flowers, and calyces quinquefid, of which there are forty-six genera, viz. Avicennia, Tоззia, Limosella, Broualia, Lindernia, Vandellia, Gesneria, Scrophularia, Stedomia, Celsia, Hemimeris, Sibthorpiia, Capraria, Digitalis, Bigno- nia, Ruellia, Buchneria, Erinus, Petraea, Manulea, Antirrhinum, Columnnea, Gerardia, Pedicularis, Mí- mulus, Dodartia, Chelone, Pentstemon, Sesamum, Cyrilla, Gloxinia, Martynia, Craniolaira, Pedalium, Amasonia, Linnacea; Bontia, Cornutia, Clerodendron, Volkameria, Citharexylon, Ovieda, Millingtonia,
Vitex, Duranta and Besleria. 6. Such as have monopetalous flowers, and the calyces multífid, of which there are three, viz. Hyobanche, Cymbaria, and Thunbergia. 7. Such as have flowers with many petals, of which there is one genus, viz. Melianthus.

CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE FIFTEENTH CLASS TETRADYNAémIA*.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with six stamina, two of which are shorter than the rest, by which last circumstance it may be distinguished from the sixth class, whose flowers have six equal stamina. The flowers of this class are of a particular structure, answering to the character following.

Characters of the Class TETRADYNAémIA.

Calyx—A perianthium tetraphyllous and oblong; the leaves of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuse, conniving, gibbous downwards at the base, the opposite ones equal and deciduous. Within the

* These are the Cruciformes, (cross-shaped flowers) of Tournefort; and Siliculosae and Siliquosae (plants that have a Silicula and Siliqua) of Ray, Hist. Plant. 777. This class is truly natural; and has been assumed as such by all systematists, though individuals have often added one or more genera to it, contrary to nature. Linnaeus thinks he has given no wrong one, unless it be the Cleome. The distinction into Siliculose and Siliquose is admitted by all. The plants are held to be antiscorbutic and diuretic. The taste in most is watery, mixed with a sharpness. They commonly lose their quality when dried. The essential character of the several genera in this class depends commonly on the situation of the nectariferous Glandule.
calyx of these flowers is a nectarium: which is the reason of the base being gibbous.

Corolla—Called cruciform. Four equal petals. The claws plano-subulate, erect, somewhat longer than the calyx. The limb plane. The laminae widening outwards, obtuse, the sides hardly touching one another. The insertion of the petals is in the same circle with the stamina.

Stamina—The filaments six and subulate; of which two that are opposite are of the length of the calyx; the other four somewhat longer, but not so long as the corolla, the antherae oblong, acuminate, thicker at the base, erect, and with their tops leaning outwards. There is a nectariferous glandule, which in the different genera has various appearances; it is seated close to the stamina, and particularly to the two shorter ones, to whose base it is fastened; and these have a light curvature to prevent their pressing upon it, whereby those filaments become shorter than the rest.

Pistillum—The germen above the receptacle increasing daily in height. The style either of the length of the longer stamina, or wanting. The stigma obtuse.

Pericarpium—A Siliqua of two valves, often bilocular, opening from the base to the top; the dissepiment projecting at the top beyond the valves, the prominent part thereof having before served as a style.

Seeds—Roundish, inclining downwards, alternately plunged lengthways into the dissepiment. The receptacle linear, surrounding the dissepiment, and immersed in the sutures of the pericarpium. The orders are two, viz.

Order I. Siliculosa, comprehending such plants whose pericarpium is a silicula. This order contains fourteen genera, distinguished into 1. Those plants in which the Silicula is entire, not notched at the apex, of which there are five, viz. Draba, Lunaria,
Subularia, Myagrum and Vella. 2. Those in which the Silicula is notched at the apex, of which there are nine, viz. Iberis, Alyssum, Clypeola, Peltaria, Cochlearia, Lepidium, Thlaspi, Biscutella and Anastatica.

Order II. Siliquosae, comprehending those plants whose pericarpium is a siliqua. This order contains eighteen genera, distinguished into 1. Those where the calyx is close at top, and the foliola approaching lengthways; of which there are ten, viz. Raphanus, Erysimum, Chamira, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, Arabis, Brassica, Turritis, Dentaria and Ricotia. 2. Those where the calyx is open, its foliola diverging at the top, of which there are eight, viz. Crambe, Isatis, Bunias, Cleome, Cardamine, Sinapis, Sisymbrium and Heliophila.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the sixteenth Class Monadelphia*.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with one set of united stamens. This class consists of nine orders. The characters of the flowers are as follow.

Character of the Class Monadelphia.

Calyx—A perianthium always present, persisting, and in most genera, double.

* In this class the calyx is of great moment for distinguishing the genera, and fixes the limits with certainty. They were formerly distinguished by the fruit; which not being found sufficient, recourse was had to the leaves of the plant. The plants of this class are esteemed to be emollient and mucilaginous.
Corolla—Pentapetalous, the petals heart-shaped; the sides of which lap each one over the next, contrary to the motion of the sun.

Stamina—The filaments united below, but distinct upwards if there be more than one*. The exterior ones shorter than the interior. The antherae incumbent.

Pistillum—The receptacle of the fructification prominent in the centre of the flower. The germens erect, surrounding the top of the receptacle in a jointed ring. The styles are all united below in one substance with the receptacle, but divided above into as many threads as there are germens. The stigmata spreading and thin.

Pericarpium—A capsule divided into as many loculaments as there are pistilla. Its figure varies in the different genera.

Seeds—Kidney shaped.

The corolla in this class has been called Monopetalous; but as the petals are all distinct at the base, it is to be styled more properly Pentapetalous, notwithstanding the petals cohere by the union of the stamina. The orders are nine, viz.

Order I. Triandria, comprehending such plants as have three stamina; of which there are two genera, viz. Aphteia, and Galaxia.

Order II. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have five stamina. Of this order there are six genera, viz. Lerchea, Waltheria, Symphonia, Hermannia, Melochia, and Erodium.

Order III. Heptandria, comprehending such plants as have seven stamina. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Pelargonium.

Order IV. Octandria, comprehending such

*The Melochia has five antherae, but it does not appear that there are any distinct filaments. See its character in the Genera Plantarum.
plants as have *eight* stamina; of which there is likewise one genus, viz. Aitonia.

**Order V. Enneandria**, comprehending such plants as have *nine* stamina; and of this too there is but one genus, viz. Dryandra.

**Order VI. Decandria**, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamina. Of this order there are three genera, viz. Connarus, Geranium, and Hugonia.

**Order VII. Endecandria**, comprehending such plants as have *eleven* stamina; of which there is one genus, viz. Brownea.

**Order VIII. Dodecandria**, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamina. Of this order there is one genus, viz. Pentapetes.

**Order IX. Polyandria**, comprehending such plants as have *many* stamina. Of this order there are twenty-one genera, viz. Gustavia, Gordonia, Morisonia, Mesua, Stewartia, Sida, Bombax, Adansonia, Butonica, Carolinea, Gossypium, Lavortera, Malacra, Malva, Malope, Urena, Alcea, Hibiscus, Achania, Althaea and Camellia.
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Chap. XX.

Of the Seventeenth Class Diadelphia*.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with two sets of united stamina†. The characters of the fructification are as follow:

Characters of the Class Diadelphia.

Calyx. A perianthium monophyllous, campanulate, and withering. The base gibbous, the lower part thereof fastened to the peduncle, the upper obtuse and melliferous. The brim quinquedentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal. The lowest odd denticle lower than the rest; the upper pair shorter.

* The plants of the class Diadelphia are the Papilionaceous, butterfly-shaped plants, of Tournefort; irregular Tetrapetalous, of Rivinus; and Leguminous of Ray, Hist. Plant. 833. Of all the classes this is the most natural, and has its flowers of the most singular structure. The calyx, though hitherto little attended to, is of great moment for fixing the genera. The legumen was held of consequence by other Systematists, but by Linnaeus it is made of less account. The leaves of these plants are food for cattle, and the seeds also for quadrupeds of the same kind; the latter are accounted flatulent.

† This circumstance implied in the title does not hold through the class, the plants given under the first distinction of the third order having monadelphious stamina; the class is therefore not so properly to be fixed from its title, as by the papilionaceous corolla, and other characters of the fructification. It may be observed likewise, that in the diadelphious flowers of this class, one of the two stamina is not a set of united filaments as in the other, but only a single stamen detached from the united set. See the characters of the fructification.
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and farther asunder. The bottom of the cavity moist
with a melleous liquor, including the receptacle.

Corolla. Termed papilionaceous, unequal; the
petals expressed by distinct names, viz.

Vexillum, the standard, a petal covering the rest,
incumbent, greater, plano-horizontal, inserted by its
claw in the upper margin of the receptacle, approach-
ing to a circular figure when it leaves the calyx, and
nearly entire; along it, and especially towards its
extremity, runs a line, or ridge, that rises up, as if
the lower part of the petal had been compressed; the
part of the petal next to the base approaching to a
semicylindric figure, embraces the parts that lie un-
der it. The disk of the petal is depressed on each
side, but the sides of it nearest the margin are reflex-
ed upwards. Where the halved tube ends, and the
halved limb begins to unfold itself, are two concave
impressions prominent underneath, and compressing
the wings that lie under them.

Alae, the wings, two equal petals, one at each
side of the flower, placed under the vexillum; in-
cumbent, with their margins parallel, roundish or
oblong, broader upwards, the upper margin straight-
er, the lower spreading more into a roundness; the
base of each wing bifid, the lower division stretching
out into a claw, inserted in the side of the receptacle,
and about the length of the calyx; the upper shorter
and inflexed.

Carina, the keel, the lowest petal, often bipartite,
placed under the vexillum, and between the alae,
boat-shaped, concave, compressed on the sides, set
like a vessel afloat, mutilate at the base, the lower
part of which runs into a claw of the length of the
calyx and inserted in the receptacle, but the upper
and side laciniae are interwoven with that part of the
alae that is of the same shape. The form of the sides of
the carina is much like that of the alae; and so also is
their situation, except that they are lower, and stand
within them. The line that forms the carina or keel
in this petal runs straight as far as the middle, and then rises gradually in the segment of a circle; but the marginal line runs straight to the extremity, where meeting the carina, they terminate obtusely.

**Stamina.** Called Diadelphia. The filaments two, of different forms, viz. a lower one that involves the pistillum, and an upper one incumbent on it. The former of these, from the middle downwards, is cylindraceous, membranaceous, and split lengthways on its upper side; but the upper half terminates in nine subulate (awl-shaped) parts that are of the same length with, and follow the flexure of the carina of the corolla, and of which the intermediate or lower radii* are longer by alternate pairs. The upper filament is subulato-setose (like a bristle,) covering the splitting of the former cylindraceous filament, incumbent on it, answering to it in situation, simple and gradually shorter; its base is detached from the rest, and prepares an outlet for the honey on each side. The antherae reckoned altogether are ten, one on the upper filament, and nine on the lower; each of the radii being furnished with a single one; they are small, all of one size, and terminate the radii.

**Pistillum**—Single, growing out of the receptacle within the calyx. The germin oblong, roundish, lightly compressed, straight, of the length of the cylinder of the lower filament which involves it. The style subulate, filiform, ascending, having the same length and position as the radii of the filament among which it is placed, and withering. The stigma downy, of the length of the style from the part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the antherae.

**Pericarpium**—A Legumen, oblong, compressed, obtuse, bivalved, with a longitudinal suture both above and below; each suture straight, though the upper one falls near the base, and the lower

* Rays, meaning the divisions of the filaments.
one rises near the top. The legumen opens at the upper suture.

**Seeds**—A few, roundish, smooth, fleshy, pendent, marked with an embryo that is a little prominent towards the point of insertion. When the ova* are hatched, the cotyledons† preserve the form of the halved seed.

**Receptacle**—The proper receptacles of the seeds are very small, very short, thinner towards the base, obtuse at the disk that fastens them, oblong, inserted longitudinally in the upper suture of the legumen only, but placed alternate; so that when the valvulae have been parted, the seeds adhere alternately to each of the valves.

The ordinary situation of the flowers is obliquely pendulous, that is, at an acute angle from the perpendicular. The orders are four, viz.

**Order I. Pentandria**, comprehending such plants as have five stamens; of which there is one genus, viz. Monnieria.

**Order II. Hexandria**, comprehending such plants as have six stamens; of which order there are two genera, viz. Fumaria and Saraca.

**Order III. Octandria**, comprehending such plants as have eight stamens. This order contains three genera, viz. Polygala, Securidaca, and Dalbergia.

**Order IV. Decandria**, comprehending such plants as have ten stamens. This order contains fifty-two genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with all the stamens united; of which there are seventeen,

*Eggs,* meaning the seeds themselves, which answer to the eggs of animals, and are as it were hatched when the corculum or first principle of the new plant begins to strike root and vegetate. See Part I. Chap. 7.

† Side lobes of the seed. See Part I. Chap. 7. The two seed leaves, which first appear above ground, are these very cotyledons, which are brought up with the plant after the corculum has struck; and it is these seed leaves that are here spoken of.
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viz. Nissolia, Pterocarpus, Amorpha, Erythrina, Abrus, Spartium, Genista, Lupinus, Anthyllis, Pis cidia, Borbonia, Ulex, Arachis, Ebenus, Aspalathus, Ononis, and Crotolaria. 2. Those with the stigma downy, without the characters of the former section; of which there are seven, viz. Colutea, Phaseolus, Dolichos, Orobos, Pisum, Lathyurus, and Vicia. 3. Those with the legumen sub-bilocular, and without the marks of the former section; of which there are are three, viz. Astragalus, Biserrula, and Phaca. 4. Those with the legumen, containing in general but one seed, and without the characters of the former sections; of which there are three, viz. Psoralea, Trifolium and Glycyrrhiza. Those with the legumen articulated as it were; of which there are eight, viz. Aeschynomene, Smithia, Hedysarum, Coronilla, Ornithopus, Scorpiurus, Hippocrepis, and Medicago. 6. Those with the legumen unilocular and polyspermous, without the characters of the former sections; of which there are fourteen, viz. Trigonella, Glycine, Cylista, Clitoria, Robinia, Indigofera, Cicer, Ervum, Liparia, Cytisus, Mullera, Galega, Lotus, and Geoffroya.

CHAP. XXI.

OF THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS POLYADELPHIA.

This Class consists of such plants as bear herma phrodite flowers furnished with many sets of stami na; the flowers have no particular character farther than is expressed in the title. The orders are four, viz.
Order I. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamina in each set. Of this order are two genera, viz. Theobroma and Abroma.

Order II. Dodecandria, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamina in each set. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Theobroma and Abroma.

Order III. Icosandria, comprehending such plants as have *twenty* stamina in each set. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Monsonia.

Order IV. Polyandria, comprehending such plants as have *many* stamina in each set. This order contains eight genera, viz. Melaleuca, Hopea, Durio, Glabraria, Munchausia, Symplocus, Hypericum and Ascyrum.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the nineteenth Class Syngenesia.*

This Class consists of such plants as have *compound* flowers. We have already paved the way for understanding this class, by the account given of compound flowers in Part I. Chap. 19. and the explanation of the titles of the class and its orders in Chap. 2. and 3. What is farther necessary here, is to give the character of the flowers. Compound flowers admit of a double description, viz. 1. Of the *whole* flower in its aggregate state, which is termed the flosculose flower: and 2. Of the *flosculi*, florets, of

*This class of compound flowers is a natural one, if we except the last order, which, upon the systematic principles assumed, could not be refused an admittance into it. Its plants are commonly bitter and stomachic.
which it is composed. We shall begin with the first, which concerns only the calyx and receptacle, those being the only parts that are in common.

Characters of the Flosculose Flower.

Calyx—The common calyx is a perianthium, which contains the florets and the receptacle. It is either simple, augmented, or imbricated.* It contracts when the flowers are fallen, but expands and turns back when the seeds are ripe.

Receptacle—The common receptacle of the fructification receives many sessile florets on its disk, which is either concave, plane, convex, pyramidal or globose. The surface of the disk is either naked, without other inequality than that of being lightly dotted; villose, covered with upright hairs; or paleaceous, covered with paleae, chaffs or straws, that are linear, subulate, compressed and erect, and serve to part the florets.

Characters of the Florets†.

Calyx—A small perianthium, often quinquepartite, seated on the germin, persisting and becoming the crown of the seed.

Corolla—Monopetalous, with a long and very narrow tube. It is seated on the germin, and is either

* See these terms explained in Part I. Chap. 11.

† The character here given is of an Hermaphrodite floret; but the flowers may also be either Male, Female, or Neuter, as the orders shew: It may not be improper therefore to observe in general upon these classic characters, which the author has drawn with such minute exactness, that they should be understood as collected only from the circumstances that most frequently occur in the class, and liable to variation, not in particular genera only, but even through the whole orders of the class in some cases.
tubulate, with the limb campanulate and quinquefid,
and the laciniae spreading and turning back; ligulate,
with the limb linear, plane, turned outwards, and the
top whole; tridentate; or quinquedentate; or wanting,
having no limb, and often no tube.

Stamina—The filaments five, capillary, very
short, inserted in the neck of the corollulae. The an-
therae, five, linear, erect; and by the union of their
sides forming a cylinder, that is tubulate, quinque-
dentate, and of the length of the limb.

Pistillum—The germen oblong, placed under
the receptacle of the flower; the style filiform, erect,
of the length of the stamina, and perforating the cy-
linder of the antherae. The stigma bipartite, the la-
ciniae revolute, and spreading asunder.

Pericarpium—No true one, though in some
there is a coriaceous (leathery) crust.

Seed—A single one, oblong, often tetragonous,
but commonly narrower at the base. It is either
crowned, or with the crown wanting. The crown is
of two kinds, either a pappus, or a perianthium: If
a pappus, it is either sessile, or placed on a stipes;
and consists of many radii, that are placed in a round,
and are either simple, radiate, or ramose: when the
crown is a perianthium, it is such as is described
above under that head.

The essence of a Flosculose flower consists in hav-
ing the antherae united in a cylinder, and a single
seed below the receptacle of the floret*. The or-
ders of this class are six, viz.

* That the essence of a flosculose or compound flower does
not consist either in the common calyx or receptacle, Linnaeus
argues from hence; That the common calyx is wanting in
Echinops, and the common receptacle in Milleria, though both
these genera belong to this class; and that on the other hand,
the common calyx is found in Scabiosa, and the common re-
cceptacle in Dipsacus, both which plants belong to the class
Tetrandria, though they have, with the Gomphrena and others,
been falsely ranged with the compound flowers.
Order I. Polygamia Aequalis, comprehending such plants as have compound flowers, of which the florets are all hermaphrodite. This order contains forty-three genera, distinguished into 1. Such as have all the florets ligulate (the semiflosculosi of Tournefort;) of which there are nineteen, viz. Scolymus, Cichorium, Catananche, Seriola, Hypochaeris, Geropogon, Andryala, Tragopogon, Picris, Leontodon, Scorzonera, Crepis, Chondrilla, Prenanthes, Lactuca, Hieracium, Sonchus, Lapsana and Hyoseris.

2. Those with globular heads; of which there are eleven, viz. Atractylis, Barnadesia, Stockesia, Callyria, Cnicus, Arctium, Carthamus, Cynara, Carduus, Onopordon and Serratula.

3. Those with the florets tubulate; of which there are thirteen, viz. Ethulia, Ageratum, Cacalia, Chrysocoma, Eupatorium, Santolina, Calea, Athanasia, Spilanthus, Bidens, Stachelina, Pteronia and Tarchonanthus.

Order II. Polygamia Superflua, comprehending such plants as have the florets of the disk hermaphrodite, and those of the radius female. This order contains thirty-nine genera, distinguished into 1. Tubulose; of which there are nine, viz. Artemisia, Carpesium, Tanacetum, Cotula, Baccharis, Conyza, Gnaphalium, Xeranthemum and Anacyclus. 2. Florets ligulate, sub-bilabiate; of which there is one genus, viz. Perdicium. 3. Radiate; of which there are twenty-nine, viz. Bellis, Matricaria, Chrysanthemum, Unxia, Dronicum, Arnica, Inula, Erigeron, Solidago, Cineraria, Senecio, Tussilago, Aster, Bellium, Tagetes, Heliennum, Pectis, Boltonia, Leysera, Sigesbeckia, Eclipta, Anthemis, Achillea, Buphthalmum, Amelius, Tridax, Terbesina, Relhania and Zinnia.

Order III. Polygamia Frustranea, comprehending such plants as have the florets of the disk hermaphrodite, and those of the radius neuter. This order contains nine genera, viz. Sclerocarpus, Gorte-
nia, Didelta, Centaurea*, Zoegea, Rudbeckia, Coreopsis, Helianthus and Osmites.

Order IV. Polygamia Necessaria, comprehending such plants as have the florets of the disk male and those of the radius female. This order contains fourteen genera, most of which are radiate, viz. Filago, Micropus, Milleria, Baltimora, Othonna, Hippia, Osteospernum, Calendula, Arctotis, Erioccephalus, Polymnia, Melampodium, Silphium and Chrysogonum.

Order V. Polygamia Segregata. This order comprehends such plants as have many partial cups contained in the common calyx, which separate and surround the flosculi. This order contains seven genera, Elephantopus, Sphaeranthus, Echinops, Gundelia, Stoebe and Oedera.

Order VI. Monogamia, comprehending such plants as have simple flowers. This order contains seven genera, viz. Strumpfia, Seriphium, Corymbium, Jasione, Lobelia, Viola and Impatiens.

CHAP. III.

Of the twentieth Class Gynandria.

This class consists of such plants as have stamina growing either upon the style itself, or upon a receptacle that stretches out into the form of a style,

* The Corollulae of the Centaurea are all tubulose, but those of the radius differ from those of the disk, which brings it within the definition of a radiate flower; however, Linnaeus in his description of the Centaurea, in the Genera Plantarum, has not called the Corolla radiata, but tubulosa disformis, Tubulose of different forms.

† All the flowers of this class have a monstrous appearance, owing to the uncommon situation of the parts of the fructification.
and supports both the stamina and pistillum. The orders are nine, viz.

**Order I. Diandria**, comprehending such plants as have **two** stamina. The flowers of this order have a most singular structure, answering to the following description.

Characters of the Order Diandria, of the Class Gynandria.

The germen is always contort (like a screw.) The petals are five; of which the two inner ones usually approach; and form a galea or helmet; the lower lip of which becomes a nectarium, and serves also for a pistillum and sixth petal. The style grows to the inner margin of the nectarium in such a manner, as to be with its stigma scarce either of them distinguishable. The Filaments are always two, supporting as many antheræ; which are narrower downwards; naked, or without tunic, and divisible, like the pulp of a Citrus. These last are covered by little cells, that are open underneath, and grow to the inner margin itself of the nectarium. The fruit is a capsule, that is unilocular, trivalved, and splits in the angles under the carinate, keel-shaped ribs. The seeds are scobiform (like saw-dust) numerous, affixed to a linear receptacle in each valve.

**Order I. Diandria**, comprehending such plants as have **two** stamina. This order contains eleven genera, viz. Orchis, Satyrium, Ophrys, Serapias, Limodorum, Cypripedium, Epidendrum, Arethusa, Gunnera, Disa and Forstera.

**Order II. Triandria**, comprehending such plants as have **three** stamina. This order contains four genera, viz. Sisyrinchium, Ferraria, Salacia and Stilago.

* This order is a natural one, the genera differing only in respect to the nectarium. This part Linnaeus considers as a mark of distinction for these genera, far preferable to the root, though not received as such by former botanists.
Order III. Tetrandra, comprehending such plants as have four stamina. This order contains one genus, viz. Nepenthes.

Order IV. Pentandra, comprehending such plants as have five stamina. This order contains three genera, viz. Gluta, Ayenia and Passiflora.

Order V. Hexandra, comprehending such plants as have six stamina. This order contains two genera, viz. Aristolochia and Pistia.

Order VI. Octandra, comprehending such plants as have eight stamina. This order contains only one genus, viz. Scopolia.

Order VII. Decandra, comprehending such plants as have ten stamina. This order contains two genera, viz. Kleinwoodia and Helicteres.

Order VIII. Dodecandra, comprehending such plants as have twelve stamina. This order contains but one genus, viz. Cyntus.

Order IX. Polyandra, comprehending such plants as have many stamina. This order contains eight genera, viz. Xylopia, Grewia, Pothos, Dracontia, Calla, Arum, Ambrosinia and Zostera.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the twenty first Class Monoecia.

This Class consists of such plants as have no hermaphrodite flowers, but bear both male and female flowers on the same plant*. The orders of this class are eleven, viz.

Order I. Monandra, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one stamen. This order contains ten genera, viz. Clara,

* These are the Androgynous Plants. See Part I. Chap. 21.
Zannichelia, Ceratocarpus, Artocarpus, Nipa, Elaterium, Cynomorium, Phyllanche, Casuarina, and Aegopron.

**Order II. Diandria**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *two* stamina. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Lemna and Anguria.

**Order III. Triandria**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *three* stamina. This order contains twelve genera, viz. Omphalea, Typha, Sparganium, Zea, Coix, Tripsacum, Olyra, Carex, Axyris, Tragia, Hernandia, Phyllanthus and Comptonia.

**Order IV. Tetrandria**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *four* stamina. This order contains ten genera, viz. Urtica, Empleurum, Morus, Buxus, Betula, Centella, Serpicula, Aucuba, Littorella, and Cica.

**Order V. Pentandria**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *five* stamina. This order contains seven genera, viz. Nephelium, Xanthium, Ambrosia, Parthenium, Clidadium, Iva, and Amaranthus.

**Order VI. Hexandria**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *six* stamina. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Zizania, and Pharus.

**Order VII. Heptandria**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *seven* stamina. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Guettarda.

**Order VIII. Polyandria**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with more stamina than seven. This order contains thirteen genera, viz. Begonia, Ceratophyllum, Myriophyllum, Sagittaria, Theligonum, Poterium, Quercus, Juglans, Fagus, Carpinus, Corylus, Platanus, and Liquidambar.
Order IX. Monadelphia, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one set of united stamina. This order contains fifteen genera, viz. Hura, Pinus, Cupressus, Thuja, Acalypha, Dalechampia, Plukenetia, Cupania, Croton, Ricinus, Jatropha, Sterculia, Hippomane, Stillingia, and Gnetum.

Order X. Syngenesia, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina of which the antherae are united. This order contains six genera, viz. Trichosanthes, Momordica, Cucurbita, Cucumis, Bryonia, and Sicyos.

Order XI. Gynandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina that grow out of a kind of style, or imperfect pistillum, the perfect one being in the female flower. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Andrachne, and Agynceia.

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Chap. V.

Of the twenty-second Class Dioecia.

This Class consists of such plants as have no hermaphrodite flowers, but bear male and female flowers on distinct plants*. The orders of this class are thirteen, viz.

* There are many plants which have male and female flowers on distinct plants; but which are not admitted in this class, because this circumstance happens to one species only, and not to the whole genus. Instances of this are met with in Morus, Urtica, Laurus, Croton, Rumex, Silene, Carex, Rhus, Valeriana, Rhemenus and Cucubalus. But it is observable, that in the plants that stand under the first distinction, in the order Mono-gynia of the class Pentandria, which are the Asperifoliae (rough-leaved plants) of Ray, and also in the plants of the classes Didynamia, Tetradynamia, and Diadelphia, there have not been found any species where the sexes are on distinct plants: This may be accounted for from the structure of the flowers in those classes.
Order I. Monandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one stamen. Of this order there are three genera, viz. Najas, Pandanus, and Brosimum.

Order II. Diandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with two stamina. This order contains ten genera, viz. Vallisneria, Salix, Cecropia, Empetrum, Osyris, Stilago, Caturus, Excoecaria, Restio, and Maba.

Order III. Tetrandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with four stamina. This order contains seven genera, viz. Hippophae, Trophis, Viscum, Montinia, Brucea, Batis, and Myrica.

Order IV. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with five stamina. This order contains eleven genera, viz. Pistacia, Zanthoxylum, Astronium, Iresine, Antidesma, Spinacia, Acnida, Cannabis, Humulus, Zanonja, Fewillea, and Canarium.

Order V. Hexandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with six stamina. This order contains four genera, viz. Tamus, Smilax, Rajania, and Dioscorea.

Order VI. Octandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with eight stamina. This order contains three genera, viz. Populus, Rhodiola, and Margaritaria.

Order VII. Enneandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with nine stamina. This order contains two genera; viz. Mercurialis, and Hydrocharis.

Order VIII. Decandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with ten stamina. This order contains four genera, viz. Carica, Kiggearia, Coriaria, and Schinus.

Order IX. Dodecandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with twelve
stamina. Of this order there are three genera, viz. Euclea, Menispermum, and Datisca.

Order X. Polyandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with many stamina. Of this order there are three genera, viz. Cliffortia, Flacourtia, and Hedycaria.

Order XI. Monadelphia, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one set of united stamina. This order contains seven genera, viz. Juniperus, Taxus, Ephedra, Cissampelos, Napaea, Adelia, and Myristica.

Order XII. Syngenesia, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina of which the antherae are united. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Ruscus.

Order XIII. Gynandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina that grow out of a kind of style, or imperfect pistillum, the perfect one being in the female flower. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Cluytia.

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CHAP. XXVI.

OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CLASS POLYGAMIA.

This Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, and also either male or female flowers, or both. The Orders of this class are three, viz.

Order I. Monoeia, comprehending such plants as have the Polygamy on the same plant. This order contains twenty-five genera, viz. Musa, Holcus, Cenchrus, Ischaeum, Manisuris, Aegilops, Spinifex,
Andropogon, Anthistiria, Apluda, Valantia, OphiOXylon, Celtis, Veratrum, Fusanus, Acer, Gouania, Mimosa, Brabeium, Terminalia, Clusia, Hermas, Parietaria, Atriplex, and Ailanthus.

**Order II. Dioecia**, comprehending such plants as have the Polygamy on two distinct plants. This order contains ten genera, viz. Panax, Diospyros, Cystitrix, Stilbe, Nyssa, Fraxinus, Anthospermum, Arctopus, Gleditsia*, and Pisonia.

**Order III. Trioeia**, comprehending such plants as have the Polygamy on three distinct plants. This order contains two genera, viz. Ficus†, and Ceratonia.

* In Gleditsia, the hermaphrodites and males are on the same plant, and the females on a distinct one.

† To understand this order, the singular manner of the fructification of the Ficus must be explained. The fruit of the Ficus is not a pericarpium, but a receptacle, the interior sides of which support the flowers, which by this means are inclosed within it. These flowers in the cultivated fig-trees are female only; but there is a sort known by the name of Caprisicus, that has male flowers; and another again called Erinosece, which is androgynous, having both male and female flowers distinct, though lodged within the same receptacle. Here then we have the Trioeious polygamy explained; and if the descriptions of De la Hire may be trusted, there are figs that contain hermaphrodite flowers, which gives us even a fourth habitation for the sexes. Thus much suffices to explain this order; but there is an objection naturally arising from hence to the doctrine of the sexes, the obviating of which will furnish the opportunity of a necessary remark. It will be asked, how it happens, that the fruit of our fig-trees ripen, if the plants are of one sex only, and have no assistance from the male? The answer is this: the fruit is, in all cases, to be distinguished from the seed contained within it; if the male be wanting, the seed will not vegetate when sown, but the fruit may nevertheless swell, and come to an appearance of perfection; and so it is observed to do in the instance in question, and in many others, especially where the fruit is formed of one of the parts less connected with the seed; as calyx, receptacle, &c. though it is more common for it to drop off before it ripens, if not impregnated by the male.
**CHAP. XXVII.**

OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS CRYPTOGAMIA*.

This Class consists of such plants as conceal their fructification, having their flowers either within the fruit, or so small, as not to be perceptible to the naked eye. The fructification in these is also of an uncommon structure. The orders are four, viz.

**Order I.** Filices, Ferns, comprehending such plants as are dorsiferous†. What is known of the fructification of these plants amounts only to the few characters following.

Characters of the *Filices*.

**Calyx**—A squama growing out of the leaf, opening on one of its sides; and under which there are pendunculate globules; each globule is girt with an elastic ring, which breaks elastically, and sheds a dust, which are the seeds. This order contains seventeen genera, distinguished into, 1. Those plants whose fructifications grow in a spike, of which there are four, viz. Equisetum, Onoclea, Ophioglossum, and

* The plants of this class are often of dangerous quality.
† Bearing their fruit on the back of the leaf. These have been called also Ephiphyllospermous, a Greek compound expressive of the same circumstance; Capillary, as being esteemed good for the hair; and Acaules, without stems; for in these plants, what rises out of the ground is plainly a leaf only: one of the characters of a stem or trunk is to be alike on every side; but in the stalks of ferns, there is manifestly a front and back, the former being flat and channelled, and the latter convex, which shows them to be leaves.
Osmunda. 2. Those whose fructifications are on a leaf, and on the under side; of which there are ten genera, viz. Acrostichum, Polypodium, Hemionitis, Asplenium, Blechnum, Lonchitis, Pteris, Adiantum, Trichomanes, and Dicksonia. 3. Those whose fructifications are on the root; of which there are three, viz. Marsilea, Pilularia, and Isoetes.

Order II. Musci, Mosses. The characters of the plants comprehended under this title are, Anthereae without Filaments; the female flowers distinct, and without any pistillum; and the seeds, consisting only of a naked Corculum, without Cotyledon or Tunic. The genera of this order are eleven, and have been distinguished into 1. Those whose anthereae have no calyptra, of which there are three, viz. Lycopodium, Porella, and Sphagnum. 2. Those whose anthereae have a calyptra placed on a distinct plant from the female floret, of which there are three, viz. Splachnum, Polytrichum, and Mnium. 3. Those furnished with a calyptra, male and female, placed on the same plant, of which there are five, viz. Phascum, Bryum, Hypnum, Fontinalis, and Buxbaumia.

Order III. Algae, Flags. The plants comprehended under this order have their root, stem, and leaf all in one. The characters of the fructification of this order are not yet known, excepting the few descriptions given by Michelius. The genera are thirteen, divided into 1. Such as grow on land, of which there are eight genera, viz. Marchantia, Jungermannia, Targionia, Anthoceros, Blasia, Lichen, and Byssus. Those which grow in water; of which there are four, viz. Tremella, Ulva, Fucus, and Conferva.

Order IV. Fungi, Mushrooms. The Genera of this order are given by Linnaeus after the method of
of Dillenius*. The fructification being imperfectly known, no characters can be assigned for this order, farther than the title, which is familiar to every one. The genera are ten, distinguished into 1. Those furnished with a pileus, or cap, of which there are four, viz. Agaricus, Boletus, Hydnum, and Phallus. 2. Those that have no pileus, of which there are six, viz. Clathrus, Helvella, Peziza, Clavaria, Lycoperdon, and Mucor.

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CHAP. XXVIII.

OF THE APPENDIX.

Besides the twenty-four classes explained in the preceding chapters, Linnaeus has, in his Genera Plantarum, given an Appendix, which in the Ordo Generum prefixed to that work, he calls the twenty-fifth class. It contains the Palmae, comprehending such plants as have a spadix and spatha. This order contains thirteen genera, distinguished according to the form of the leaf, such as fan-shaped, pinnated, bipinnated, &c. The genera are Chamaerops, Borassus, Corypha, Thrinax, Cycas, Zamia, Phoenix, Elais, Areca, Elate, Cocos, Caryota, and Maurita.

* Linnaeus tells us, he preferred the method of Dillenius for the fungi, to that of Michelius: because it was plain to every one; whereas, that of Michelius, though that author has thrown great light upon this tribe, required too nice an inspection.
CHAP. XXIX.

OF GENERIC DISTINCTIONS.

Having now gone through the explanation of the Classes and Orders of the system, we come to the distinctions of the Genera. These, by the theory of the Sexual System, are to be regulated by the fructification only. The parts of fructification known to the earlier botanists were few, and might be well thought insufficient for distinguishing the vegetable productions of nature: they therefore had recourse to the habit of plants and other circumstances; and by this means a great number of genera were established, which the new system is obliged to reject. Of these we shall give the reader an ample list of instances in Chap. 31st.

The fructification being admitted as the only foundation of the generic distinctions, all vegetables that agree in their parts of fructification are to be put together under one genus; and all such as differ in those parts are to be divided. The characteristic mark of each genus is to be fixed from the number, figure, proportion and situation of all the parts: but as there are few genera wherein all the parts are constant in every one of the species, we ought, wherever it is possible, to fix upon some one single circumstance that is constant, and make it the essential character. This in most genera may be had: thus the essence of Brunella, Torenia, Euphrasia, Alyssum, and Crambe, lies in the denticles of the stamina; that of Curcuma, Chelone, Bignonia, and Martynia in a mutilate stamen; the Ranunculus is distinguished by its nectarium, which is a pore in the claws of its petals; Hydrophyllum by the same part, which in that genus is a closed chink in the laciniae of the co-
rolla; and Helleborus and Nigella also, by their tubulose nectaria; in Pancratium the stamina are inserted in the nectarium, which distinguishes it from Narcissus; in Hyoscyamus there is a covering to the capsules, by which it is known from Physalis; the Reseda has always a lateral nectarium, but varies in its corolla and pistillum; the Campanula has a quinquevalved nectarium, but is inconstant in the corolla and capsule; and lastly, the Iris has a stigma of singular construction, but varies in the beard of its corolla.

There is, however, no one part of fructification that can be relied on as a constant characteristic mark for all genera; it being found, that the part which is constant in some genera will be inconstant in others: Thus in Carica the flowers of the male plant are monopetalous, and those of the female pentapetalous; in Myrica some species have naked seeds, others berries; in Fraxinus some have a naked flower, and others a corolla; in Geranium some have regular corollae, and others irregular; in Linum some are pentapetalous, others tetrapetalous; in Aconitum some are tricapsular, and others quinque-capsular; and in Trifolium some are monopetalous, others polypetalous, some monospermous, and others polyspermous.

This inconstancy of particular parts in many genera has been another source of error amongst the earlier botanists, who have parted many plants from their congeners on this account: of these mistakes we shall give an ample list in chap. 32.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is wanting in any particular species, we should proceed with caution, least we confound genera that should be distinguished: for want of this caution, the Erica and Andromeda had been joined, but were parted afterwards on account of the two horns in the antherae of the Erica; the Adonis had been joined to the Ranunculus, but was parted from it again on ob-
serving that it wanted the nectariferous pore; and Aloe and Agave had been blended, till it was observed that in the latter the stamina were inserted in the corolla, and not in the receptacle.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is observed in some species of another genus next of kin to it, a like caution is again necessary on the other hand; lest we should multiply the genera by parting species that should stand together: Thus we find, that in Sedum, Sempervivum, Rhodiola, Crassula, Tillaca, and Cotyledon, the nectaria adhere to the base of the pistillum; in Epilobium and Oenothera, the calyx is tubulose; in Mespilus, Crataegus, and Sorbus, the structure of the flower is alike; and in both Alnus and Betula, there are three florets on the foliole of the amentum.*

CHAP. XXX.

By what Parts of Fructification the Genus May with the Most Certainty be Determined.

The more constant any part of the fructification is found, through the several species of any genus, the more it may be relied on with certainty as a characteristic mark of that genus: thus in Hypecoum the nectarium is constant, but not the siliqua; the Convallaria is constant in the spotted berry, but not in its corolla; the Lobelia in its corolla, but not in its fruit; the Cassia in its corolla, but not in its siliqua; and the Verbena in its calyx and corolla, but not in its stamina and seeds.

* The Alnus and Betula are joined by Linnaeus under the title of Betula. The rest of these instances he has kept separate, notwithstanding the doubt raised here concerning the propriety of distinguishing them.
In some genera one part of the fructification is found to be the most constant, and in others another; but there is no part that is not liable sometimes to a variation: thus we find the Pericarpium variable in Impatiens, Campanula, Primula, Papaver, Cistus, Fumaria and Arbutus; the calyx in Nymphaea, and Cornus; the corolla in Vaccinium, Convallaria, Andromeda, Gentiana and Linum; and the seeds in Ranunculus and Alisma.

If the flowers agree, but the fruits differ, the genus ought not to be parted: thus in those extensive genera, the Cassia, Hedysarum, Sophora, Lavatera, Hibiscus, and Mimosa, so great a number of species have been ranged under the same genus, on account of the conformity in the flowers, though there is a variation in the fruit.

That the figure of the flowers is more certain than that of the fruit appears from many examples; as from Campanula, Primula, Antirrhinum, Alisma, Hibiscus, Cistus, &c. but the proportion of the parts is subject to very great variation.

The number of the parts is more liable to variation than their figure, and is found sometimes to vary even upon the same plant; as in Ruta, Chrysosplenium, Monotropa, Tetragonia, Euonymus, Philadelphus, and Adoxa; in the flowers of all which the number of the parts varies from five to four: in these doubtful cases, the natural number must be collected from the primary flower; but in the variations of the number of the parts, there is a proportionable affinity worth remarking. In flowers, the stamina usually vary from ten to eight, and from five to four; the corolla and calyx from five to four, and the whole flower from four to three; and the fruit also usually varies from five to three, and from five to four.

The situation of the parts is the most constant, very rarely varying in the same genus.
The *regularity* of the petals is not so much to be depended on as some former botanists* have thought; for we see in Geranium the European species have regular corollae, but the African ones irregular.

The *nectarium* nature has made of the greatest consequence. This part, which had not even a name till Linnaeus had distinguished it, is a decisive mark in all the following genera, viz. in Orchis, Satyrium, Monotropa, Fumaria, Viola, Malpighia, Banisteria, Adenanthera, Commelina, Laurus, Helxine, Dictamnus, Zygophyllum, Swertia, Lilium, Fritillaria, Hydrophyllum, Ranunculus, Hermannia, Berberis, Staphylea, Passiflora, Narcissus, Pancratium, Mirabilis, Nerium, Stapelia, Asclepias, Diosma, Campanula, Plumbago, Hyacinthus, Rhododendron, Cheiranthus, Sinapis, Kiggelaria, Cluytia, Aquilegia. Nigella, Aconitum, Parnassia, Epimedium, Theobroma, Reseda, Grewia, Helleborus, Isopyrum, Tropaeolum, and Impatiens.

The *stamina* and *calyx*, being less subject to luxuriancy, are far more certain than the petals.

The *corolla* varies as to its figure in many genera; as in Vaccinium, Pyrola, Andromeda, Nicotiana, Menyanthes, Primula, Veronica, Gentiana, Hyacinthus, Scabiosa, and Narcissus. It varies also as to number, being, in Ranunculus, pentapetalous in some species, and polypetalous in others; in Helleborus, also, pentapetalous and polypetalous; in Statice, pentapetalous and monopetalous; and in Fumaria, dipetalous and tetrapetalous; and the number is also sometimes variable in the same species, as is observed in Carica, and Jatropha.

The structure of the *Pericarpium* was formerly thought to be of great consequence in determining the genera; but there are examples without number that demonstrate the contrary. There are a great many genera that have been established on distinctions

* Rivinus, in particular.
in the pericarpium, and that are now rejected; of these we shall give an ample list in Chap. 33.

The characters of luxuriant flowers, whether eunuchs* or mutilate, cannot be allowed any place in determining the genera; for in full flowers no number of petals can be assigned, and the stamina are generally wanting, the number of which makes a part of the generic character; and in mutilate flowers, as in some species of Campanula, Ipomoea, and Ruellia, the corolla would be excluded from the description, contrary to the nature of the other species of the genus. But as the calyx† in full flowers is scarce ever altered, it may detect the genus; and the lowest series of petals in polypetalous corollae remaining the same in respect to number, the genus may also be often known by that character; as in Papaver, Nigella, and Rosa.

* Eunuchs are such as have lost the stamina, which is the case of full flowers. Mutilate are those that are incomplete, wanting the corolla or perianthium.

† Some systematists have distributed the whole body of vegetables by the differences of the calyx; and in such systems the full flowers, as our author observes, are more easily referred to their proper genus than in his own, the calyx not being subject to luxuriancy: instances of this are in Hepatica, Ranunculus, and Alcea.
CHAP. XXXI.

OF THE GENERA, REJECTED BY THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, AS NOT ESTABLISHED ON THE FRUCTIFICATION.

We have observed in Chap. 29. that the earlier Botanists had admitted many genera, on distinctions that were not grounded on the parts of fructification, but on the habit of plants, and on other circumstances which are now considered as specific distinctions only: of these we shall here give an ample list. The reader will here take notice, that under the first column are ranged the genera that are abolished; and over against them in the second, the genus to which they are severally to be referred*, with the specific difference that had given occasion to the false distinction.

OLD GENERA.                         NEW GENERA.
Limodorum             Orchis with a fibrous root.
Bistorta              Polygonum, with a fleshy root.
Rapa                  Brassica, with a gibbose root.
Sisarum               Sium, with a tuberose root.
Hermodactylus         Iris, with a tuberose root.
Sisyrinchium          Iris, with a double bulb, one over the other.

* The names and the generic arrangement of vegetables having undergone many alterations during the progress of the improvements made in the science, the new genera to which these false ones are referred in this and the following lists, do not all stand under the titles given to them in the latter editions of the works of Linnaeus: where this happens, we shall explain it by a note, choosing that method rather than to alter the lists themselves, which we have taken from the Philosophia Botanica.
AN INTRODUCTION

OLD GENERA.

Xiphium
Lilio Fritillaria
Mesomora
Anacampseros
Psyllium
Bellis Lencanthemum
Pilosella
Suber
Larix
Genistella
Potamopithys
Lupinaster
Dracunculus
Trichomanes
Clymenum
Muscoides
Lentiscus
Faba
Cytisogenista
Colocasia
Cirsium
Coronopus
Coronopus
Ilex
Scorzoneroides
Anguria
Alcea
Millefolium
Cientaria
Cedrus
Ranunculoides
Alhagi
Nissolia
Marsilea
Balsamita
Cepa

NEW GENERA.

Iris, with a tunicated bulb.
Fritillaria, with a squamose bulb.
Cornus, with an herbaceous stem.
Sedum, with an erect stem.
Plantago, with a branching stem.
Bellis, with a leafy stem.
Hieracium, with a naked stem.
Quercus, with a fungous bark.
Abies*, with fasciculate leaves.
Genista, with jointed leaves.
Alsinastrum†, with leaves not starry.
Trifolium, with digitate leaves.
Arum, with pedate leaves.
Asplenium, with pinnate leaves.
Lathyurus, with pinnate leaves.
Jungermannia, with leaves many times imbricate.
Terebinthus‡, with no odd foliole to the leaves.
Vicia, with leaves that have no cirrhus.
Spartium, with leaves simple and triple.
Arum, with leaves not ear-shaped.
Carduus, with leaves without thorns.
Cochlearia, with a pinnatifid leaf.
Plantago, with dentate leaves.
Quercus, with denticulate leaves.
Scorzonera, with dentate leaves.
Cucurbita, with multifid leaves.
Malva, with multifid leaves.
Ptarmica, with leaves minutely divided.
Ligusticum, with a cicutal leaf.
Juniperus, with a cypress leaf.
Ranunculus, with capillary leaves.
Hedysarum, with simple leaves.
Lathyrus, with simple leaves.
Jungermannia, with simple leaves.
Tanacetum, with undivided leaves.
Allium, with fistulous leaves.

* Now Pium. † Now Elatine. ‡ Now Pistacia.
‖ Alcea is still the title of a genus, though of a different one, being applied to the Malva Rosca, or Holyhock.
OLD GENERA.

Aphaca
Mimosa
Oxoides
Aurantium
Calamintha
Cotinus
Virga Sanguinea
Corona Imperialis
Stoechas
Carex
Chamaepithys
Acinos
Limonium
Chamaedrys
Thymbra
Volubilis
Polium
Castanea
Fagopyrum
Majorana
Malus
Cydonia
Armeniaca
Cerasus
Lauro-Cerasus
Limon
Napus
Absinthium
Abrotanum
Bellidiastrum
Euphorbia
Usnea
Coralloides

NEW GENERA.

Lathyrus, with no leaves but stipulae only.
Acacia*, with sensitive leaves.
Oxalis, with sensitive winged leaves.
Citrus, with cordate petioles.
Melissa, with branching peduncles.
Rhus, with woolly peduncles.
Cornus, with a naked cyme.
Fritillaria, with a head of leaves on the Racemos.
Lavandula, with bracteae on the spike.
Cyperoides †, with androgynous spikes.
Teucrium, with sparsed leaves.
Thymus, with sparsed leaves.
Statice, with sparsed leaves.
Teucrium, with verticillate leaves.
Satureia, with sparsed leaves.
Ipomoea, with flowers in heads.
Teucrium, with cymose flowers.
Fagus, with flowers in spikes.
Polygonum, with spiked flowers, and a fibrose root.
Origanum, with rounder spikes of flowers.
Pyrus, with a distinct face.
Pyrus, with a distinct face.
Prunus, with a distinct face.
Prunus, with a distinct face.
Prunus, with a distinct face.
Citrus, with a distinct face.
Brassica, with a distinct face.
Artemisia, with the outward face distinct.
Artemisia, with the outward face distinct.
Doronicum, with a distinct habit.
Tithymalus §, with the habit not branch-
ing.
Lichen, with the habit capillary.
Lichen, with the habit caulescent.

* Mimosa is now the title of the whole genus, including the Acacias.
† Carex is now the title of the genus.
§ Euphorbia is now the title of the genus.
Old Genera.

Clavaria
Tuber
Fungoides
Lycoperdoides
Amanita
Phallus
Phalloboletus
Polyporus
Erinaceus
Thysselinum
Moly
Acetosa
Colocynthis

New Genera.

Coralloides†, with the habit not branching.
Lycoperdon, with a more solid substance.
Elvela, with a substance smooth on both sides.
Lycoperdon, with a cellular substance.
Agaricus with the pileus on a stipes.
Boletus, with a volva at the base of the stipes.
Boletus, with a pileus not closed in the sides.
Boletus, with pores not to be distinguished.
Ulex, thick set with spines.
Selinum, with a milky juice.
Allium, with a sweet scent.
Lapathum§, with an acid taste.
Anguria ‖, with a bitter fruit.

† Now Clavaria.
§ Now Rumex.
‖ Now Cucumis.
CHAP. XXXII.

OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SYSTEM, AS GROUNDED ON THE VARIATIONS OF SOME PARTS ONLY OF THE FRUCTIFICATION.

It has been observed in Chap. 29th that there are few genera, wherein all the parts of fructification are constant in every species; and that this constancy of particular parts had been another source of error in former Botanists: We shall here give a list of these mistakes, referring the old genera to the new titles, in the same manner as we did those in the list given in the preceding chapter.

OLD GENERA.       NEW GENERA.
Arisarum Arum, with a hooded spatha.
Asteriscus Buphthalmum, with a starry leafy calyx.
Silybum Carduus, with a thorny calyx.
Moldavica Dracocephalum, with the calyx gibbous and bilabiate.
/Tithymaloides Euphorbia, with the calyx gibbous and irregular.
Trionum Hibiscus, with an inflated calyx.
Ficaria Ranunculus, with a triphyllous calyx and polypetalous.
Iva Teucrium, with a gibbous calyx.
Lunularia Marchantia, with the common calyx quadrifid.
Leucanthemum Chrysanthemum, with the squamae of the calyx narrow.
Cardiaca Leonurus*, with a quinquedentate calyx.
Paronychia Herniaria, with the leaves of the calyx hooded.

* The scarlet Leonurus of the Cape is removed to the genus Phlomis, on account of its wanting the shining points on the antherae; but the title Leonurus is nevertheless applied to the Cardiaca.
OLD GENERA.  

Pseudo-Dictamnus  { Marrubium, with a funnel-shaped calyx.
Anemone-Ranunculus  { Anemonoides*, with a pentapetalous corolla.
Linaria  Antirrhinum, with a tailed corolla.
Valerianoides  Valeriana, with a tailed corolla.
Bromelia  Ananas†, with a tetrapetalous corolla.
Opuntia  Melocactus‡, with a polypetalous corolla.
Glaucium  Chelidonium, with a rosaceous corolla.
Polygonatum  Lil. Convallium§, with a tubulose corolla.
Centaurium minus  Gentiana, with a funnel-shaped corolla.
Liliastrum  Hemerocallis, with a hexapetalous corolla.
Borbonia  Laurus, with pentaphylloideous calyx.
Benjoe  Laurus, with an octofid corolla.
Auricula Ursi  Primula, with an hypocrateriform corolla.
Triphylloides  Trifolium, with a monopetalous corolla.
Oxyccocus  Vaccinium, with a tetrapetalous corolla.
Bonarota  Veronica, with a tubulose corolla.
Zannonia  Commelina, with a tripetalous corolla.
Borraginoides  Borrago, with an infundibuliform corolla.
Horminum  { Salvia, with a galeate galea, and a concave beard.
Sclarea  { Salvia, with a falcate galea, and a concave beard.
Phelypaea  { Clandestina, with the galea of the corolla bifid.
Murucuja  Passiflora, with an undivided nectarium.
Sherardia ‖  Verbena, with two stamina.
Stellaris  { Ornithogalum, with stamina that are not flat.
Porrum  Allium, with trifid stamina.
Dodonaea  Ilex, with a trifid flower.
Hypocistis  Asarum, with a quadrifid flower.
Radiola  Linum, with a quadrifid flower.
Unifolium  Convallaria, with a quadrifid flower.
Bernhardia  Croton, with dioecious flowers.

* Now Anemone.
† Bromelia is now the title of the genus.
‡ Now Cactus. § Now Convallaria.
‖ Now Lathraea.
‖ The title Sherardia is still in use, but is applied to another Genus.
OLD GENERA.  NEW GENERA.

Petasites          Tussilago, with fasciculate flowers.
Ananthocyclus     Cotula, with flosculose flowers.
Ceratocephalus     Bidens, with radiate flowers.
Doria             Solidago, with few flowers in the radius.
Medium             Campanula, with fruit quinquelocular.
SpeculumVeneris    Campanula, with siliquose fruit.
Cornucopioides     Valeriana, with an irregular flower.
Limontoides        Statice, with a monopetalous flower.
Viscaria           Silene, with a quinquelocular flower.
Tetragonolobus     Lotus, with an angular fruit.

CHAP. XXXIII.

OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SYSTEM, AS GROUNDED ON A DIFFERENCE IN THE FRUIT ONLY.

It has been observed in Chap. 30th, that a great many genera had been established on account of differences in the pericarpium, but that they have since been abolished: of these the following is a list; in which, as in the preceding lists, it will appear where they are now ranged.

OLD GENERA.  NEW GENERA.

Clandestina        Anblatum*, with an elastic fruit.
Trollius†         Helleborus, with a multicapsular fruit.
Sesamoides         Reseda, with a multicapsular fruit.
Lycopersicon       Solanum, with a multicapsular fruit.
Ascyrum†          Hypericum, with a quinquecapsular fruit.

* Now Lathraea.
† Trollius and Helleborus are parted again.
‡ The title Ascyrum is still in use for another genus.
AN INTRODUCTION

OLD GENERA. NEW GENERA.

Dortmannu Rapuntium*, with a bilocular fruit.
Helianthemum Cistus, with an unilocular fruit.
Androsaemum Hypericum, with an unilocular fruit.
Pavia Esculus, with an unilocular fruit.
Asarina Antirrhinum, with multivalvular fruit.
Elatine Antirrhinum, with the fruit bursting on the side.

Nelumbo Nymphaea, with fruit perforate at the top.
Raphanistrum Raphanus, with articulate fruit.
Cakile Bunias, with articulate fruit.
Ulmaria Filipendula †, with twisted fruit.
Persica Amygdalus, with succulent fruit.
Cassia Senna ‡, with a succulent fruit.
Inga Acacia§, with a succulent fruit.
Malvaviscus Hibiscus, with a succulent fruit.
Lobelia Rapuntium‖, with a drupaceous fruit.
Pereskia Cactus, with a leafy fruit.
Sabina Juniperus, with a warted fruit.
Bihai Musa, with a trispermous fruit.
Alaternus Rhamnus, with a trispermous fruit.
Frangula Rhamnus, with a dispermous fruit.
Dracunculus Haemanthus, with monospermous fruit.
Onobrychis Hedysarum, with monospermous fruit.
Malvinda Abutilon ‡, with a fruit not inflate.
Cysticapnos Fumaria, with an inflate fruit.
Impatiens Balsamina**, with an attenuate fruit.
Guazuma Cacao††, with a reticulate fruit.
Paliurus Rhamnus, with a shield-shaped fruit.

* Now Lobelia. † Now Spiraea.
†† Cassia is now the title of the genus, which includes the Cassia Fistula, and many other species; but the Cassia lignea of Sumatra, whose bark so nearly resembles that of the Cinnamomum, is a Laurus, as is the Cinnamomum also; and the two plants are by some supposed to be the same.
§ Now Mimosa.
‖ Lobelia is now the title of the genus.
¶ Now Sida.
** Impatiens is now the title of the genus.
††† Now Theobroma.
OLD GENERA.

Alisma
Securidaca
Melo
Melopepo
Rapistrum
Radicula
Blattaria
Persea
Cururi
Bursa pastoris
Nasturtium
Valerianella
Anemonoides
Eupatoriophalacrum
Leontodontoides
Attractylis
Carthamoides
Zazintha
Xeranthermoides
Astercropterus
Acarna
Achyrophorus
Carlinooides
Viticella
Nymphoides
Karatas
Tragopogonoides
Tinus
Opalus

NEW GENERA.

{Damasonium*, with a fruit not corniculate.
Coronilla, with falchion-shaped fruit.
Cucumis, with an ovate fruit.
Cucurbita, with a falcate fruit.
Crambe, with a fruit that does not open.
Sisymbrium, with a siliculose fruit.
Verbascum, with a rounder fruit.
Laurus, with a fruit that is berried on every side.
Seriana†, with a fruit that bears seeds at the top.
Thlaspi, with a fruit that has no margin.
Lepidium, with a margin to the fruit.
Valeriana, with a fruit not pappose.
Anemone, with naked seeds.
Verbesina, with naked seeds.
Hyoscaris, with seeds almost naked.
Carthamus, with an obsolete crown to the seeds.
Carthamos, with pappose seeds.
Lapsana, with pappose seeds.
Xeranthemum, with a feathered pappus.
Aster, with a feathered pappus.
Cnicus, with a feathered pappus.
Hypochaeris, with a feathered pappus.
Carlina, with an obsolete pappus.
Clematis, with tailed seeds.
Menyanthes, with an arillus to the seed.
Bromelia, with no arillus to the seed.
Tragopogon, with bent seeds.
Viburnum, with pear-shaped seeds.
Viburnum, with heart-shaped seeds.

* Alisma is now the title of the genus.
† Securidaca is still a title, but of a different genus.
‡ Now Paullinia.
§ Attractylis is still a title, but applied to another genus.
Old Genera.  New Genera.

Persicaria  Polygonum, with triangular seeds.
Emerus  Coronilla, with cylindrical seeds.
Foeniculum  Anethum, with thick seeds.
Lens  Cicer, with lens-shaped seeds.
Pepo  Cucurbita, with seeds not emarginate.
Falcaria  Sium, with slender seeds.
Cerinthoides  Cerinthe, with four distinct seeds.
Blaeria  Sherardia, with echinate seeds.
INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY.

PART THE THIRD.

CHAP. I.

OF VEGETABLES, AND THEIR PARTS.

Vegetables are divisible into the seven families or tribes following, viz.

1. **Fungi**, Mushrooms.

2. **Algae**, Flags; whose root, leaf, and stem are all one.

3. **Musi**, Mosses; whose antherae have no filaments, and are placed at a distance from the female flower, and whose seeds also want their proper tunic and cotyledons.

4. **Flices**, Ferns; whose fructification is on the back of the Frondes.

* This natural division of vegetables into several tribes being given in the Philosophia Botanica, we were unwilling to omit it; but it is necessary to give the reader a caution, lest he confound it with the artificial or systematic distribution of plants explained in the second part of this work; the division here given is drawn from a consideration of the whole vegetable; whereas the systematic or artificial distribution into twenty-four classes is grounded on the fructification only.

† Leaves of the Ferns and Palms so called; see the explanation of the term Frous in chap. 4.
5. **Gramina**, Grasses*; which have simple leaves, a jointed culm or stem, a glumose calyx, and a single seed.

6. **Palmæ**, Palms; which have simple stems that are frondose† at the summit, and have their fructification on a spadix issuing from a spatha.

7. **Plants**, which include all that do not enter into any of the other divisions. These are

Herbaceous, when they die down to the root every year; for in the perennial kinds, the buds are all produced on the root below the surface of the ground.

Shrubs, when their stems come up without buds‡.

Trees, when their stems come up with buds.

Vegetables, are each primarily divisible into, 1. The root. 2. The herb or plant itself. 3. The fructification. Of these the last has been already treated of in the first book: The two others upon which the specific differences of vegetables more immediately depend, come now under consideration, and will be the subject matter of the ensuing chapters.§

* This tribe includes the various sorts of corn as well as the grasses.

† See the term Frons, explained in chap. 4.

‡ Nature has put no limits between a tree and a shrub, which is only a vulgar distinction. This Linnaeus acknowledges; and argues, that his own distinction, though he thinks it the best, is nevertheless exceptionable; inasmuch as there are seldom any buds upon the large trees in India; all which must therefore by this definition, notwithstanding their great height, be ranked with shrubs.

§ It may not be improper here to obviate an objection that may be made to the method pursued in this work. It may be asked, If the matter of this third Part would not have stood more properly in the first. In answer to this it is admitted, that the order of nature would thereby have been more directly followed: but the design of this work was not so much to follow the order of nature, as to explain the system of Linnaeus; and as the classes, orders and genera, which come first in the system, are grounded on the fructification, the beginning with that part of the vegetable was indispensibly necessary.
CHAP. II.

OF ROOTS.

The Root (whose office is to draw up nourishment, and which also produces the herb with its fructification) consists of two parts, viz. Caudex, the stock or body of the root, and Radicula, the Radicle or little root.

Caudex, the body of the root both ascends and descends.

The ascending caudex raises itself gradually above ground, serving often as a trunk, and produces the herb or plant*

The descending caudex strikes gradually downward into the ground, and puts forth radicles. It has been distinguished according to its various structure into

Perpendicular, when it runs directly downwards.
Horizontal, when it extends itself transversely under the earth.
Simple, when it has no subdivisions.
Ramoose, branching; when it is divided into lateral branches.
Fusiform, spindle-shaped; when it is oblong, thick and tapering, as in Daucus and Pastinaca.
Tuberose, knobbled; when it consists of roundish bodies collected into a fascicle or bunch; as in Paeonia, Hemerocallis, Helianthus, Solanum and Filipendula.
Repent, creeping; when it runs out to a distance, and puts forth radicles from space to space.

* Linnaeus infers from hence, that all trees and shrubs are to be considered as roots above ground, and that this is the reason that trees, when inverted, put forth leaves from the descending stem, and roots from the ascending.
Fibrose, when it consists only of fibrose radicles. Praemorse, bitten off; when the lower part is truncate, and the termination not tapering; as in Scabiosa, Plantago, and Valeriana.

Radicula, the Radicle, is the fibrose part of the root, which terminates the descending caudex, and enables the root to draw nourishment for the support of the vegetable.

CHAP. III.

OF THE HERB.

The Herb is a part of the vegetable arising from the root, and terminated by the fructification. It comprehends,

1. The Trunk, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification. It is clothed with the leaves, and terminated by the fructification. See Chap. 4.

2. The Leaves, whose office is to transpire and attract air like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. See Chap. 5, 6, 7.

3. The Fulcra, props; which serve as stays to strengthen the plant; but may however be taken off without destroying it. See Chap. 9.

4. The Hybernacula, Winterings; each of which is a compendium of the herb upon its root before it begins to grow. See Chap. 9.

* These are the bulbs and buds.
TO BOTANY.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE TRUNK.

TRUNCUS, the Trunk, is that which produces the leaves and fructification: It is of seven kinds, viz. Caulis, Culmus, Scapus, Pedunculus, Petiolus, Frons and Stipes.

1. CAULIS, a stem, is the proper trunk of the herb, and serves to elevate the leaves and fructification: It is either Simple or Compound.

Simple stems are such as proceed in a continued series towards their summits: and these may be, integri, entire; or ramose, branchy.

Integri, entire; when they are most simple, having scarce any branches. These may be,

Nudi, naked; when they are destitute of leaves; as in Euphorbia, Cactus, Stapelia, Ephedra and Cuscuta.

Foliate, leafy; when they are furnished with leaves.

Flexuose, bending different ways, when the direction of the stem changes at every point; as in Ptelea.

Volubiles, twining; when they ascend spirally by the branch of some other plant: These wind either to the left, according to the motion of the sun (as it is commonly phrased) as in Humulus, Helxine, Lonicera and Tamus; or to the right, contrary to the sun’s motion; as in Convolvulus, Basella, Phaseolus, Cynanche, Euphorbia and Eupatorium.

Reclinate, reclined; when they bend in an arch toward the earth.

Procumbent, lying upon the ground; when their direction is horizontal.

Repent, creeping; when by lying upon the ground they put forth roots at certain intervals; as in Hedera and Bignonia.
Sarmentose*; when they are repent and sub-nude†.

Parasitic‡; when they grow not out of the ground, but on some other plant.

Teretes, round; when they are cylindric.

Ancipites, double-edged; when they have two opposite angles; and also Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonal, Pentagonal, Polygonal, having two, three, four, five, or many angles, which are all species of ancipites; also,

Triquetrous, three-square; when they have three plane sides; and,

Triangular, Quadrangular, Quinquangular, Multangular; when they have three, four, five, or many sides or angles.

Sulcate, furrowed; when they are cut in with broad and deep grooves or channels.

Striate, streaked; when they are marked with very thin hollow lines.

Glabri, smooth; when they have a smooth surface.

Villos, hairy, or shaggy; when there is a down of soft hairs upon them.

Scabrous, rough; when they are covered with little projecting points.

Hispid§; when they are covered with stiff bristles.

Ramose, branchy; when they are furnished with lateral branches: And these are,

Ascending; when the branches incline upwards.

Diffuse; when the branches are spreading.

Distich, in two rows; when the branches are produced in a horizontal situation.

* From Sarmentum, a long shoot, such as those of a vine,
† Almost naked or bare of leaves.
‡ Supporting themselves on others like parasites.
§ The word expresses a greater degree of roughness.
Brachiate, having arms; when the branches are opposite, and each pair is crossed by the pair next above or below it.

Ramosissimi, very branchy, when the branches are many, and without order.

Fulcrate, propt; when the branches descend to the root; as in Ficus.

Proliferous, when they send forth branches only from the centre of the apex; as in Pinus.

The rest as in entire stems.

Compound stems are such as are subdivided into Ramuli, small branches, and diminish as they ascend. These are either,

Dichotomous, forked; when the division is always in two parts.

Subdivided; when they are divided into branches irregularly or without order; or,

Articulate, jointed; when they are distinguished from space to space by knots or joints, as in Piper.

2. Culmus, a straw, is the proper stem or trunk of a grass, and serves to elevate and support both the leaves and the fructification: It admits of most of the distinctions already given for a caulis or stem; besides which it may be either,

Enodis, without knots; when it is continuous, and not intercepted by joints.

Articulate, jointed; when it is connected by various joints.

Squamose, scaly, when it is covered with imbricate scales.

3. Scapus, a Stalk, is an universal trunk, raising the fructification but not the leaves; as in Narcissus, Pyrola, Convallaria and Hyacinthus.

4. A Peduncle, or footstalk of a flower, is a partial trunk, raising the fructification but not the leaves. Pedicellus, is a partial peduncle.

The determination of peduncles respects place and manner.
Determination in respect to place, shews where the base of the peduncle is inserted into the plant: and in this respect peduncles are,

Radical, belonging to the root; when they come out immediately from the root.

Cauline, belonging to the stem; when they are placed on the stem.

Ramose, belonging to the branches; when they come out upon the branches.

Axillary*, coming out from the wings; that is, either between the leaf and the stem, or between the branch and the stem.

Terminal, when they terminate the branches or stem.

Solitary, when there comes out but one from the same place.

Sparsied, scattered; when they are numerous, and come out without order.

Determination in respect to manner, shews how the flowers are borne and connected on the summits of the peduncles: And in this respect peduncles have the following variations:

Uniflorous, Biflorous, Triflorus, or Multiflorous peduncles, are such as bear one, two, three, or many flowers, according to the number of the fructifications on a single peduncle.

Fasciculus, a bunch, is a collection of flowers that are erect, parallel, forming a flat or even surface, and close to one another; as in Dianthus barbatus†. This is now introduced under the following term:

Capitulum, a little head, is composed of a number of flowers collected almost into a globular form; as in Gomphraena.

Spica, a Spike, has sessile flowers that are alternate, and dispersed about a common peduncle that is

* From Axilla, an arm-pit.
† Sweet William.
simple. It is called Spica secunda, a single-rowed spike, when the flowers are all turned one way; and Spica disticha, a double-rowed spike, when the flowers stand two ways.

A Corymbus*, is a kind of spike, the flowers of which have each its proper peduncle†, or partial footstalk, raised to a proportionable height; as in Spiraea opulifolia and Ledum.

A Panicle, is a fructification dispersed on peduncles variously subdivided. It is a diffuse panicle, when the pedicelli are divaricate, spreading asunder; and a coarctate or confined one, when they stand close to each other.

A Thyrsus, is a panicle contracted into an ovate form; as in Syringa and Petasites.

A Racemus‡ consists of a peduncle that has short lateral branches; as in Viīs and Ribes.

Verticillus, a whorl, expresses a number of flowers that are subsessile§, and are produced in rings round the stems.

5. A Petiole, or footstalk of a leaf, is a species of trunk that fastens the leaves but not the fructification; which circumstance distinguishes it from a peduncle, which is the footstalk of a flower, as has been explained above. There are some cases where the fructification and leaves are borne on the same footstalks; as in Turnera and Hibiscus; but these instances are very rare.

* Corymbus, in its ancient and proper signification, meant a bunch of ivy berries; but it is now used as a botanical term for all fructifications that are produced in the same manner.

† In the Philosophia Botanica it is not peduncle, but petiolus; which seems to be a mistake, this term being applied to leaves only.

‡ Racemus, anciently signified a bunch of grapes.

§ With no footstalks, or with very short ones.
6. Frons*, is a species of trunk composed of a branch and leaf blended together; and is frequently united with the fructification; it belongs properly to the Palms and Filices.

7. Stipes†, is used to express the base or trunk of a Frons, and is applied only to the Palms, Filices and Fungi.

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CHAP. V.

Of Simple Leaves.

Leaves are to be considered in three respects, viz. 1. as Simple. 2. Compound. 3. Determinate. We shall in this Chapter treat only of the simple.

Simple leaves are such as have only a single leaf on a petiole. They differ in respect to Circumscription, Angles, Sinus, Apices, Margin, Superficies and Substance.

Circumscription considers the form of the circumference of leaves where there are no angles or sinuations: In which respect leaves are,

Ocular, round; when the longitudinal and transverse diameters are equal, and the circumference circular.

Subrotund, roundish; when the figure is nearly orbiculate.

Ovate, egg-shaped; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse; and the base is circum-

* There is no expression answerable to this term in our language. See the Notes at page 43.

† The word in its proper signification means a trunk or stock of any plant. But the sense in which the term is received in Botany is as here explained: It is used also to express the thread or fine trunk that supports the pappus in downy seeds. See Part I. Chap. 7.
scribed with the segment of a circle, but the apex is narrower.

Oval, or Elliptic; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the circumscription of both upper and lower extremity is narrower than the segment of a circle.

Parabolic, in the form of a Parabola*; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure, contracting from the base upwards, becomes Semi-ovate, half egg-shaped.

Spatulate, resembling a Spatula†; when the figure is roundish, but lengthened out by the addition of a linear base that is narrower.

Cuneiform, wedge-shaped; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure gradually contracts downwards.

Oblong, when the longitudinal diameter is twice, thrice, &c. the length of the transverse, and the circumscription of each of the extremities is narrower than the segment of a circle.

Angles are the prominent parts of an horizontal leaf. In respect to these a leaf is,

Lanceolate, spear-shaped; when the figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each end towards the extremity.

Linear; when it is everywhere of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing at the extremities only.

Acerose, chaffy; when it is linear and persisting; as in Pinus, Abies, Juniperus and Taxus.

Subulate, awl-shaped; when it is linear below, but gradually contracting towards the top.

Triangular, three-cornered; when the disk is surrounded by three prominent angles.

Quadrangular, Quinquangular, &c. four-cornered,

* A geometric Curve so called.
† A surgeon's instrument so called.
five-cornered, &c.; when four or five prominent angles lie round the disk.

Deltoid, shaped like a Delta*; when the figure is a Rhombus; that is, having four angles, of which the two lateral ones are less distant from the centre than those at the extremities.

Rotund, round; when it has no angles.

Sinus, a hollow, is a term used to express those openings or cavities in leaves which distinguish them into parts: In respect to these, leaves are said to be,

Reniform, kidney-shaped; when they are roundish, and hollowed at the base, without any angle.

Cordiform, heart-shaped; when they are ovate, and hollowed at the base, and the hinder or lower part has no angles.

Lunulate, moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the base, and are furnished with angles at the lower part.

Sagittate, arrow-shaped, when they are triangular, hollowed at the base, and are furnished with angles at the lower part.

Hastate, javelin-shaped; when they are triangular, the base and sides hollowed, and the angles spreading.

Panduraeform, pandure-shaped†; when they are oblong, broader above than below, and contracted in the sides.

Fissa, cloven; when they are divided by linear sinusses, and have their margins straight; and from the number of such divisions they are called Bifid, Trifid, Quadrifid, Multifid, &c. cut into two, three, four, five, or many segments.

* A Greek letter so called. The figure of the Delta is a triangle, which does not exactly answer to the character here given of a deltoid leaf.

† A musical instrument of the lute kind, but now disused: The shape of it, as given by Mersennus, Harm. Instr. b. 1. does not answer to that of the leaves here explained; the figure of which comes nearer to that of the body of the Violoncello or Violin.
Lobate, lobed; when they are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex; and from the number of these they are called Bilobe, Trilobe, Quadrilobe or Quinquelobe; consisting of two, three, four or five lobes.

Palmate, handed; when they are cut longitudinally into many parts nearly equal; the divisions extending themselves downward, almost to the base where the segments cohere.

Pinnatifid, cut into wings; when they are divided transversely into laciniae that are oblong and horizontal.

Lyrate, lyre-shaped; when they are divided transversely into laciniae, of which the upper ones are larger, and the lower ones farther asunder.

Laciniate, jagged; when they are variously divided into parts, and those parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided.

Sinuate, hollowed; when they have broad and spreading openings in the sides.

Partite, divided; when they are separated down to the base; and from the number of the divisions they are Bipartite, Tripartite, Quadripartite, Quinquepartite, or Multipartite; divided into two, three, four, five, or many parts.

Integra, entire; when they are without divisions, and have no sinus or opening. This stands opposed to all the kinds of divided leaves before described.

Apex, Tip, is the extremity in which the leaf terminates. Leaves, in respect to their apices, are called, Truncate, lopped; when they end in a transverse line.

Praemorse, bitten in the fore part; when they are very obtuse, and are terminated by unequal notches or incisions.

Retuse, blunted; when they terminate in an obtuse sinus.
Emarginate, nicked; when they terminate in a notch.

Obtuse, blunt; when they terminate as it were within a segment of a circle.

Acute, sharp; when they terminate in an acute angle.

Acuminate, pointed; when they terminate in a subulate apex.

Cirrhose, claspered; when they terminate in a clas per or tendril; as in Gloriosa, Flagellaria and Nissolia.

The Margin of a leaf is the outermost boundary of its sides, exclusive of its disk. Leaves in respect to their margin, are,

Spinose, thorny or prickly; when the margin of the leaf runs into points that are hard, stiff and pungent.

Inerm, unarmed or smooth; which is opposed to spinose.

Dentate, smoothed or indented; when the margin ends in horizontal points, that are of the consistence of the leaf, and are separated by intermediate spaces.

Serrate, sawed; when the margin is cut into sharp imbricate angles, that point toward the extremity of the leaf: If they point toward the base, the leaf is said to be retrorsum serrate, sawed backwards.

Duplicato-serrate, doubly sawed; when there is a twofold serrature, the less upon the greater.

Crenate, notched; when the margin is cut into angles, that point toward neither of the extremities: And these are obtusely crenate, when the angles are pointed.

Duplicato-crenate, doubly notched; when the notches are twofold, the less upon the greater.

Repand, bending back again; when the margin is terminated with angles and interjaçent sinusses, that are both inscribed with the segments of circles*.

* A serpentine edge.
Cartilagineous, gristly; when the edge of the leaf is strengthened by a tough border, the substance of which differs from that of the leaf.

Ciliate, lashed or fringed; when the margin is surrounded on all sides with parallel bristles.

Lacera, rent or ragged; when they are variously cut on the margin into unlike segments.

Erose, gnawed; when the leaf is sinuate, and has other very small obtuse sinusses or hollows on its margin.

Integerrima, very entire; when the outmost margin is entire, and quite free from notches.

Superficies, Surface, is the outside, or what covers the disk of the leaf, and respects both the supine* disk or face of the leaf, and prone disk or back of it. Leaves, in respect to their surface, are,

Viscid, clammy; when they are smeared over with a juice that is not fluid but tenacious, sticky.

Tomentose, downy; when they are covered with a nap of interwoven hairs, scarce perceptible, that gives them a whiteness.

Lanate, woolly; when they are covered as it were with a spider's web; as in Salvia and Sideritis.

Pilose, hairy; when their surface is covered with distinct hairs that rise to some length.

Hisrute, rough with hair; when they are hairy in a greater degree.

Villose, shaggy; when they are covered with a coarser hair or shag.

Hispid, rough; when the disk is covered with a stiffish sort of bristles that are frangible.

Scabrous, rugged; when the disk is covered with tubercles, little knobs.

Aculeate, prickly; when the disk is beset with points that are sharp and stiff.

* Supine is what lies on its back or face upwards; and prone, the contrary: These terms are therefore well applied to the upper and under disk or face of a leaf.
Striate, streaked; when the surface is cut in, or scored longitudinally with parallel lines.

Pappillose, nipply; when it is covered with vesicles, little bladders.

Punctate, dotted; when it is besprinkled with hollow points or dots.

Nitid, bright; when the smoothness of the leaves causes them to shine.

Plicate, plaited; when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in angles towards the margin; as in Alchemilla.

Undulate, waved; when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in convexities towards the margin.

Crisp, curled, when the circumference of the leaf becomes larger than the disk admits of, and is hereby forced to undulate. All curled leaves are monsters.

Rugose, wrinkled; when the veins of the leaves contract into a narrower compass than the disk, so that the substance between them is obliged to rise; as in Salvia.

Concave, hollow; when the margin of the leaf contracts, and becomes less than the circumscription of the disk, by which means the disk is depressed.

Venose, veiny; when the vessels are branched all over the leaves, and their anastomose* or joinings are plain to the naked eye.

Nervose; when they have simple unbranched vessels, that extend themselves from the base to the apex.

Coloured; when they change their green for some other colour; as in Amaranthus tricolor†.

Glabra, smooth; when the surface is void of all inequality.

The Substance of a leaf respects the conditions of its sides: In this respect leaves are,

* A term in Anatomy, expressing the mouths or orifices of veins and arteries; or in other words, the part where they unite, and the blood is discharged from the one into the other.
† Three-coloured,
Teretes*, round like a pillar; when they are for the most part cylindric.
Semicylindric, like a halved cylinder; when they are round on one side, and flat on the other.
Tubulose, like a tube or pipe; when upon cutting them they appear to be hollow within.
Carnose, fleshy or succulent; when they are filled with a pulp.
Compressed, flatted; when they are so compressed by their opposite marginal sides, that the substance of the leaf becomes greater than the disk.
Plane, level; when they have both surfaces every where parallel.
Gibbous, bunched; when by the plenty of pulp both the surfaces are rendered convex.
Convex, rounding; when the disk rises higher than the sides.
Deprest, pressed down; when the sides rise higher than the disk.
Canaliculate, channelled; when a deep furrow runs along it, and sinks it almost to a half cylinder.
Ancipites, double-faced; when the disk is convex, and there are two prominent longitudinal angles.
Ensiform, sword-shaped; when they are ancipites, and grow narrower from the base to the apex.
Acinaciform, faulchion or scimitar-shaped; when they are fleshy and compressed, with one edge convex, and narrow, and the other straighter and broader.
Dolabriform, hatchet-shaped; when their figure is roundish, compressed and obtuse, gibbous outwardly with a sharp edge, and taper round the lower part.
Linguiform, tongue-shaped; when they are linear.

* Round one way and long the other: our language has no distinct term to express roundness in this sense; the figure is by Mathematicians called a cylinder, from a Greek word signifying to roll, a body of this figure being the best adapted to that sort of motion.
fleshy, obtuse, convex underneath, and often with a cartilaginous margin.

Triquetrous, three-cornered; when they are subulate; and have three flat longitudinal sides.

Sulcate, furrowed; when they are scored longitudinally with numerous angles or ridges, and as many hollows or channels betwixt them.

Carinate, keeled; when the prone part of the disk is prominent longitudinally.

Membranaceous; when they have no perceptible pulp between the two surfaces.

CHAP. VI.

OF COMPOUND LEAVES,

A leaf is said to be compound, when there are more than one upon a petiole or footstalk.

Compound leaves are to be considered in respect to Structure and Degree.

By the Structure of a compound leaf is to be understood the insertion of the folioloes or lesser leaves of which it is compounded; and in this respect leaves are called,

Compound; when a single petiole furnishes more than one leaf.

Articulate, jointed; when one leaf grows out at the top of another.

Digitate, fingered; when the apex of a single petiole connects many folioloes: And they are termed Binate, Ternate, or Quinate, growing two, three, or five together, according to the number of folioloes, of which the digitate leaf consists.

Pinnate, winged; when the sides of a single petiole connects many folioloes,
Pinnate, with an odd one; when it is terminated by an odd foliole.

A cirrhose pinnate leaf; when it terminates in a cirrus or clasper.

An abrupt pinnate leaf; when it is terminated neither by a foliole nor cirrus.

Oppositely pinnate; when the folioles stand opposite to each other.

Alternately pinnate; when the folioles are produced alternately.

Interruptedly pinnate; when the petiole common to all the folioles is articulate, jointed.

Decursively pinnate; when the folioles are decurrent, running down; that is, extend themselves downwards along the petiole.

Conjugate; when the pinnate leaf consists of two folioles only.

Degree, in a compound leaf, respects the subdivision of the common petiole. In respect to which leaves are,

Decompond; when a petiole once divided connects many folioles.

Bigeminate; when a dichotomous petiole connects four folioles on its apices.

Biterinate, or Duplicato-Ternate; when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliole is ternate; as in Epimedium.

Bipinnate, or Duplicato-pinnate; when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.

Pedate, foot-shaped or branching; when a bifid petiole connects many folioles on its inside only; as in Passiflora and Arum.

Supra-decompound; when many folioles are borne on a petiole, that has been any number of times subdivided.

Tr ternate, or Triplicato-Ternate; when a petiole bears three folioles that are each of them ternate.
Tripinnate, or Triplicato-pinnate; when a petiole bears many folioles, each of which is bipinnate.

CHAP. VII.

OF DETERMINATE LEAVES.

By the Determination of leaves is to be understood their character, expressed from some circumstance foreign to their own particular structure or configuration; as from their place, situation, insertion, or direction.

By the Place of a leaf is meant the part where it is fastened to the plant. In respect to which, leaves are called,

Seminal, seed leaves; which before were the cotyledons, and are the first which appear.

Radical, root leaves; such as proceed from the root.

Cauline, stem leaves; such as grow on the stem.

Rameous, branch leaves; such as grow on branches.

Axillary*, such as are placed at the coming out of the branches.

Floral, flower leaves; such as are placed at the coming out of the flower.

By Situation is meant the disposition of the leaves on the stem of the plant. In respect to which leaves are called,

Stellate, starry; or verticillate, whorled; when the stalk is surrounded in whorles by more than two leaves: And these again receive the denomination of Tern, Quatern, Quine, Sene, &c. according to the number of leaves of which the star or whorl is composed; as in Nerium, Brabejum and Hippuris.

* From Axilla, an arm-pit.
Opposite, when the cauline leaves come out in pairs facing each other, and each pair is crossed by the next, so that they point four different ways.

Alternate; when they come out singly, and follow in a gradual order.

Sparsed, scattered; when they come out in plenty about the plant without order.

Confert, crowded; when they come out in quantities, so as almost to cover the branches, and leave hardly any space between them.

Imbricate; when they are confert and erect, so as to lie over one another, each covering a part of the following one.

Fasciculate, bundled; when many come out from the same point; as in Larix.

Distich, in two rows; when the leaves all respect two sides of the branches only; as in Abies and Diervilla.

In respect to their insertion (which is usually at the base) leaves are called,

Peltate, shield-fashioned; when the petiole is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into the base or margin; as in Nymphaea, Hernandia and Colocasia.

Petiolate; when there is a petiole fastened to the leaf at the margin of the base.

Sessile, squat; when the leaf has no petiole, but is fastened immediately to the stem.

Decurrent, running down; when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf; as in Verbesina, Carduus and Sphaeranthus.

Amplexicaul, embracing the stalk; when the base of the leaf embraces the sides of the stem cross-wise on both sides; or Semiamplexicaul, half embracing the stalk; which only differs from Amplexicaul, in that it is in a less degree.

Perfoliate; when the base of the leaf is continued
across the stem till it meets again, so as to embrace it all round; as in Bupleurum.

Connate, growing together; when two opposite leaves join, and are united in one; as in Lonicera and Eupatorium.

Vaginant, forming a Vagina or sheath; when the base of the leaf forms a cylindric tube that invests the branch.

In respect to their Direction leaves are called,
Adverse; when their sides are not turned towards heaven, but towards the earth; as in Amomum.
Oblique; when the base of the leaf looks towards heaven, and the Apex or tip towards the horizon; as in Protea and Fricillaria.
Inflex, bending inwards; when the leaf is bowed upwards towards the stem.
Adprest; when the disk of the leaf lies close to the stem.
Erect, upright; when the angle they form with the stem is extremely small.
Patent, spreading; when they make an acute angle with the stem.
Horizontal; when they stand at right angles with the stem.
Reclined, or, as some term it, Reflex; when they are bowed downwards, so that the apex or tip is lower than the base.
Revolute, rolled back; when they are rolled downwards.
Dependent, hanging down; when they point directly to the ground.
Radicant, rooting; when the leaves strike root.
Natant, floating; when they lie on the surface of the water; as in Nymphaea and Potamogeton.
Demerse, sunk; when they are hid beneath the surface of the water.
OF THE FULCRA OF PLANTS.

FULCRUM, a prop, is a term used to express those small parts of plants, of which the chief use is to strengthen and support them.

Fulcra are of seven kinds, viz. Stipula, Bractea, Spina, Aculeus, Cirrhus, Glandula and Pilus; all which we shall explain in their order.

Stipula, is a scale or small leaf, stationed on each side of the base of the petioles or peduncles when they are first appearing; as in papilionaceous flowers; and also in Tamarindus, Cassia, Rosa, Melianthus, Liriodendron, Armeniaca, Persica, Padus, and others.

Bractea, a floral leaf, is so called when it differs in shape and colour from the rest; as in Tilia, Fumaria bulbosa, Stoechas and Horminum.

Spina, a thorn, is a kind of sharp weapon or armature, protruded from the wood of the plant; as in Prunus, Rhamnus, Hippophae, Celastrus and Lycium: it will often disappear by culture; as in Pyrus.

Aculeus, a prickle, is the same sort of armature, proceeding from the cortex of the plant only; as in Rosa, Rubus, Ribes and Berberis.

Cirrhus, a clasper or tendril, is a filiform spiral band, by which a plant fastens itself to any other body; as in Vitis, Bannisteria, Cardiospermum, Pisum and Bignonia.

Glandula, a white gland, is a kind of pap or teat, serving for the excretion of some humour: its situation is commonly on the petioles, the serratures of the leaves, or the tender stipulae.

Pilus, a hair, is a sort of bristle, serving as an excretory duct to the plants.
CHAP. IX.

OF THE HYBERNACULA OF PLANTS.

The Hybernaculum, winter-lodge, is that part of a plant which incloses and protects the embryo or future shoot from external injuries. It is of two kinds, viz. Bulbus, a bulb; and Gemma, a bud.

A Bulb, is an hybernacle, placed on the descending caudex: It is of various kinds, viz. a squamose bulb, when it consists of imbricate lamellae; (thin plates or scales) as in Lilium: a solid bulb, when it consists of a solid substance; as in Tulipa: a tunicate bulb, when it consists of many tunics or coats; as in Cepa: and an articulate or jointed bulb, when it consists of lamellae that are linked together; as in Lathraea, Martynia, and Adoxa.

Gemma, a bud, is an hybernacle placed on the ascending caudex: It consists either of stipulae, of petioles, of the rudiments of leaves, or of cortical squamae (scales of the bark).

Buds are of various kinds. In the generality of plants, they are foliifero-floriferous, producing both leaves and flowers; but in Alnus they bear leaves only; in Populus, Fraxinus, and some species of Salix, they bear leaves and flowers distinctly; in Corylus and Carpinus leaves and female flowers; in Pinus and Abies, leaves and male flowers; and in Daphne, Ulmus, Cornus and Amygdalus, leaves and hermaphrodite flowers. In Dentaria, Ornithogalum, Lilium and Saxifraga, the buds are deciduous.

In several plants, there are no buds; as in Philadelphus, Frangula, Alaternus, Paliurus, Jatropha, Hibiscus, Bahobab, Justicia, Cassia, Mimosa, Gleditsia, Erythrina, Anagyris, Medicago, Nerium, Vi-
burnum, Rhus, Tamarix, Hedera, Erica, Malpighia, Lavatera, Solanum, Asclepias, Ruta, Geranium, Pteronia, Pereskia, Cupressus, Thuya and Sabina.

In cold countries there are but few plants without buds; and in hot countries but few that have any.

CHAP. X.

OF THE HABIT OF PLANTS.

By the Habit, or external face of plants, is to be understood a certain conformity between vegetables that belong to the same genus, or are near of kin to each other*. This conformity may be in respect to various circumstances; as Placentation, Radication, Ramification, Intorsion, Gemmation, Foliation, Stipulation, Pubescence, Glandulation, Lactescence, Inflorescence, &c. As each of the terms here enumerated will furnish us with a separate chapter, we shall forbear the explanation of them in this.

* This definition of the habit of plants, which we have taken from the Philosophia Botanica, seems to agree better with the old state of botany, when plants were actually ranged according to their external face, than with the modern system that ranges them by the fructification: For plants that by the system are neither of the same genus, nor have any systematic affinity, will often have a great conformity in their habit; whilst those of the same genus shall have their habits distinct. The habit of plants was the invention of the earlier botanists, who knew no better rule for the distribution of vegetables: And indeed Linnaeus himself is induced to admit that it is often a good guide: and that Caspar Bauhin and others had in many cases discovered the affinity of plants by the habit, when systematists had failed in attempting the same by their artificial rules: nor does he think even the fructification, which is the invention of the moderns, sufficient for detecting all the classes of vegetables, though he considers it as the primary guide to the natural method so much sought after by those who have cultivated this science.
OF PLACENTATION.

By Placentation* is meant the disposition of the Cotyledons at the time when the seed is beginning to grow. Plants in respect to Placentation, are termed,

1. Acotyledones, without cotyledons, when this part is wanting; as in Mosses.
2. Monocotyledones, with a single cotyledon†; and these are either,
   Perforate; as in Grasses.
   Unilateral; as in Palms; or,
   Reduced; as in Cepa.
3. Dicotyledones, having two cotyledons; and these are either,
   Immutate, unchanged; as in the class Didynamia; and in plants, whose pericarpium is a legumen, pomeum or drupa.
   Plicate, folded; as in Gossypium.
   Duplicate, doubled: as in Malva; and in the class Tetrakynamia.
   Obvolute, rolled up; as in Helxine.
   Spiral, turned like a skrew; as in Salsola, Salicornia, Ceratocarpus, Basella, and all oleraceous plants‡; or,
   Reduced; as in umbellate plants.

* The Cotyledons of the seed in vegetables answer the purpose of the Placenta in the animal economy; and hence the disposition of the Cotyledons is called Placentation.
† Linnaeus observes, that the Monocotyledones are properly Acotyledones; the Cotyledons remaining within the seed.
‡ Pot herbs. The Oleraceous plants make an order in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaeus; consisting of
4. POLYCOTYLEDONES, with many Cotyledons; as in Pinus, Cupressus and Linum.

CHAP. XII.
OF RADICATION.

By Radication is meant the disposition of the root of the plant; which is to be considered in respect to the ascending and descending caudex and the radicles, as has been shewn in Chap. 2. where the principal characters of roots have been explained. Roots are further distinguished into,

Bulbose, consisting of a bulb; and these are either,

- Squamose, scaly; as in Lilium.
- Tunicate, coated; as in Cepa.
- Duplicate, double; as in Fritillaria: or,
- Solid; as in Tulipa.

Tuberose, knobbled; and these are either,

- Palmate, handed; as in Orchis.
- Fasciculate, bundled; as in Paeonia; or,
- Pendulous, hanging; as in Filipendula and Elaeagnus.

Articulate, jointed; as in Lathraea, Oxalis, Martynia and Dentaria.

Fusiform, spindle-shaped; as in Pastinaca, Daucus and Raphanus.

Globose, globe-shaped; as in Bunium; and in some species of Ranunculus and Chaerophyllum.

Spinacia, Blitum, Beta, Galenia, Atriplex, Chenopodium, Rivina, Petiveria, Herniaria, Illecebrum, Polycnemum, Axyris, Achyranthes, Amaranthus, Gomphrena, Celosia, Ceratocalpus, Corispermum, Callitriche, Salsola, Salicornia and Ananas.
AN INTRODUCTION

CHAP. XIII.

Of Ramification.

Ramification is the manner in which a tree produces its branches, with the situation of which that of the leaves is also connected*.

Some plants have no branches, though they have leaves which are placed on the stem. This is the case with Dictamnus, Paeonia, Epimedium, and Podophyllum.

Leaves opposite or alternate are generally a mark of great difference in plants: a few genera, however, must be excepted, which have some species with opposite leaves, and others with alternate; as in Euphorbia, Cistus, Lantana, Antirrhinum, Lilium and Epilobium.

In Antirrhinum, Jasminum, Veronica, and Borrago, the lower leaves at the branches are opposite, and the upper ones at the flowers alternate.

In Potentilla supina, and in Potamogeton, the lower leaves are alternate, and the upper ones on the branches opposite.

In Nerium, the lower leaves are opposite, and the upper ones tern.

* The doctrines delivered here under the head of Ramification do not answer to the title, the greater part respecting rather the situation of the Leaves than that of the Branches: They might, with more propriety, have been collected under a head of Foliation; but as the term Foliation is meant to express the habit of plants, in respect to the position of leaves in the bud before they disclose themselves, as will be shewn in Chap. 16. these doctrines could not have stood under the same head, without a confusion in the use of the term; and this seems to be the reason why Linnaeus, whom we follow, has given them in this place.
In Ruscus, the lower leaves are tern, and the upper ones alternate.

In Coreopsis alternifolia, and in Antirrhinum, chalepense, the lower leaves are quatern, and the upper ones alternate.

The natural situation of the leaves, in plants that are much branched, is best concluded from the radical leaves.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Intorsion.

Intorsion, winding, is the flexion or bending of any part of a plant towards one side.

Caules volubiles, twining stems, wind either,

Sinistrorum, to the left; as in Tamus, Dioscorea, Rajania, Menispermum, Cissampelos, Hippocrates, Lonicera, Humulus, and Helxine; or,

Dextrorum, to the right; as in Phaseolus, Dolichos, Clitoria, Glycine, Securidaca, Convolvulus, Ipomaea, Cynancha, Periploca, Ceropogia, Euphorbia, Tragia, Basella, Eupatorium, and Tournefortia.

Cirri volubiles, twining claspers, wind to the right and back again. Most leguminose plants have Cirri of this kind: in Smilax, and in most species of Piper, the petioles are cirrhiferous.

Corollae bend to the left*, in Asclepias, Nerium, Vinca, Rauwolfia, Periploca, and Stapelia; and to the right in Pedicularis.

In Trientalis there is this singularity, that the petals are all imbricate, one side of each folding over the next towards the right.

* Supposing yourself placed in the centre, and looking towards the South.
In *Gentiana*, the imbrication of the petals before they are unfolded is contrary to the sun.

**Pistilla**, incline to the left in *Cucubalus* and *Silene*.

**Germina** are twisted to the left in *Heliceteres* and *Ulmaria*.

**Flowers**, in respect to Intorsion, have,

A *Resupination*; which is, when the upper lip of the corolla looks towards the ground, and the under lip towards Heaven; as in the European *Violae*, *Ajuga orientalis*, *Ocymum*, and some species of *Satyrium*; or,

An *Obliquity*; as in the species of *Hyssopus* called *Lopanthis*, *Nepeta sibirica*, and some species of *Pedicularis*.

**Spicae**, spikes, are,

Spiral; as in *Claytonia*, and in some *Asperifoliaceous* plants†; or incurvate, crooked; as in *Saururus*, *Mimosa*, *Petiveria*, *Papaver*, *Sedum rubrum*, and *Lilium Martagon*.

In several plants there is found a contorsion of the fibres, which answers the end of an *Hygrometer*‡. Thus in *Avena*, there is an *Arista*, or beard that is twisted like a rope; in some *Geraniums*, the arillus of the seed has a spiral tail; and in *Mnium*, the peduncles are twisted contrary ways above and below.

*Resupination*, is when any thing is thrown on its back, or lies face upwards.

† The *Asperifoliae* belong to the class *Pentandria*. See Part 2. Chap. 8.

‡ An instrument for measuring the degree of dryness or moisture of the air. The fibres of the plants here instanced being affected by the quality of the air, the spiral part twists or untwists as the weather varies; and by observing this, the dryness or moisture of the air may be discovered.
CHAP. XV.

Of Gemmation.

Gemmation is the construction of the gem or bud, which is formed either of leaves, stipulæ, petioles, or squamae. Those that are formed of leaves will be considered in the next chapter, under the head of Foliation; the rest are distinguished into,

Petiolæ buds, which are either,

Opposite; as in Ligustrum, Phillyrea, Nyctanthes, Syringa, Hypericum, Coriaria, Buxus, Jasminum, Vaccinium, Arbutus, Andromeda, Ledum, Daphne, Laurus, Myrica, Linnaea, Diervilla, Lonicera, Euonymus, Fraxinus, Acer, Esculus, Bignonia, Opulus, Sambucus, and Psidium; or

Alternate; as in Salix, Spiræa, Genista, Solanum, Hippophaæ, Berberis, Ilex, Ribes, Juglans, Pistacia, and Plumbago.

Stipulacæous buds; which are either,

Opposite; as in Cephalanthus and Rhamnus catharticus; or,

Alternate; as in Populus, Tilia, Ulmus, Quercus, Fagus, Carpinus, Corylus, Betula, Alnus, Ficus, and Morus.

Stipulaceo-Petiolæ buds; which are

Alternate; as in Sorbus, Crataegus, Prunus, Mespilus germ. Pyrus, Malus, Cotoneaster, Amygdalus, Cerasus, Padus, Melianthus, Rosa, Rubus, Vitis, Robinia, Cytisus, Potentilla fruticosa, and Staphylea.

Anomalous, or irregular buds; as in Abies, Pinus, and Taxus.

In many plants the buds are wanting, as has been shewn in Chap. 9.
AN INTRODUCTION

CHAP. XVI.

OF FOLIATION.

By foliation is to be understood the complicate or folded state the leaves are in, whilst they remain concealed within the buds of the plant*. Leaves, in respect to the manner of their complica-
tion, are either,

Involute, rolled in; when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides; as in Lonicera, Diervilla, Euonymus, Rhamnus catharticus, Pyrus Malus, Populus, Plumbago, Viola, Commelina annua. Plantago, Alisma, Potamogeton natans, Nymphaea, Saururus, Aster annuus, Humulus, Urtica, Hepatica, Sambucus, Ebulus, and Staphylea.

Revolute, rolled back; when their lateral mar-
gins are rolled spirally backwards on both sides; as in Rosmarinus, Teucrium marum, Dracocephalon, Digitalis, Nerium, Andromeda, Ledum, Epilobium angustifolium, Rumex, Persicaria, Polygonum, Pa-
rietaria, Primula, Carduus, Cnicus, Tussilago, Se-
ncio, Othonna, Potentilla fruticosa, Ptelea, and some species of Salix.

Obvolute, rolled against each other; when their respective margins alternately embrace the strait margin of the opposite leaf; as in Dianthus, Lychnis, Saponaria, Epilobium oppositif. Dipsacus, Scabiosa, Valeriana, Marrubium, Phlomis, Salvia, and Prasium.

Convolute, rolled together; when the margin of one side surrounds the other margin of the same leaf.

* Linnaeus claims the invention of the distinctions given in this chapter, preceding Botanists, not having (as he says) at-
tended to the foliation in buds.
in the manner of a cawl or hood; as in Canna, Amomum, Calla, Arum, Piper, Hydrocharis, Com-
melina lutea, Prunus Armeniaca, Dodecatheon, Cre-
pis, Lactuca, Hieracium, Sonchus sibir. Tragopogon,
Orobus, Vicia, Lathyrus, Solidago, Aster, Pinguicu-
la, Vaccinium, Pyrola, Berberis, Brassica Ar-
moracia, Symphytum, Cynoglossum, Potamogeton
perfol. Eryngium, Menyanthes, Saxifraga, Aralia,
Dictamnus, Epimedium, and many grasses.

Implicate; when they are parallel, with a strait
surface, and lie one over the other; as in Syringa,
Ligustrum, Phillyrea, Nyctanthes, Linnaea, Cepha-
lanthus, Coriaria, Hypericum, Valantia, Justicia,
Portulaca, Laurus, Daphne, Hippophae, Ruscus,
Cyanus perennis, Mespilus germ. Campanula, Po-
lemonium and Sium.

Equitant, riding; when the sides of the leaves
lie parallel, and approach in such a manner, as the
outer embrace the inner; (which is not the case
with the Con duplicate explained in the next head)
as in Hemerocallis, Iris, Acorus, Carex, Poa, and
some grasses.

Con duplicate, doubled together; when the
sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each
other; as in Quercus, Fagus, Corylus, Carpinus,
Tilia, Padus, Cerasus, Amygdalus, Cotoneaster,
Frangula, Alaternus, Paliurus, Juglans, Pistacia,
Rhus, Praxinus, Sorbus, Rosa, Rubus, Potentilla
vulg. Comarum, Bignonia, Cytisus, Robinia, Pissi,
Melianthus, Pastinaca, Heracleum, Laserpitium,
Poterium, and most diadelphious plants.

Plicate, plaïted; when their complication is in
plaïts lengthways, like the plicate leaves, explained
in Chap. 5. as in Crataegus, Betula, Alnus, Fagus,
Vitis, Acer, Opulus, Viburnum, Ribes, Althææa,
Malva, Humulus, Urtica, Passiflora, and Alche-
milla.
Reclinate, reclined; when the leaves are reflexed downwards towards the petiole; as in Podophyllum, Aconitum, Hepatica, Pulsatilla, Anemone, and Adoxa.

Circinal, compassed; (in rings) when the leaves are rolled in, spirally, downwards; as in Filices, and some Palms.

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**CHAP. XVII.**

**OF STIPULATION.**

By Stipulation is meant the situation and structure of the Stipulae at the base of the leaves. The Stipulae in different plants are found to be as various as the leaves. They are, Wanting in the Asperifoliae*, the class Didynamia, the Stellatae†, Siliquosae‡, Liliaceae§, Orchideae||, and in most compound flowers. Present in the Papilionaceae¶, Lomentaceae**, and in the class Icosandria.

* Pentanda Monogyny.
† Tetrandria Monogyny.
‡ Tetradynamia Siliquosae.
§ Lilium, Fritillaria, Tulipa, and Erythronium, are liliaceous plants; which make an order in the Methodi naturalis fragmenta. See Phil. Bot. p. 28.
|| Orchis, Satyrium, Serapis, Herminium, Neottia, Ophrys, Cypripedium, Epidendrum; Limodorum and Arethusa, are the Orchideae; which are another order in the Methodi naturalis frag. See Phil. Botanica, p. 27.
¶ Class Diadelphia.
** Sophora, Cercis, Bauhinia, Parkinsonia, Cassia, Poinciana, Tamarindus, Guilandina, Adenanthera, Haematoxylos, Caesalpinia and Mimosa. These are an order in M. N. frag. See Phil. Botan. p. 34. They are called Lomentaceous, from Lomentum, which signifies Bean Meal.
Geminae, two together, or with a single one on each side in most plants.

Solitary, in Melianthus, on which the stipula is on the inside; and Ruscus, on which it is on the outside.

Deciduous, in Padus, Cerasus Amygdalus; and also* in Populus, Tilia, Ulmus, Quercus, Fagus, Carpinus, Corylus, Betula, Alnus, Ficus and Morus.

Persisting, in the class Diadelphia, and in Icosandra Polygynia.

Adnate, growing close to the plant in Rosa, Rubus, Potentilla, Comarum and Melianthus.

Solute, free or loose, in most plants.

Infrapodicous, on the inside of the leaves, in Ficus and Morus.

Extrafoliaceous, on the outside of the leaves, in Alnus, Betula, Tilia, and the class Diadelphia.

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Chap. XVIII.

Of Pubescence.

Pubescence, downiness†, is an armature, by which plants are defended from external injuries. Pubescence is of the following kinds, viz.

Scabrities, roughness; which is composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eye‡, that are scattered over the surface of the plant. This is distinguishable into,

* The genera here instanced are the same with those enumerated in the 15th chapter, as having stipulate buds that are alternate, which are those referred to by Linnaeus in this place.

† The term Downiness is not to be taken here in too strict a sense, as the following explanations shew.

‡ Guettardus was the first who carefully examined this kind of Pubescence.
1. Scabrities **Glandulosa**, a glandulose roughness when it consists of little glands, which are either, Milliary, like grains of millet. Vesicular, composed of bladders. Lenticular, resembling lentils. Globular, globe-shaped; as in Atriplex and Chenopodium. Secretory, serving for secretion. Catenulate, consisting of little chains; or, Utricular, like little bottles.

2. Scabrities **Setacea**, a bristly roughness; when it consists of bristles, which are either, Cylindric, like a cylinder. Conic, like a cone. Hamose, hooked. Glanduliferous, bearing glands. Furcate, forked. Securiform, hatchet-shaped; as in Humulus. Aggregate and starry; as in Alyssum and Helicteres; or, Aggregate and simple; as in Hippophae.

3. Scabrities **Articulata**, a jointed roughness; when it is in joints, which are either, Simplices, simple. Nodose, knotty. Caudate, tailed. Ramose, branching; as in Verbascum; or, Plumose, feathery.

**Lana**, wool, is a protection to many plants against the scorching heats; as in Sideritis canariensis, Salvia canariensis, the Salvia called *Æthiopis*, Marrubium, Verbascum, Stachys, the Carduus called *Eriocephalus* * and Onopordum.

* There is a genus, intituled *Eriocephalus*, but the plant here meant is the Carduus *Eriophorus* of Lin. *Species Plant.* p. 823, which is the Carduus capite rotundo tomentoso of *Casp.* Bauhin: it was formerly called *Corona fratrum*. 
**TO BOTANY.**

**Tomentum**, down, is a defence for plants against winds; it has commonly a whitish or hoary appearance; as in Tomex, Medicago and Halimus.

**Strigae***, with their stiff bristles, are of use to prevent plants from being bruised or destroyed by vermin; as in Cactus, Malphigia, Hibiscus and Rubus.

**Hamii**, hooks, fasten themselves to animals as they pass by; these are either,

- Triglochid, three-pointed; as in Lappula; or,
- Incurvate, crooked; as in Arctium, Marrubium, Xanthium and Petiveria.

**Stimuli**, stings, keep off naked animals by their venomous punctures; as in Urtica, Jatropha, Acalypha, and Tragia.

**Aculei**, prickles, keep off particular animals; as in Volkameria, Pisonia, Caesalpina, Mimosa, Parkinsonia, Capparis, Erythryna, Robinia, Solanum, Cleome, Smilax, Convolvulus, Aralia, Duranta, Xylon, Drypis, Euphorbia, Tragacantha, and Tragopogon. In Hugonia the Aculei are spiral or cirrhose; (from cirrus, a clasper or tendril.)

**Furcae**, forks, are a defence against animals in general, as in Berberis, Ribes, Gleditsia, Mesembryanthemum, Osteospermum, Ballota, Barleria, Fagonia and Poterium.

**Spinæ**, thorns, serve to keep off cattle. These are either,

- On the branches; as in Pyrus, Prunus, Citrus, Hippophae, Gmelina, Rhamnus, Lycium, Catesbaea, Celastrus, Ulex, Asparagus, Spartium, Achronia, Ximenia, Ononis, Stachys, Alyssum, and Cichorium.

* Linnaeus seems to have omitted the definition of this term. It signifies properly a row, or ordinate disposition of things of any sort; and appears by the instances here given to be applied to thorns or prickles that come out in rows, or in some regular order. No English word occurs that is exactly expressive of the term in this sense.
On the leaves; as in Aloe, Agave, Yucca, Ilex, Hippomane, Theophrasta, Carlina, Cynara, Onopordum, Morina, Acanthus, Gundelia, Juniperus, Salsolea, Polygala, Ruscus, Borbonia, Statice, Ovieda and Cliffortia.

On the calyx; as in Carduus, Cnicus, Centaurea, Moluccella and Galeopsis; or,

On the fruit; as in Trapa, Tribulus, Murex, Spinachia, Agrimonia and Datura.

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CHAP. XIX.

Of Glandulation.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels; which are either Glandules, Follicles, or Utricles.

Glandules are either,

Petiolar, when they are on the petioles; as in Ricinus, Jatropha, Passiflora, Cassia and Mimosa.

Foliaceous, when they are produced from the leaves: and these are either from the serratures, as in Salix; from the base, as in Amygdalus, Cucurbita, Elaeocarpus, Impatiens, Padus, and Opulus; from the back, as in Urena, Tamarix, and Croton; or from the surface, as in Pinguicola and Drosera.

Stipular, when they are produced from the stipulae; as in Bauhinia and Armeniaca.

Capillary, like hairs; as in Ribes, Antirrhinum quadrifolium, Scrophularia, Cerastium, and Silene; or,

Pores only; as in Tamarix and Silene viscaria.

Follicles*, are vessels distended with air; as in Utricularia, at the root of which there are roundish vessels that are inflate, and have two horns; and in

* The word signifies a little ball filled with wind.
Aldrovanda also, at the leaves of which there are pot-shaped follicles that are semicircular.

Utricles*, are vessels filled with a secreted liquor. Thus in Nepenthes, the extremity of the leaves terminates in a thread, and this thread terminates in a cylinder, the top of which is closed with a lid that opens on the edge: in Saracenia also, the leaves are hooded almost like those of Nepenthes, but sessile at the root; and in Marcgravia, from the centre of the umbel there are vessels produced, which resemble the ringent corolla of the Galeopsis, but without the under lip.

CHAP. XX.

Of Lactescence.

Lactescence, milkiness, is when a copious juice flows out on any injury done to the plant. The colour of the liquor is either,

White; as in Euphorbia, Papaver, Aesclepias, Apocynum, Cynanchum, Campanula, Lobelia, Jasione, Acer, Selinum, Rhus, Cactus mammillaris, and the semiflosculose flowers of Tournefort†.

Yellow; as in Chelidonium, Bocconia, Sanguinaria, and Cambogia; or,

Red; as in Rumex sanguinea.

* The word signifies a little bottle.
† Sonchus, Lactuca, &c. These make one of the classes of Tournefort's Inst. R. II.
CHAP. XXI.

Of Inflorescence.

Inflorescence, is the manner in which the flowers are fastened to the plant by the peduncle. Plants, in respect to inflorescence, are distinguished into,

Verticillate, with the flowers in whorls; as in Marrubium.

Corymbiferous, bearing the flowers in Corymbi; as in siliquose plants*.

Spicate, with the flowers in spikes; as in Phytolacca, Arum, Phoenix, Piper, &c.

Paniculate, with the flowers in panicles; as in sundry of the grasses.

Axillary flowers, are such as come out from the wings of the leaves or branches, which is the most common case.

Oppositifolious, such as come out opposite to the leaves; as in Piper, Saururus, Phytolacca, Dulcamara, Vitis, Cissus, Corchorus, Geranium, Ranunculus aquatilis, and the annual species of Cistus.

Interfoliaceous, such as come out between the opposite leaves, but are placed alternately; as in Asclepias.

Laterifolious, such as come out at the side of the base of the leaf; as in Claytonia, Solanum, and the Asperifoliae. (Pentandria monogynia.)

Petiolar, when the peduncle is inserted in the petiole; as in Hibiscus and Turnera.

* Myagrum, Anastatica, &c. The siliquose plants make an order in the Meth. nat. frag. See Phil. Bot. p. 34. where the plants here meant are enumerated.
Cirrhiferous, such as bear cirri; as in Cardiospermum and Vitis.

Supra-Axillary, such as come out above the wings, as in the Asperifoliae, and in Potentilla monspeliensis.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Specific Distinctions.

We have treated of generic differences in the five last chapters of the second part of this work; we come now to treat of the Specific ones. For this a foundation has been laid in the preceding chapters of this third part, by the explanation of those parts of the vegetable on which the difference of the species most commonly depends, but it is necessary to observe, that the fructification which we treated of in the first part, as preparatory to the distinctions of the classes and genera, has its influence likewise in many cases upon the species, as will appear in the course of this chapter.

Generic differences we have shewn to depend on the form of the fructification, and to be confined to that alone: specific differences take their rise from any circumstance wherein plants of the same genus are found to disagree, provided such circumstance is constant, and not liable to alteration by culture or other accidents. Hence Linnaeus asserts the species to be as many as there were different forms of vegetables produced at the creation, and considers all casual differences as varieties of the same species.

Towards the end of the last century, the desire of increasing the number of plants had so seized the botanists of that time, that new species were established on too slight differences, to the great detriment
of the science; and the same eagerness led them also to set down as new genera what should have been species only. This, evil was in some measure unavoidable, while there were no fixed principles for the regulation of the science in this respect. A remedy to it was first attempted by Vaillant; afterwards by Jussieu, Haller, Royenus, Gronovius, and others; and lastly by Linnaeus, whose aphorisms have brought the work much nearer to perfection. Something indeed seems still wanting to complete these doctrines; but perhaps more is not to be expected till this branch of natural philosophy receives further assistance from experiment.

We shall treat in this chapter of those circumstances by which species are distinguished with certainty, reserving the varieties for the chapter following.

The Root often affords a real specific difference*, and is sometimes the chief distinction; as in Scilla, where the species are scarce to be distinguished, but by the bulbs being tunicate, solid or squamose; and in Orchis, where the species are known by the roots being fibrose, round or testiculate; but as access cannot always be conveniently had to this part of the plant, it is better to fix the specific distinction on some other circumstance, if the case will admit of it.

The Trunk often furnishes a sure mark of distinction. Thus in Hypericum †, Convallaria ‡, and

* In Fumaria bulbosa, the greater and less sorts with a hollow root, and the greater and less sorts with a root not hollow, appear by the whole habit of the plants to be varieties only, as will be observed in the next chapter.

† Hypericum hirsutum (Lin. spec. plant 786) caule ancipiti. Hypericum quadraugulum (Lin. spec. plant. 785.) caule quadrangulo.

‡ Convallaria polygonatum (Lin. spec. plant. 315.) caule ancipiti.
Convallaria multiflora (Lin. spec. plant. 316. caule tereti.
Hedysarum*, there are many species distinguishable by the angles of the stem; and in Lupinus, the species are not easy to be known, except by the same part being simple or compound. In Eriocaulon, the most remarkable difference is in the culmus, which is quinquangular, hexangular, decangular, &c. In Pyrola, some species are distinguished by a triquetrous scapus. In Citrus, the Aurantium is distinguished from its congeners by its petioles, which are winged or increased by a membrane on each side; and in Gomphrena, there is a species† distinguished by its peduncles which are diphyllous, being furnished with two opposite foliules that are placed under the head of the flowers.

The leaves exhibit most natural and also most elegant specific differences. These have been so amply treated of already, that it would be only repetition to particularize or exemplify the numerous cases that occur of such distinctions.

Fulcra are generally a good mark of distinction, and must be carefully attended to by the Botanist for the determination of the species; as we shall shew by many examples, where the difference consists principally in those parts of the plant. Thus,

Aculei are remarkable in Rubus.

Spines in Prunus.

Bracteae in Fumaria, Draccocephalon, and the Indian species of Hedysarum; to which must be added the Coma, which is a bushy head, composed of bracteae that are of a large size, and terminate the stem in Corona imperialis, Lavandula and Salvia.

Glandules furnish the essential mark in Padus, Urena, Mimosa, Cassia, and many other genera, which it would be impossible to distinguish without

* Hedysarum triquetrum (Lin. Spec. plant. 746.) caule triquetro.

† Gomphrena globosa (Lin. Spec. plant.)
being acquainted with this part. They are found on the serratures at the base of the leaves in Heliocarpus, Salix, and Amygdalus; on the back of the leaves in Padus, Urena, and Passiflora; and on the Aculei in Bauhinea aculeata, where by the apex of the Aculei a liquor is secreted. The Amygdalus is distinguished from Persica only by the glandules of the serratures; nor could the species of Urena be ever fixed without examining the glandules of the leaves. The Convolvulus with a tuberculate calyx, is so variable in the shape of its leaves, that it seems divisible into many species, yet is kept together by the glandules; and there is a species of Monarda, distinguishable from its congeners by the glandules that are sprinkled over the corolla.

Stipulae are of great consequence in many extensive genera, where the species are liable to confusion. Thus in one species of Melianthus the stipulae are solitary; in the other they are in pairs; and the Cassia auriculata is rendered distinct from all its congeners by the shape of its Stipulae, which are reniform and barbate.

Hybernacles afford likewise a certain specific difference.

That Gems or buds often differ greatly in the same genus is proved by Rhamnus; in which the various species, viz. Cervispina, Alaternus, Paliurus, and Frangula, have all a difference in their buds; and in that extensive and intricate genus the Salix, the species are, by the structure and foliation of the buds, distinguished with great certainty.

Bulbs also distinguish the species, as is proved by Scilla, where they afford a real, and almost the only distinction; and by their situation in the axillae of the leaves, they determine Dentaria, Lilium, Ornithogalum, Saxifraga and Bistorta.

Inflorescence affords the truest, and in most genera the most elegant distinction. Thus in Spiraea,
the flowers are in some species duplicato-racemose; in others corymbose; and in others again umbellate; without which characters there would be no certainty of the species.

The Peduncle or flower-stalk, which is the foundation of the characters of Inflorescence, varies as to the manner of its supporting the flowers; and is said to be,

Flaccid, wanting firmness; when it is so weak as to be bowed down by the weight of the flower itself.

Cernuus, nodding; when it is incurvate at the apex, so that the flower inclines to one side, or towards the ground, and cannot preserve an erect posture, by reason of the strict curvature of the peduncle; as in Carpesium, Bidens radiata, Carduus nutans, Scabiosa alpina, Helianthus annuus, and Cnicus sibiricus.

Bearing fastigiate flowers; when the pedicelli or partial foot-stalks elevate the fructification into a fascicle, so that they are of an equal height at the top, as if they had been shorn off horizontally; as in Dianthus and Silene.

Patulus, spreading; when it is branched out every way, so that the flowers stand remote from each other. This stands opposed to coarctate, close.

Bearing conglomerate flowers; when it is branched and bears the flowers in close compact heaps, and is therefore opposed to a diffuse panicle.

Articulate, jointed; when it is furnished with a joint; as in Oxalis, Sida, and Hibiscus.

Coming out in pairs; as in Capraria, and Oldenlandia biflora.

Tern, or three from the same axilla; as in Impatiens triflora.

* In this, and some other places, the Philosophia Botanica has Petiole for Pedicellus; but the latter is the proper term for the partial footstalk of a flower. See Chap. 4.
Flexuose, bending divers ways, or undulate, waved; as in Aira flexuosa.

Remaining on the plant after the fructification is fallen; as in Jambolifera, Ochna, and Justicia.

Incrassate, thickened towards the flower; as in Cotula, Tragopogon, and most cernuous flowers.

The parts of FRUCTIFICATION often furnish most certain and constant specific differences. Linnaeus tells us he was once of a contrary opinion; and held, that as the flower was of short duration, and its parts commonly very minute, recourse should not be had to the fructification for specific differences, till all other ways had been tried and found ineffectual; but as the fructification contains more distinct parts than all the rest of the plant taken together, and certainty is found throughout nature to depend mostly on her minuter parts, he has since readily admitted this distinction.

In Gentiana, the species cannot any way be distinguished, if the flower is not admitted as a specific character; but they are easily distinguished by their corollae, which vary in being campaniform, rotate, infundibuliform, quinquefid, quadrifid, octo-fid, &c.

In Hypericum, the species are distinguished by the flowers being trigynous (with three styles) or Pentagynous, (with five styles.)

In Geranium, the African species are distinguishable from their European congeners, by the corolla being irregular, and also by the connexion of their stamina.

In Lichen, the fructification is distinguishable into Tuberculum, a little knob, which is a fructification consisting of rough points collected like a heap of dust; Scutellum, a small buckler, which is a concave orbiculate fructification, the margin of which is elevated on every side; or Pelta, a little shield, which
is a plane fructification fastened for the most part to the margin of the leaf.

In Mosses, the capitulum or little head is a capsule containing seeds in the form of fine dust.

In Grasses, spicula, a little spike, is a partial one; the arista is tortile, twisted, when it has a twisted joint in the middle. Articulus, a joint, is the part of the columns that lies between two geniculi, or knots.

A radiate compound flower consists of disk and radius. The radius is composed of irregular corollulae in the circumference; and the disk of smaller corollulae, that are for the most part regular.

A decompound flower contains within the same calyx lesser calyces, that are each of them common to many flowers; as in Sphaeranthus.

The Corolla is said to be equal, when its parts are equal in figure, magnitude and proportion; unequal, when the parts answer in proportion, though not in magnitude, so that the flower comes not to be regular; regular, when it is equal in respect to the figure, magnitude, and proportion, of the parts; irregular, when the parts of the limb differ in figure, magnitude, or proportion. Rictus, a gaping or grinning, is the gap or opening between the two lips of the corolla. Faux, the gorge or gullet, is the opening of the tube of the corolla. Palatum, the palate, is a gibbosity or bunching out in the faux of the corolla. Calcar, a spur, is a nectarium extending in a cone in the hinder part of the corolla. The Corolla, is urceolate, pitcher-shaped, when it is inflate and gibbous

* The terms explained here, and in the following paragraphs, respect such circumstances of the parts of fructification as concern rather the specific differences than the classic or generic ones; and we have therefore followed Linnaeus in subjoining them to this head, notwithstanding that some few of them have been already mentioned and explained in the first part of this work.
on all sides, after the manner of that vessel; cyathiform, shaped like a drinking-glass, when it is cylindrical, but widening a little towards the upper part; conniving, when there is a convergency of the points of the several lobes of the limb; or, lacera, rent, when the limb is finely cut.

The Anthera, is versatile (easy to turn,) and incumbent, (lying flat) when it is fastened on at its side; and erect, when it is fastened on at its base.

The Pericarpium is inflate, puffed, when it is hollow like a bladder, and not filled up with seeds; prismatic; prism-shaped, when it is a linear polyedron with plane sides; turbinate, top-shaped, when it tapers towards the base, as in Pyrus; contort, twisted, when it turns spirally, as in Ulmaria, Helicteres, and Thalictrum; acinasiform, faulchion-shaped, when the fruit is compressed like a blade, one of the longitudinal angles being obtuse, and the other acute; echi-nate, prickly like an Echinus, (hedgehog) when it is beset on all sides with spines or aculei; torose*, brawny, when it is here and there gibbous with brawny swellings or prominences; as in Lycopersicon and Phytolacca.

CHAP. XXIII.

OF VARIETIES.

The collecting of Varieties under their proper species, is a work no less necessary than that of collecting the several species under their proper genus. We have observed in the last chapter, that such differences as are only incidental to vegetables, and are

* Torus signifies properly the rise or swelling out of the strong muscles of an arm.
not found constant and unchangeable in them, are to be considered as varieties only. These varieties are grounded chiefly on the following circumstances, viz. Sex, Magnitude, Time of flowering, Colour, Scent, Taste, Virtues and Uses, Duration, Multitude, Pubescence, Leaves, and monstrous flowers. Of all which we shall treat in their order.

The Sex of plants in the class Dioecia affords a variety of all others the most natural; for the male and female flowers in this class being upon different plants, these last are distinguished by the fructification, though the species is the same in both. But it must be observed, that this kind of variety holds only in the class Dioecia; for in the genera that belong to any of the hermaphrodite classes, the same circumstance, whenever it happens, becomes a specific distinction: Thus in Rumex, which belongs to the class Hexandria, the Acetosa and Acetosella, being dioecious plants, that is, having their male and female flowers on distinct roots, these species are thereby distinguished from the rest of the genus.

Magnitude is no specific difference, but a variety, being liable to alteration from the soil or climate.

The Time of flowering is a treacherous mark of a distinct species; and unless supported by other distinctions, can only be considered as a variety.

Colour is found so changeable in the same species, that it must be considered as a variety only.

In Flowers the colour is most variable; as in Tulipa, Hepatica, Cyanus, Campanula, Aquilegia, Viola, Galega, Fumaria, and others, which it would be tedious to enumerate: the most usual change is from blue or red to white. The trifling distinctions which have been made by Anthophili (florists) in some of the genera we have here instanced, from the colours of the corollae, and to which they have...
given such pompous names*, are held by Linnaeus to be below the notice of the true Botanist: and he warns him from catching the infection of such idle amusement.

Fruits are observed to change their colour as they ripen; the pericarpium, when it is a berry, changing from green to red, and from red to white; and in ripe fruits, the colour, whether white, red, or blue, admits of variation; as in Pyrus, Prunus, Cerasus, and others†.

Seeds rarely vary in their colour; though there are instances of it in Papaver, Avena, Phaseolus, Pisum, and Faba‡.

Roots are also little subject to alteration in colour; yet a variation is observed in the roots of Daucus and Raphanus§.

* Phoebus, Triumphus Florae,
Apollo, Pompa Florae,
Astraea, Splendor Asiae,
Daedalus, Corona Europae,
Cupido, Gemma Hollandiae.

† Solanum Guin firearme fructu nigerrimo (B.)
Solanum annuum baccis luteis (Dillen.)
Solanum judaeicum baccis aurantiis (Dillen.)
Rubus vulgaris major fructu albo (Raj.)
Ribes vulgare acidum albas baccas ferens (J. B.)

‡ Papaver hortense nigro semine (C. B.)
Papaver hortense semine albo (C. B.)
Avena vulgaris et alba (C. B.)
Avena nigra (C. B.)
Phaseolus vulgaris fructu violaceo (Tournef.)
Phaseolus vulgaris fructu ex rubro et nigro variegato (Tourn.)
Phaseolus fructu albo venis nigris et lituris distincto (Tourn.)
Pisum maximum fructu nigra linea maculato (H. R. P.)
Pisum hortense flore fructuque variegato (C. B.)
Faba ex rubicundo colore purpurascente.

§ Daucus sativus radice alba (Tourn.)
Daucus sativus radice lutea (Tourn.)
Leaves are rarely found to quit their green, but they are coloured in Amaranthus, and frequently become spotted; as in Persicaria, Ranunculus, Orchis, Hieracium and Lactuca*.

The whole plant is often found to vary in its colour; as in Eryngium, Abrotanum, Artemisia, Atriplex, Amaranthus, Portulaca, and Lactuca†.

Scent in plants is, of all other circumstances, the least to be depended on; and therefore all species grounded on a distinction in the scent only are to be rejected, and referred to varieties.

Taste in plants is a circumstance variable from soil or culture; and not to be depended upon as a real difference. The distinctions of gardeners in fruit of the same species, is considered by Linnaeus as a variety too minute even to enter the province of Botany; and therefore the various names‡, which

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* Daucus sativus radice aurantii coloris (Tourn.)
Daucus sativus radice atro-rubente (Tourn.)
Raphanus niger (C. B.)

* Persicaria cum maculis ferrum equinum referentibus.
   (Tourn.)
Ranunculus hederaceus atra macula notatus.
Orchis palmata palustris maculata (C. B.)
Hieracium alpinum maculatum (Tourn.)
Lactuca maculosa (C. B.)

† Eryngium latifolium planum caule ex viridi palescente flore albo (Tourn.)
Abrotanum cauli culis albicantibus (Tourn.)
Artemisia vulgaris major caule ex viridi albicante (Tourn.)
Atriplex hortensis rubra (C. B.)
Amaranthus sylvestris maximus Novae Angliae spicis purpureis (Tourn.)
Portulaca sativa foliis flavis (Moris.)
Lactuca capitata rubra (B.)

‡ Poma Paradisiaca Pyra Falerna
   Prasomila Favonia
   Rubelliana Bona Christiana
   Borstorphi ana Crustamina
   Appiana Picena
   Melimela Librația
have been given to these distinctions, are to be neglected as impertinent in this science, though for the purposes of gardening they have their use.

The **Virtues** and **Uses** of plants furnish no specific difference; and the distinctions therefore of physical writers are not always to be depended on.

The **Duration** of plants is no sure mark of distinct species, being often owing rather to the place than to the nature of the plant. In warm regions, plants that are annual with us will become perennial or arborescent; as is found in Tropaeolum, Beta, Majorana, Malva arborea, &c. And on the contrary, cold regions will occasion perennial plants to become annual; as is observed in Ricinus, Mirabilis, &c.*

**Multitude or quantity** is an accidental circumstance in plants, and cannot conclude any thing, whether the increase be of the plant itself, or of its roots, stems, leaves, or fructification.

**Pubescence** is an uncertain mark; as by culture and change of soil plants are subject to lose as well their spines as their hair or down.

**Leaves**, though they for the most part furnish most elegant specific differences, as has been observed in the last chapter, are yet subject to luxuriations in the same species, which must be carefully distinguished. This may respect their opposition and composition, and also their being crisp (curled) or bullate (bladdery.)

In respect to opposition, opposite leaves will sometimes become tern, quatern, or quine, growing by threes, fours, or fives; and then the stem also from quadrangular, square, will become polygonous, of many sides†.

* Ricinus and Mirabilis are naturally perennial plants, and are only killed by frost in cold countries.
† Lysimachia lutea major foliis ternis (Tourn.)
Lysimachia lutea major foliis quaternis (Tourn.)
In respect to composition, digitate leaves will frequently gain an addition of one or more folioles*.

Crisp, curled leaves, are a very frequent variety. In Tanacetum, Mentha, Ocymum, and Matricaria, which are scented plants, there is a singularity observable, that when the leaves are curled, the scent is heightened by the crispature†.

Bullate, bladdery leaves, are generally produced from such as are rugose, wrinkled; and this is owing to the increase of the substance of the leaf within its vessels, which occasion it to swell and rise: In the Saponaria concava Anglicana, a bullate leaf is produced in a singular manner from the defect of wrinkles; for here the margin of the leaf contracting itself, the leaves become hollow like a spoon‡.

Plants are sometimes found to vary from broad leaved to narrow leaved; but this variation is less frequent.§

Lysimachia lutea major folii quinis (Tourn.)
Anagallis caerulea folii binis ternisve ex adverso nascentibus (Raj.)
Anagallis Phoenicea folii amplioribus ex adverso quaternis (T.)
Salicaria trifolia caule hexagono (Tourn.)

* Trifolium quadrifolium hortense album (C. B.)
† Malva crispa (J. B.)
  Mentha crispa Danica (Park.)
  Tanacetum folii crispis (C. B.)
  Matricaria crispa.
  Ocymum latifolium maculatum vel crispum (C. B.)
‡ Ocymum folii bullatis (C. B.)
  Brassica undulata (Renealm.)
  Lactuca capitata folii magis rugosis (B.)
  Lactuca capitata major folii rugosis et contortis (B.)
  Lactuca capitata omnium maxima verrucosa (B)
§ Heracleum hirsutum folii angustioribus (C. B.)
  Lycopus folii in profundas lacinias incisis (Tourn.)
  Brassica angusto apii folio (C. B.)
  Veronica Austriaca folii tenuissime laciniatis (Tourn.)
Monstrous flowers, such as the multiplicate, full, or proliferous, derive their origin from natural ones, and therefore are to be considered only as a variety from luxuriance.

Upon the whole, the change of soil is found to have a great effect on the nature of plants; and to this many of the varieties above-mentioned must be imputed; as in Buxus, Xanthium, Acanthus, Cinara, Prunella, Myosotis, Crista galli and Cerinthe*; which would all return to their old conditions if the soil were changed again. And in like manner, the improvements which are made by culture in the plants cultivated for sale, as in Vitis, Malum, Pyrus, Amygdalus, Persica, Asparagus, Cerasus; and in grain, pulse, and fruit of all kinds are not to be esteemed as lasting: for all these, if left to themselves in a poor soil, would run off again, and resume the qualities they had when they grew wild.

The soil has some effect also upon the leaves; for though it is less common for the leaves to differ on the same plant, as they do in some species of Lepidium, Tithymalus, Rudbeckia, and Hibiscus†; yet

Sambucus laciniato folio (C. B.)
laciniatis foliis (C. B.)
Valeriana sylvestris foliis tenuissime divisís (F. B.)
* Buxus arborescens (C. B.) Buxus humilis (Dod.)
Xanthium (Dod.) Xanthium Canadense majus (Tourn.)
Acanthus mollis (C. B.) Acanthus aculeatus (C. B.)
Cinara aculeata (C. B.) Cinara non aculeata (C. B.)
Brunella (Dod.) Brunella caeruleo magno flore (C. B.)
Myosotis foliis hirsutis (H. C.) et foliis glabris (H. C.)
Crista galli faemina (J. B.) et mas: (J. B.)
Cerinthe flore ex rubro purpurascénte (C. B.) et flávo flore asperior (C. B.)
† Tithymalus heterophyllus (Plum: Pluk: Alm: 112: f. 6.)
Rudbeckia foliis inferioribus trilobis, superioribus indívisis (Hort. Upsal.)
Hibiscus foliis inferioribus integris, superioribus trilobis. (Hort. Cliff.)
Lepidium foliis caulinis pinnato-multífidis, ramis cordatis amplexicaulibus integris (H. C.)
it is observed, that watery soils are apt to produce a division in the lower leaves of the plant, and even to render capillary such as are produced under the water; as in some species of Ranunculus and Sisymbrium*; and also in Cicuta, Sium, Phellandrium, Oenanthe, &c. And on the contrary, that montane plants usually have their upper leaves more divided, their lower ones more entire; as in Pimpinella, Petroselinum, Anism, and Coriandrum.

Varieties may generally be explained and reduced under their proper species with ease, by conferring the variable marks of the variety with the natural plant: But there are some few which are attended with difficulty, and require judgment and experience, as in some species of Helleborus† Gentiana‡, Fumaria§, Valeriana||, Scorpiurus¶, and Medi-

* Ranunculus aquaticus folio rotundo et capillaceo (C. B.)
  Sisymbrium folii simplicibus dentatis serratis (H. C.)
† Helleborus aconiti folio, flore globoso croceo (Amm: Ruth. 101.) Trollius humilis flore patulo (Buxb. cent. 1. p. 15. l. 22.) Varietas Hellebori Trollii (Flor. Suec. 475.) nectariis longitudine corollae.
‡ Gentiana corolla hypocratateriformi. Tubo villis clauso, calycis folii alternis majoribus (Fl. Lap. 94.) Varietas gentiana aure barbata (Fl. Suec. 203.) flore quadrifido et calycinis lacinis alternis duplo latioribus.
§ Fumaria bulbosa radice cava et non cava major et mi-
nor.
|| Valeriana arvensis praecox humilis, semine compresso (T.)
  Valeriana arvensis praecox humilis, folii serratis (T.)
  Valeriana arvensis serotina alior, semine turgidiore (Mor.)
  Valeriana semine umbilicato nudo rotundo (Moris.)
  Valeriana semine umbilicato nudo oblongo (Moris.)
  Valerianella semine umbilicato hirsuto majore (Moris.)
  Valerianella Cretaica, fructu vesicario (Tourn. Cor.)
  Valerianella semine stellato (C. B.)
¶ Scorpioides silicia campoide hispida (J. B.)
  Scorpioides silifica cochleata et striata Ulissiponensis (T.)
  Scorpioides Bupleuri folio siliquis levibus (Park.)
  Scorpioides sililqua crassa. (Boeli Ger.)
cago*. In respect to the Fumaria in question, it is known to be one species only, by the minuteness of its perianthium, the scale of its bud, the structure of its leaves, the situation of the branch, the place of the bracteae, the corolla, siliqua, seeds, and stigma; but it varies in the division of its bracteae, and in the root being more or less hollow. And that the Valerians here spoken of are all the same species, though they differ so greatly in the fruit, and often in having their leaves more cut, is also proved from their dichotomous stems and annual roots, and from the structure of their leaves, corollae and seeds. Nor should the species of Scorpiurus and Medicago, here instanced, be either of them parted, although there is so remarkable a diversity in the fruit of the individuals. In the Medicago† in particular, the forms of the real snails, which nature has imitated in these plants, are scarce more diversified than is the fruit of this mimic species; so that the Botanist, who is studious of varieties, would hardly find any end to his labour, of pursuing nature through the various shapes which she has so wantonly adopted.

The whole order of the Fungi, to the scandal of the science, is still a chaos, botanists not being able in these to decide with certainty what is a species, and what a variety.

* Medicago leguminibus cochleatis, stipulis dentatis, caulo diffuso (H. C.)

† Medicago scutellata orbiculata echinata turbinata coronata deliata ciliaris tornata hirsuta Lupulina spinosa rugosa polycarpos dicarpos Arabica Cretica
EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES,
WITH SOME HINTS CONCERNING THE MANNER OF STUDYING THE SCIENCE OF BOTANY BY THE HELP OF THIS BOOK.

The first table is divided into three columns; the first of which contains the names of the genera admitted by Linnaeus, alphabetically disposed; the second, the English names, where there are any, that have been commonly received; and the last, the names of the classes and orders, to which the genera respectively belong.

The second table is likewise divided into three columns; the first of which contains the generic names that are now out of use, alphabetically disposed; the second, the English names that have been given to them; and the third, the names of the Linnaean genera, under which they are respectively to be sought in the first table.

By the help of these tables, the reader will be enabled to find the class and order of any plant he may propose to examine, after he has informed himself of its botanic name: For if the name given him be not the same admitted by the author we have followed, and consequently not to be met with in the first table, he will probably find it in the second, which will refer him to the first.

By these tables, properly used, in conjunction with the book itself, it is conceived that the reader may arrive not only at an acquaintance with the principles of the science, but even at a practical knowledge of the distinctions of vegetables, much sooner than he could by reading the descriptions, and inspecting the figures given by old writers, whose col-
lections are either without method, or disposed according to such systems as have been exploded; for by what we have laid before them, he will be enabled to consult the productions of nature, and compare them with what is delivered in the book; or, in other words, to mix the practice with the theory, without which the study of this science would be dry and tasteless, and the progress made in it of little advantage. As we cannot but recommend this useful amusement to the reader in the strongest manner, so we shall attempt to assist him farther, by a few hints for the methodizing of his endeavours.

The first thing he would aim at, is to get a thorough knowledge of the distinctions of the twenty-four classes. In order to this, the first part of this book should be previously perused, as the parts of fructification are therein explained; without which the classes could not be understood. Then let him gather some of the ordinary flowers, such as the blossoms of the fruit-garden or kitchen ground, or the ornamental flowers of his borders, and bring them by turns into his closet for examination, choosing first the larger kinds, and such as naturally expand and discover the stamina and pistillum; and when he has accustomed himself to know the parts of fructification in these easier kinds, he may then try such as require being stript of their covers, or dissected with a penknife, to discover their inner parts, or whose minuteness requires the assistance of a magnifying glass for the observing them properly. The double flowers should be avoided, as being unnatural. Having fixed on the flower he would first examine, he will, by the help of the tables, be informed of the class it belongs to; then turning to the chapter of the second part of the book, which treats of that class, let him carefully read over the character there given of the
class, and compare his flower therewith: a frequent practice of this will soon make him retain the names of the classes, and their several distinctions.

When he has arrived thus far, he may begin to try his strength, by deciding always first himself upon the class, before he turns to the book; and he will be now qualified to begin the study of the orders; which he may pursue after the same method as he did the classes, finding the orders first out by the tables, reading their characters, and comparing them with the flower, till he has gained a clear notion of their several distinctions; after which, he should in like manner attempt to declare the order himself.

The subdivisions also of the orders, though they are not made part of the systematic distribution of vegetables, yet are well worth his attention; as in some of the extensive orders it would be more troublesome to detect the genus of any flower, if the genera contained in the order were parcelled out under such convenient distinctions. By these divisions, the reader will be led to decide on any plant within a very few genera. And here we must take leave of him, and refer the rest of the work to his own industry; for though we have laid down the principles of both generic and specific distinctions, the former in the second, and the latter, in the third part of this work, yet it was impossible to include even the characters of the genera in a work of this compass, much less to have entered upon an enumeration or description of the several species.
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## Genera, English Names, Classes and Orders

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**Table I.**

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Hæmanthus     Blood flower
Hæmatoxylum   Logwood
Haloragis     
Hallesia      
Halleria      African-fly honey-suckle

Hexandria, Monogynia
Decandria, Monogynia
Octandria, Tetragynia
Dodecadria, Monogynia
Didynamia, Angiosper.
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# Genera.

**English Names.**

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<td>Baecharis, Vail. A. G.</td>
<td>Lavender cotton</td>
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<td>Ballote, Tourn.</td>
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<td>Bellidiastrum, Mich.</td>
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<td>Greater, or Ox-eye Daisy</td>
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<td>Star Apple</td>
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<td>Carex</td>
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<td>Bladder Fumatory</td>
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<td>Damasonium, Tourn. &amp; Star-headed water Plan- Alisma</td>
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<td>Marigold</td>
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<td>Morina</td>
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<td>Echinopus, Tourn. &amp; Vaill. A G.</td>
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<td>Wild, spirting, or Asses Momordica cucumber</td>
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P 2
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<td>Erebinthus, Mich.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Theophrasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eresia, Plum.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Andromeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ericæ species, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermachea, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erinaeus Dill. &amp; Mich.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erioccephalus, Vaill. A.G.</td>
<td>Spear thistle</td>
<td>Carduus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriophorus, Vaill. A. G. Downy sow thistle, or woolly hawkweed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Andryala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erucago, Tourn.</td>
<td>Square-codded rocket, of Bunias Montpelier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunonymoides, Isnard. A. G.</td>
<td>Staff tree</td>
<td>Celastrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatoriophalacron, Dill. Elth. &amp; Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Verbesina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbium, Isnard. A. Burning thorny plant</td>
<td></td>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F

| Faba | Bean | Vicia |
| Fabago, Tourn. | Bean caper | Zygophyllum |
| Fagopyrum, Tourn. | Buck wheat, or brank | Polygonum |
| Ferrum equinum, Tourn. | Horseshoe vetch | Hippocrepis |
| Ficaria, Dill. gen. | Polewort, or lesser celandine | Ranunculus |
| Ficoida, Niss. A. G. Dill. gen. & Elth. | | |
| Ficoides, Tourn. A. G. | Fig marigold | Aizoon |
| Filago, Vaill. A. G. & Tourn. | Cudweed | Mesembryanthemum |
| Filipendula, Tourn. | Dropwort | Gnaphalium |
| | | Spiræa |
| | | Fluvialis |
| **TABLE II.** | 229 |
| **GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.** | **ENGLISH NAMES.** | **LINNAEAN GENERA.** |
| Fœniculum, Tourn. | Fennel | Anethum |
| Fœnum græcum, Tourn. | Fenugreek | Trigonella |
| Franca, Mich. | | Frankenia |
| Frangula, Tourn. | Black, or berry-bearing alder | Rhamnus |
| Fungoidaster, Mich. | | |
| Fungoides, Mich. | | |
| Fungoides, Dill. | | |
| Fungoidis species, Vaill. Cup mushroom | | |
| B. P. | | |
| Fungoidis species Vaill. | | |
| P. P. | | |

### G

| Gale, Tourn. A. G. & Sweet willow, gale, or Myrica Dill. gen. | | Galeopsis |
| Galeobdolon, Dill. gen. Yellow archangel, or dead nettle | | Stachys |
| Galeopsis, Tourn. | Base horchound | Galium |
| Gallium, Tourn. | Ladies bed-straw, or Cheese rennet | |
| Geaster, Mich. | Broom | Lycoperdon |
| Genista, Tourn. | | Spartium |
| Genista-spartium, Tourn. | Furze, whins, or gorse | Ulex |
| Genistella, Tourn. | Dwarf broom | Genista |
| Gerbera, Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim. | | Arnica |
| Gesnera, Plum. | Kidney-wort | Gesneria |
| Geum, Tourn. | Horned poppy | Saxifraga |
| Glaucium, Tourn. | Water purslane | Chelidonium |
| Glaucioodes, Mich. | Bastard cud-weed | Peplis |
| Gnaphaloides, Tourn. | Triple-headed pond-weed | Micropus |
| Graminifolia, Dill. gen. | Passion flower | Zannichellia |
| Granadilla, Tourn. & Dill. Elth. | Gooseberry | Passiflora |
| Grossularia, Tourn. | Indian date plumb | Ribes |
| Guaiacana, Tourn. | Bay plumb | Diospyros |
| Guaiava, Tourn. | | Psidium |

**Guana-**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic Names Rejected</th>
<th>English Names</th>
<th>Linnean Genera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guanabanus, Plum.</td>
<td>Custard apple</td>
<td>Annona</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guazama, Plum.</td>
<td>Bastard cedar of Jamaica</td>
<td>Theobroma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidonia, Plum.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Samyda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hacub, Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gundelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmala, Tourn.</td>
<td>Wild Syrian rue</td>
<td>Peganum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedypnois, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyoseris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heisteria, Lin. gen. pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polygala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ed. prim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heleniumastrum, Vaill. A. G. Bastard Sunflower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Helenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenium, Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td>Starwort</td>
<td>Aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenium, Moris. Raj. Elecampane</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heisteria, Lin. gen. pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ed. prim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthemum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Dwarf cistus, or little Cistus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sunflower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helichrysoides, Vaill. A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seriphium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helichrysoides, Vaill. A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gnaphalium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helichrysum, Vaill. A. G. Cassidony, goldy locks, Gnaphalium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or eternal flower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helleborine, Tourn.</td>
<td>Bastard Hellebore</td>
<td>Serapias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmintotheca, Vaill. A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Picris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helxine, Lin. gen. pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polygonum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ed. Buckwheat, or branck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henna, Ludw.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lawsonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatica, Dill. Gen.</td>
<td>Noble Liverwort, or hepatica</td>
<td>Anemone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatica, Mich.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marchantia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herba Paris, Tourn.</td>
<td>True-love, or one-berry</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermodactylus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Tuberose Iris</td>
<td>Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieracoides, Vaill. A. G. Bastard hawkweed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crepis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippocastanum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Horse chesnut</td>
<td>Asclepius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippuris, Dill. gen. &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pont. Anth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Horminum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Clary</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hy-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic Names Rejected</td>
<td>English Names</td>
<td>Linnaean Genera</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyacinthus stellaris,</td>
<td>Star Hyacinth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Raj. Star Meth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroceratophyllon, Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophace, Buxb. cent. Duck meat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ceratophyllum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericoides, Plum.</td>
<td>St Peter's wort</td>
<td>Lema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocistis, Tourn.</td>
<td>Rape of cistus</td>
<td>Ascyrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypophyllocarpodendron, Boerh.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Asarum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypopitys, Dill. gen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Protea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterophorus, Vaill. A. Bastard feverfew G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monotropa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parthenium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I**

| Jabotapita, Plum.      |                     | Ochna           |
|                        |                     | Centaurea       |
| Jacobææ species, Tourn. Ragworts, (sundry of old authors) Vaill. A. G. |     | Senecio        |
| Jacobææ species, Tourn. Ragworts, (sundry of old authors) | |                |
| Jacobæastrum, Vaill. A. G. African ragwort | | Othonna       |
| Jacobæoides, Vaill. A. G. African ragwort | | Othonna       |
| Jalapa, Tourn.         | Marvel of Peru      | Mirabilis       |
| Jan-raja, Plum.        |                     | Rajania         |
| Jasminoides, Niss. A. G. Bastard Jasmine | | Lycium        |
| Icaco, Plum.           | Cocoa plum          | Chrysobalan-
|                        |                     | nus             |
| Ilex, Tourn.           | Evergreen oak       | Quercus         |
| Indigo, Isnard. A. G.  | Goat's rue          | Galega          |
| Inga, Plum.            |                     | Mimosa          |
| Jonthlaspi, Tourn.     | Treacle Mustard     | Clypeola        |
| Isora, Plum.           | Skrew tree          | Helicteres      |
| Juncago, Tourn. & Mich. Arrow-headed grass | | Triglochin   |
| Jussieuia, Houst. A. A. |                     | Jatropha        |

**K**

<p>| Kali, Tourn.           | Glass-wort          | Salsola         |
| Karatas, Plum.         | Pine apple          | Bromelia        |
| Katovindel, Hort. Mal. Palm, or date tree | | Phoenix        |
|                         |                     | Kæmp-           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Generic Names</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Names</strong></th>
<th><strong>Linnaean Genera</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kämpfera, Houst. A. A. Vervain</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keratophyton, Boerh.</td>
<td>Lithoxylum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketmia, Tourn.</td>
<td>Althaea frutex, or Syrian mallow</td>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleinia, Lin. gen. pl. Ed. Foreign colt’s foot prim.</td>
<td>German knot grass</td>
<td>Cacalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knawell, Dill. gen.</td>
<td>Water houseleek of Egypt</td>
<td>Scleranthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodda-pail, Plum.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pistia</td>
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</table>

**L**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Generic Names</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Names</strong></th>
<th><strong>Linnaean Genera</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacryma Job. Tourn.</td>
<td>Job’s tears</td>
<td>Coix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampsana, Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td>Nipplewort</td>
<td>Lapsana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancisia, Pont. diss.</td>
<td>Dock</td>
<td>Cotula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapathum, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Runex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lappa, Tourn. &amp; Vaill. Burdock A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arctium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larix, Tourn.</td>
<td>Larch tree</td>
<td>Pinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurentia, Mich.</td>
<td>Laurel</td>
<td>Lobelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauro-cerasus, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prunus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ledum, Mich.</td>
<td>Lentils</td>
<td>Andromeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lens, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ervum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentibularia, Vaill. A. Water milfoil G. &amp; Dill. gen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Utricularia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lenticula, Mich. &amp; Dill. Duck meat gen.</td>
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<td>Lemna</td>
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<td>Leontodonoides, Mich. gen.</td>
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<td>Hyoseris</td>
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<td>Leontopetalon, Tourn.</td>
<td>Lion’s leaf</td>
<td>Leontice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lepidocarpodendron, Boerh.</td>
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<td>Protea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptostachia, Mich.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phryma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucanthemum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum with white rays, or ox-eye daisy</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucojum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Stock July flower, and Cheiranthus wall flower</td>
<td>Marchantia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lichen, Dill. Muse.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jungermania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lichenastrum Dill. Muse.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lichen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lichenoides, Dill. Muse.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lilac</td>
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<td>Generic Names Responsible</td>
<td>English Names</td>
<td>Linnaean Genera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac, Tourn.</td>
<td>Liliac, or pipe tree</td>
<td>Syringa Hemerocallis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liliastrum</td>
<td>White day lily, St Bruno's lily, or great Savoy spiderwort</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilio-asphodelus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Day lily, or lily asphodel</td>
<td>Hemerocallis del</td>
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<td>Lilio-hyacinthus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Lily-hyacinth</td>
<td>Scilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilio-narcissus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Lily daffodil</td>
<td>Amaryllis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium-convallium Tour.</td>
<td>Lily of the valley</td>
<td>Convallaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limnopeuce, Vaill. A.G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hippiris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limodorum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Purple bird's nest</td>
<td>Orchis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limon, Tourn.</td>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>Citrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limonium, Tourn.</td>
<td>Sea lavender</td>
<td>Statice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linagrostis, Mich. &amp; Tourn.</td>
<td>Cotton grass</td>
<td>Eriophorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linaria, Tourn.</td>
<td>Toad flax</td>
<td>Antirrhium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingua cervina, Tourn.</td>
<td>Hart's tongue</td>
<td>Asplenium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linocarpon, Mich.</td>
<td>Least rupture-wort, or all-seed</td>
<td>Linum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lirium, Roy.</td>
<td>Lily</td>
<td>Lilium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithophyton, Tourn.</td>
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<td>Lithoxylum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonchitis, Tourn.</td>
<td>Rough spleen-wort</td>
<td>Polypodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luffa, Tourn. A. G. Dill.</td>
<td>Egyptian cucumber</td>
<td>Momordica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen. &amp; Elth.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marchantia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunularia, Mich.</td>
<td>Hop</td>
<td>Trifolium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lupinaster, Buxb.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Humulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupulus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Wild Woad, or Dyer's Reseda weed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luteola, Tourn.</td>
<td>Bastard Lychnis</td>
<td>Phlox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lichnidea, Dill. Elth.</td>
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<td>Knautia</td>
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<td>Lichni-scabiosa, Boerh.</td>
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<td>Mucor</td>
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<td>Lycogala, Mich.</td>
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<td>Lyeoperdon</td>
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<td>Lycoperdastrum, Mich.</td>
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<td>Lycoperdon</td>
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<td>Lycoperdoides, Mich.</td>
<td>Wolf's peach, or love apple</td>
<td>Solanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycopersicon, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lycopodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycopodioides, Dill. Musc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mala-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generic Names</td>
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<td>Linnaean Genera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malachodendron, Mich.</td>
<td>Bastard mallow</td>
<td>Stewartia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malacoides, Tourn.</td>
<td>Rose mallow, or holly-hock</td>
<td>Malope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malva, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alcea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malvaviscus, Dill. Elth.</td>
<td>Berry-bearing hibiscus</td>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvinda, Dill. Elth.</td>
<td>Indian mallow, with single seeds</td>
<td>Sida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Pyrus</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mamei, Plum.</td>
<td>Mammee</td>
<td>Mammea</td>
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<td>Manzanilla, Plum.</td>
<td>Manchineel</td>
<td>Hippomane</td>
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<td>Mangles, Plum.</td>
<td>Pee-kandel of the Indians</td>
<td>Rhizophora</td>
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<td>Mangostans, Garc. A. A. Mangostan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Garcinia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manihot, Tourn. &amp; Dill. Cassava</td>
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<td>Jatropha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maurocenia, Lin. gen.</td>
<td>Hottentot cherry</td>
<td>Cassine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl. Ed. prim.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mays, Tourn.</td>
<td>Indian, or Turkey wheat</td>
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<td>Medica, Tourn.</td>
<td>Snail trefoil, and Medic, Medicago or Lucern grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Melanoschoenus, Mich. &amp; gen.</td>
<td>Round black-headed Schoenus marsh rush, or bog rush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melilobus, Mich.</td>
<td>Three-thorn’d acacia</td>
<td>Gleditsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Melilot</td>
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Mil-
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N

Narcisso-Leucojum, Tour. Greater snowdrop | Leucojum |
Nasturtium, Tourn. Cress | Lepidium |
Nelumbo, Tourn. Indian water lily | Nymphaea |
Nhandroba, Plum. Ginseng | Fevillea |
Ninsi, Breyn. diss. | Panax |
Numbularia, Nov. gen. | Holosteum |
Nux, Tourn. & Boerh. Walnut | Juglans |
Nymphoides, Tourn. Lesser yellow water lily, Menyanthes with fringed flowers | Obe-
### Table II

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<td><em>Æsculus</em></td>
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<td>Clusius's foreign hatchet Bisserula vetch</td>
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<td>Tree Milkwort, with a Polygala rough box leaf</td>
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<td>Pentaphyloides, Tourn. Cinquefoil, whose leaves Potentilla are not quite quinate</td>
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<td>Cucurbita Aphanes</td>
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<td>A. G.</td>
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<td>A. G.</td>
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## Table II.

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<td>Polygala</td>
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*Note: The table continues with additional entries, which are not fully transcribed here.*
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Sabina,
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<td>Allium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scorpioides, Tourn.</td>
<td>Caterpillars</td>
<td>Scorpiurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorzoneroide, Va.A.G.</td>
<td>Vipers grass</td>
<td>Scorzonera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebestena, Dill. Elth.</td>
<td>Sebesten</td>
<td>Cordia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securidaca, Tourn.</td>
<td>The true hatchet vetch, or Sickle-wort</td>
<td>Coronilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedii species, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sempervivum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selaginoides, Dill. Musc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lycopodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selago, Dill. Musc.</td>
<td>Upright fir moss</td>
<td>Lycopodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecionis species, D. Elth.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erigeron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senma, Tourn.</td>
<td>Senna of the Shops</td>
<td>Cassia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriana, Plum.</td>
<td>Bastard rocket</td>
<td>Paulinia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesamoides, Tourn.</td>
<td>Vervain</td>
<td>Reseda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherardia, Vaill.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherardia, Pont. Epist.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Galenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicyoides, Tourn.</td>
<td>Single-seeded Cucumber</td>
<td>Sicyos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siliqua, Tourn.</td>
<td>Carob-tree, or St. John's Ceratonia bread</td>
<td>Cercis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siliquastrum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Judas tree</td>
<td>Carduus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sillybum, Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td>Milk thistle, or Lady's thistle</td>
<td>Sinapis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinapi, Tourn.</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Sinapsis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE II.**

---

**S**

Sabina, Boerh.
Sagittaria, D.g. & Va. A.G.
Salicaria, Tourn.
Salvinia, Mich.
Sapota, Plum.
Sassafras, Off.
Saururus, Plum.
Shunda pana, Hort. Mal.
Scirpocyperus, Mich.
Scirpooides, Mont.
Sclarea, Tourn.
Scoriodoprasum, Mich.
Scorpioides, Tourn.
Scorzoneroide, Va.A.G.
Sebestena, Dill. Elth.
Securidaca, Tourn.
Sedii species, Tourn.
Selaginoides, Dill. Musc.
Selago, Dill. Musc.
Senecionis species, D. Elth.
Senma, Tourn.
Seriana, Plum.
Sesamoides, Tourn.
Sherardia, Vaill.
Sherardia, Pont. Epist.
Sicyoides, Tourn.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic Names Rejecte</th>
<th>English Names</th>
<th>Linnaean Genera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sinapistrum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Bastard Mustard</td>
<td>Cleome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siphonanthemum, Amm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Siphonanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act. Petrop.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisarum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Skirret</td>
<td>Sium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisyrinchium, Tourn.</td>
<td>Iris with a double bulb, called Spanish nut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloana, Plum.</td>
<td>Apeiba of the Brazilians</td>
<td>Sloanea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanoides, Tourn. A. G.</td>
<td>American Night-shade</td>
<td>Rivinia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorgum, Mich.</td>
<td>Indian Millet</td>
<td>Holcus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartium, Tourn.</td>
<td>Single-seeded broom</td>
<td>Genista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphondylum, Tourn.</td>
<td>Cow Parsnip</td>
<td>Heracleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphondylococcus, Mich.</td>
<td>Johnsonia</td>
<td>Calicarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachyarpagophora, Vaill.</td>
<td>Cock's-comb</td>
<td>Celosia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylodendron, Tourn.</td>
<td>Bladder-nut</td>
<td>Staphylæa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellaria, Dill. gen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Callitriche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellaris, Dill. gen.</td>
<td>Yellow star of Bethlehem</td>
<td>Ornithogalum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stechas, Tourn.</td>
<td>French Lavender</td>
<td>Lavendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stramonium, T. &amp; Pont.</td>
<td>Thorn apple</td>
<td>Datura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratiotes, Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td>Water Milfoil, or water violet</td>
<td>Hottonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratiotes, Dill. gen.</td>
<td>Frog's bit</td>
<td>Hydrocharus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struthia, Royen.</td>
<td>Cork-tree</td>
<td>Guidia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suber, Tourn.</td>
<td>Devil's bit</td>
<td>Quercus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succisa, Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scabiossa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suillus, Mich.</td>
<td>Shrubby St Peter's wort</td>
<td>Boletus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphoricarpus, D. E.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lonicera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa, Tourn.</td>
<td>Mock Orange, or Syringa</td>
<td>Philadelphus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamariscus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Tamarisk</td>
<td>Tamarix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamnus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Black Bryony</td>
<td>Tamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapia, Plum.</td>
<td>Garlick pear</td>
<td>Crateva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraxaconastrum, V.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyoseris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leontodon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraxaconoides, V. A. G.</td>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarchonanthus, V. Act.</td>
<td>Jesuit's bark tree, falsely so called</td>
<td>Portulaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephioides, T. &amp; D. El.</td>
<td>Bastard orpine</td>
<td>Cocos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenga, Hort. Mal.</td>
<td>Cocoa nut</td>
<td>Pere-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic Names Rejected</th>
<th>English Names</th>
<th>Linnean Genera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terebinthus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Turpentine tree</td>
<td>Pistacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ternatea, Tourn. A. G.</td>
<td>Bastard hemp</td>
<td>Clitoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahit, Dill. gen.</td>
<td>Buckler mustard</td>
<td>Galeopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thlaspidium, Tourn.</td>
<td>Savory with verticillate flowers</td>
<td>Biscutella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymbra, Tourn.</td>
<td>Mezereon, or spurge-</td>
<td>Daphne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymelæa, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thysselium, Tourn.</td>
<td>Milky Parsley</td>
<td>Selinium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinus, To. &amp; Vaill. A. G.</td>
<td>Laurustinus</td>
<td>Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanokeratophyton, Boe.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lithoxylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tithymaloides, Tourn.</td>
<td>Bastard spurge</td>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tithymaloides, (an) Klein.</td>
<td>Cabbage-tree, or carnation tree</td>
<td>Cacalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monagr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tithymalus, Tourn.</td>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tournefortia Pont. Epis.</td>
<td>Amber tree</td>
<td>Anthosperm:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicodendron, Tourn.</td>
<td>Poison tree</td>
<td>Rhus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragacantha, Tourn.</td>
<td>Goat's-thorn</td>
<td>Astragalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragapogonoides, V. A. G.</td>
<td>Goat's beard with crook-</td>
<td>Tragopogon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragofelium, Tourn.</td>
<td>Burnet Saxifrage</td>
<td>Pimpinella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribuloides, Tourn.</td>
<td>Water Caltrops</td>
<td>Trapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomanes, Tourn.</td>
<td>English Black Maiden-</td>
<td>Asplenium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifoliastrum, Mich.</td>
<td>White flowered meadow Trifolium trefoil, honey-suckle grass, or Dutch clover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trilopus, Mich.</td>
<td>Witch hazel</td>
<td>Hamamelis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triosteospermum, D. El.</td>
<td>Fever-root, Doctor Tin-</td>
<td>Proserpinaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kar's weed, or false Ipecacuana</td>
<td>Liriodendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trixis, Mich.</td>
<td>Tulip-tree</td>
<td>Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulipifera, Catesb.</td>
<td>Indian Fig, or prickly pear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuna, Dill. Elth.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Dianthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunica, Dill. Elth.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ovieda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valdia, Plum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerianella, Tour. &amp; Va.</td>
<td>Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn-</td>
<td>Val-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Valeriana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GENERIC NAMES REJECTED</strong></th>
<th><strong>ENGLISH NAMES</strong></th>
<th><strong>LINNÉAN GENERA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vallisneroides, Mich.</td>
<td>Vallisneria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla, Plum.</td>
<td>Vanilla</td>
<td>Epilobium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanrheedia, Plum.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rheedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesicaria, Rivinus</td>
<td>Heart-seed, or heart-pea</td>
<td>Cardiospermum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesicaria, Tourn.</td>
<td>Madwort with bladdery Alyssum pods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virga, aurea, T. &amp; V.</td>
<td>Golden rod</td>
<td>Solidago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. G.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virga sanguinea, Dill.</td>
<td>Female Dogwood,</td>
<td>Cornus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dog-berry, or Ga-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>terry-tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscago, Dill. Elth.</td>
<td>Viscous campion,</td>
<td>Silene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Catch-fly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viticella, Mich.</td>
<td>Virgin’s bower, or Lady’s Clematis bower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viticella, Dill. gen.</td>
<td>Whortle berry</td>
<td>Vaccinium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meadow-sweet, or</td>
<td>Spiræ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queen of the Mea-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dowds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unifolium, Dill. gen.</td>
<td>One-blade</td>
<td>Convallaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volubilis, Dill. Elth.</td>
<td>Tree-moss</td>
<td>Ipomoea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usnea, Dill. Musc.</td>
<td>Spanish redwhorts, or Bearberries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uva Ursi, Tourn.</td>
<td>Kidney Vetch, or Lady’s Anthyllis finger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulneraria, Tourn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**X**

| Xeranthemoides, D. Elt.   | Xeranthemum        |                   |
| Xiphium, Tourn.           | Iris               |                   |
| Xylon, Lin. gen. pl. Ed. | Bombax             |                   |
| Silk Cotton-tree pr.     |                   |                   |
| Xylon, Tourn.             | Cotton             |                   |
| Xylosteum, Tourn.         | Fly honeysuckle    |                   |

**Z**

| Zacintha, Va. A. G. & T. | Lapsana            |                   |
| Wart succory             |                   |                   |
| Zanonia, Plum.           | Commelina          |                   |
| Ziziphus, Tourn.         | Rhamnus            |                   |
| Jujube-tree              | Gossyprium         |                   |

APPENDIX
**APPENDIX.**

A **Table**, containing such English names of plants as have been most generally received, whether Specific or Generic; and shewing the Titles of the Genera under which they are severally ranged in the **Linnean** System, together with the trivial names of many Species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abele</td>
<td><em>Populus alba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abelmosk</td>
<td><em>Hibiscus Abelmoschus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td><em>Mimosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia, false</td>
<td><em>Robinia pseudacacia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia, German</td>
<td><em>Prunus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia, three-thorned or Honey locust</td>
<td><em>Gleditsia triacanthos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acajou; or Cashew nut</td>
<td><em>Ancardium occidentale</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acanthus, Corinthian; or Brank ursine</td>
<td><em>Acanthus spinosus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aconite</td>
<td><em>Aconitum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aconite, winter</td>
<td><em>Helleborus hyemalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrostic</td>
<td><em>Acrostichum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam's needle</td>
<td><em>Yucca gloriosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adder's-wort</td>
<td><em>Polygonum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adder's or Serpent's tongue</td>
<td><em>Ophioglossum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrachne</td>
<td><em>Arbutus Andrachne</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agallocha wood</td>
<td><em>Excoecaria Agallocha</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agaric</td>
<td><em>Agaricus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agaric of the oak</td>
<td><em>Boletus igniarus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnus castus; or Chaste tree</td>
<td><em>Vitex Agnus castus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnus castus; Oil tree; or Palma Christi</td>
<td><em>Ricinus communis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrimony</td>
<td><em>Agrimonia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrimony, hemp</td>
<td><em>Ageratum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrimony, Base hemp</td>
<td><em>Eupatorium Cannabis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrimony, naked-headed hemp</td>
<td><em>Verbesina</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrimony, water hemp</td>
<td><em>Bidens</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ague tree; or Sassafras</td>
<td>Laurus Sassafras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aikraw</td>
<td><em>Lichen</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaternus</td>
<td>Rhamnus Alaternus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaternus, base</td>
<td>Phylica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alder
Alder
Alder, berry-bearing
Alecost, or Costmary
Alehoof; Gill; or Ground ivy
Alexanders
Alkali; or Sal-kali
Alcanet
Allgood; Good Henry; or English mercury
Allheal, Clowns
Allheall, Hercules’s
Allseed
All-spice; or Jamaica pepper
All-spice tree
Alligator; or Avocado pear
Almond
Almond, Ethiopian or African
Almond, Dwarf
Aloe, Succotrine
Aloe, American
Aloe, Water or Water soldier
Aloes, Wood
Althaea frutex
Alysson; Rough-leaved; or awlwort
Amaranthus; or Flower-gentle
Amaranth, Globe
Amaranthus tricolor
Amber tree
Amellus of Virgil
Amomum Plini
Amomum, German
Anemone, common
Anemone, Wood
Ananas; or Pine apple
Angelica
Angelica, Berry-bearing
Angelica tree
Angelica, Wild; or Goutwort
Anise
Anise tree of China
Anisseed tree
Anotta; or Arnotta
Apeiba of the Brasilians
Betula Alnus
Rhamnus Frangula
Tanacetum Balsamita
Glechoma hederacea
Smyrnium Olusatrum
Salicornia
Lithospermum officinale
Chenopodium bonus Henricus
Stachys palustris
Heraclium Panaces
Linum
Myrtus Pimenta
Calicanthus floridus
Laurus persea
Amygdalus communis
Brabejum stellulifolium
Amygdalus nana
Aloe perfoliata
Agave
Stratiotes aloides
Excoecaria Agallocha
Hibiscus syriacus
Subularia aquatica
Amaranthus
Gomphrena
Amaranthus tricolor
Anthospermum
Aster Amellus
Solanum pseudo-capsicum
Sison
Anemone hortensis
Anemone silvestris
Bromelia Ananas
Angelica Archangelica
Aralia
Aralia
Ægopodium
Pimpinella Anisum
Illicium anisatum
Illicium floridanum
Bixa orellana
Sloanea
Alder
Apple
Apple, Adam's
Apple, bitter
Apple, Blad; or West Indian gooseberry
Apple, custard
Apple, love
Apple, mad
Apple, male balsam
Apple, May; or Duck's foot
Apple, Pine, or Ananas
Apple, purple
Apple, soap
Apple, sour
Apple, star
Apple, sugar
Apple, sweet
Apple, thorn; or Stramonium
Apple, water
Apricot
Arbor vitae
Arbor tristis; or Sorrowful tree
Arbutus, trailing
Arcel
Archangel; or Dead nettle
Archangel, baum-leaved
Archangel, yellow
Aria Theophrasti; or whitebeam
Arnotta; or anotta
Arnuts
Arrowhead
Arrow-headed grass
Arrow-root, Indian
Arse-smart; or water-pepper

Artichoke
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Arum, African
Arum, floating
Asarabacca
Ash, common
Ash, flowering
Ash, Mountain; or Wicken, or Roan tree

Pyrus Malus
Citrus
Cucumis Colocynthis
Cactus pereskia
Annona reticulata
Solanum Lycopersicon
Solanum insanus
Momordica
Podophyllum
Bromelia Ananas
Annona
Sapindus
Annona muricata
Chrysophyllum
Annona
Annona squamosa
Datura Stramonium
Annona palustris
Prunus armeniaca
Thuia
Nyctanthes Arbor tristis
Epigaea
Lichen omphalodes
Lamium
Melissa
Galeopsis
Crataegus Aria
Bixa orellana
Avena elatior
Sagittaria
Triglochin
Maranta
(Persicaria) Polygonum Hydropiper
Cynara Scolymus
Helianthus tuberosus
Calla
Orontium
Asarum
Fraxinus excelsior
Fraxinus Ornus
Sorbus aucuparia

Ash,
APPENDIX.

Ash, Poison; or Varnish tree
Ash, Sweet; or Ground; or Goutwort
Asparagus, Common
Asparagus, climbing
Asp, or Aspen tree
Asphodel
Asphodel, African
Aster; or Starwort
Avens; or Herb bimet
Avocado; or Alligator pear
Auricula; or Bear's ear
Auricula, Borage-leaved
Aulwort; or Rough-leaved Alysson
Azarole
Azerita

Rhus Vernix
Ægopodium Podagraria
Asparagus officinalis
Medeola
Populus tremula
Asphodelus
Anthericum
Aster
Geum
Laurus persea
Primula Auricula
Verbascum myconi
Subularia aquatica
Crataegus
Prunus

Balm of Gilead
Balm of Gilead, false
Balsam
Balsam of Copaibi
Balsam of Canada
Balsam of Mecca (a)
Balsam of Peru
Balsam of Tolu
Balsam tree
Balsam tree
Balsamine, female; or Immortal eagle flower
Balsamine, yellow; noli me tangere
Bambu cane
Banana, a species of Plantain tree
Bane-berries, herb Christopher
Banian tree
Bark, true Jesuit's
Bark, false Jesuit's
Bark of Eluethria; or Cascarilla

(a) From the wounded branches of this tree, flows the balsam so precious for its exquisite smell. What comes to us is generally adulterated.

Bark,
Bark, Winter's; or Burdock
Barley, common; or Spring Barren-wort
Bazil
Basil, field
Basil, American field
Basil, Syrian field
Basil, stone
Basil, wild; or mother of thyme
Bachelor's button; or Lychnis; or Campion
Batata; or Spanish potatoe
Baulm, common
Baulm, base
Baulm, Moldavian
Baulm, Molucca
Baulm Indian; or Oswego tea
Baulm, Turkey
Bay tree, common; or laurel of the ancients
Bay, red
Bay, lobolly
Bay, blue berried
Bay, dwarf; or spurge laurel
Bay, sweet-flowering
Bead tree
Bean, white; or Aria Theophras.
Bean
Bean, kidney of India; or Soy
Bean, kidney or French
Bean tree, kidney
Bean tree of America
Bean tree, binding
Bean, caper
Bean, Egyptian; or water lily
Bean, trefoil
Bean, trefoil, stinking
Bean, Tonkay
Bear-berries; or uva ursi
Bear-bind
Bear's breech
Bear's car; or auricula

Wintera aromatica
Arctium Lappa
Hordeum vulgare
Epimedium alpinum
Ocymum
Clinopodium
Monarda
Ziziphora
Thymus acinos
Thymus Serpillum
Lychnis
Convulvulus Batatas
Melissa officinalis
Melititis melissophyllum
Dracocephalum moldavicum
Moluccella
Monarda didyma
Dracocephalum
Laurus nobilis
Laurus Borbonia
Gordonia Lasianthus
Ligustrum
Daphne Laureola
Magnolia glauca
Melia
Crataegus Arja
Vicia Faba
Dolichos Soja
Phaseolus
Glycine frutescens
Erythrina
Mimosa
Zygophyllum
Nymphaea Nelumbo
Cytisus
Anagyris foetida
Cumaruna odorata*
Arbutus Uva ursi
Convolvulus
Acanthus
Primula Auricula

* Used to perfume snuff.
APPENDIX.

Bear's ear sanicle
Bear's foot; or fetter-wort
Beard, old man's; or traveller's joy
Beech
Beet
Bee-flower
Behen, white; or spatling poppy
Bell flower
Bell, Canterbury
Bell pepper
Bella-donna; or deadly nightshade
Belvidere; or summer cypress
Belly-ach weed
Benjamin tree
Benjamin tree
Berberry, common; or piper-ridge bush
Bermudiana
Betel
Betle-nut
Betony
Betony, Paul's
Betony, water
Big, barley
Bilberry; or wortle berry
Bindweed
Bindweed, black, or black Bryony
Bindweed, rough
Birch
Birch of Jamaica
Bird cherry; or cherry laurel
Bird's eye
Bird's foot
Bird's foot trefoil; or lamb's toes
Bird's nest
Bird's nest
Bird's nest, purple
Birth-wort
Bishop's weed, common
Bistort
Bitter-sweet

Cortusa
Helleborus foetidus
Clematis Vitalba
Fagus sylvatica
Beta
Ophrys
Cucubalus Behen
Campanula
Campanula Medium
Capsicum
Atropa Belladona
Chenopodium scoparia
Jatropha gossypifolia
Terminalia Benzoin
Laurus Benzoin
Berberis vulgaris
Sisyrinchium bermudianum
Piper Betle*
Arecha Catechu
Betonica officinalis
Veronica officinalis
Scrophularia betonicifolia
Hordeum hexastichon
Vaccinium Myrtillus
Convolvulus
Tamus communis
Smilax
Sorbus alba
Bursera gummiifera
Prunus Lauro-cerasus
Primula farinosa
Ornithopus
Lotus corniculatus
Monotropa
Orphrys Nidus avis
Orchis abortiva
Aristolochia
Ammi majus
Polygonum Bistorta
Solanum dulcamara

* The Indians have the bitter leaves of this plant almost constantly in their mouths.
| Bitter wood | Quassia excelsa |
| Bitter-wort | Gentiana |
| Black-berry; or bramble | Rubus fruticosus |
| Black olive | Bucida Buceras |
| Bladder-wort; or water milfoil | Utricularia vulgaris |
| Blattaria | Verbascum Blattaria |
| Blind man's ball | Lycoperdon bovista |
| Blinks | Montia fontana |
| Blite; or strawberry spinach | Blitum capitatum |
| Blite, amaranth | Amaranthus blitum |
| Blood-flower; or African tulip | Haemanthus |
| Blood-wood; or logwood | Hæmatoxylon campechianum |
| Blood-wort | Rumex sanguineus |
| Blue-bottle; or blue-bonnet; or Cyanus | Centaurea Cyanus |
| Bog-bane; or marsh trefoil | Menyanthes trifoliata |
| Bog-berry; or bogwort | Vaccinium |
| Bonace bark tree | Daphne tinifolia |
| Bonny of Carolina; or oily grain | Sesamum orientale |
| Borecole (a variety) | Brassica |
| Borage | Borrago |
| Box | Buxus sempervirens |
| Box, African | Myrsine africana |
| Box, Low | Polygala |
| Boxthorn | Lycium |
| Bracken; or brakes | Ptéris |
| Bramble; or blackberry | Rubus fruticosus |
| Brank | Polygonum |
| Brank ursine; or Corinthian a- | Acanthus spinosus |
| canthus | Caesalpinia brasiliensis |
| Braziletto wood | Artocarpus integrifolia |
| Bread fruit | Brosimum Alicastrum |
| Bread nut | Musa sapientum |
| Bread, or Plantain tree | Saxifraga |
| Break-stone; or saxifrage | Aphanes arvensis |
| Break-stone parsley; or parsley piert | Rosa eglanderia |
| Briar sweet; or eglantine | Rosa arvensis |
| Briar, wild or hep. | Peucedanum |
| Brimstone or sulphur-wort; or hog's fennel | Lychnis |
| Bristol, flower of; or nonsuch | Terminalia latifolia |
| Broad leaf tree | Brassica |
| Brocoli (a variety) | Terminalia latifolia |
| Brooklime; or water speedwell | Veronica Beccabunga |
| Broom, | |
Broom, common, besom
Broom, African
Broom, dyer's; or wood waxen
Broom, dwarf or single seeded
Broom, rape
Broom, rape, with great purple flowers
Broom weed
Brown Jolly
Brown-wort
Brown-wort
Bryony, white
Bryony, black; or black bindweed
Buck-bean, see bogbane
Buck's horn Plantain
Buck's horn, warded
Buckthorn, common
Buckthorn, sea
Buck-wheat
Buckee, Hottentot
Bugle
Bugloss
Bugloss, small, wild; or Great goose-grass; or German mad-wort
Bugloss, Vipers
Bullace tree, W. Indian
Bullace tree
Bully tree (Var.)
Burdock; or Bardana
Burdock, Lesser
Burrbark
Bur marigold
Burnet, Garden or common
Burnet, Greater wild
Burnet, saxifrage
Burning thorny plant
Burn weed
Bur reed
Butcher's broom
Butter-bur
Butter-cup; golden-cup; or crow-foot
Butter-wort; or Yorkshire

Spartium Scoparium
Asphalathus
Genista tinctoria
Genista
Orobanche
Lathraea
Corchorus siliquosus
Solanum Melongena
Scrophularia
Prunella
Bryonia alba
Tamus communis
Plantago coronopifolia
Cochlearia Coronopus
Rhamnus catharticus
Hippophae rhamnoides
Polygonum Fagopyrum
Diosma
Ajuga
Anchusa
Asperugo procumbens
Echium
Chrysophyllum
Prunus insititia
Achras
Arctium Lappa
Xanthium
Triumphetta Lappula
Bidens
Poterium Sanguisorba
Sanguisorba
Pimpinella Saxifraga
Euphorbia
Datura ferox
Sparganium
Ruscus aculeatus
Tussilago Petasites
Ranunculus

Pinguicula

Button
Button tree  | Conocarpus erecta
Butter weed  | Spermacoce
Button wood  | Cephalanthus
c
C
Cabbage, common  | Brassica oleracea
Cabbage, dog's; or dog's mercury  | Theligonum Cynocrambe
Cabbage, sea  | Crambe maritima
Cabbage, turnep  | Brassica Rapa
Cabbage tree  | Areca oleracea
Cabbage tree; or Foreign colt's foot  | Calaloo, mountain
Cabbage-bark tree  | Calaloo, mountain
Calabash  | Calamint
Calabash; or Gourd tree  | Calamint; or catmint, wild
Calaloo  | Calamus aromaticus; or Sweet flag, or rush
Calaloo, mountain  | Calavances, or red pease
Calamint  | Caltrops
Calamint; or catmint, wild  | Caltrops, water
Calamint, water  | Camboge; or Gamboge (a gum)
Calamus aromaticus; or Sweet flag, or rush  | Camboge; or Gamboge (a gum)
Camphor tree; or Logwood  | Cammock; or Petty whin; or Ononis
Camphor tree  | Rest harrow
Campion rose  | Campeachy wood; or Logwood
Campion  | Hæmatoxylon campechianum
Campion  | Laurus Camphora
Campion, viscous; or catchfly  | Agrostemma coronaria
Canary grass  | Lychnis
Canary nut tree  | Silene Muscipula
Candle of the Indians  | Phalaris
Cadle tree, Otaheite  | Canarium commune
Candy lion's foot  | Rhizophora Candel
Candy-tuft  | Aleurites trilobata
Candy-tuft, perennial  | Catanancæ
Candy-tuft tree  | Iberis umbellata
Caue or shot, Indian  | Iberis sempervirens
Canna indica  | Iberis semperflorens
Cane
APPENDIX.

Cane or reed
Cane, bambo
Cane, walking
Cane, used for Ladies hoops
Cane, sugar
Canker berry
Caper bush
Caraway; or carui
Canella alba tree
Cardamum seed
Carduus benedictus
Cardoon
Cardinal flower; or water
Carica
Carnation
Carnation, Spanish; or flower-
fence
Carnation tree; or foreign
Cascarilla
Carob tree; or St John's bread
Carrot, wild
Carrot, garden
Carrot, Spanish
Carrot, candy
Carrot, deadly; or Scorching
fennel
Carui; or caraway
Cashew nut
Cassada; or cassava; or mani- 
hot
Cassena; or Yapon
Cassia
Cassia lignea
Cassia, purging
Cassia, horse
Cassia, poet's
Cassidony; or French lavender
Cassioberry bush
Catalpa
Catchfly; or Viscous campion
Catchfly; or Lobel's
Catmint; nep

Arundo
Arundo Bambos
Arundo Donax
Arundo Rotang
Saccharum
Solanum bahamense
Capparis spinosa
Carum Carui
Canella alba
Amomum compactum
Centaurea benedicta
Cynara Cardunculus
Lobelia Cardunculus

Ficus Carica
Dianthus Caryophyllus
Poinciana

Croton Casarilla

Thapsia

Carum Carui

Anacardium occidentale

Jatropha Manihot

Ilex Cassine
Laurus Cassia*
Laurus Malobathrum
Cassia Fistula
Cassia javanica
Osyris alba

Silene muscipula
Silene Armeria
Nepeta Cataria

* The inner bark is the Cassia, very like the true Cinnamon; the leaves
of the tree are the Sola Indi sive Malobathri.
Catmint; or calamint, wild  	Melissa Nepeta
Cat's foot; or ground ivy  	Glechoma hederacea
Cat's foot, mountain  

Cat's tail; or reed mace  

Caterpillars  

Cauliflower (a variety)  

Brassica oleracea
Cayenne pepper (Variety)  

Capsicum
Cedar red, Virginian  

Juniperus virginiana
Cedar of Jamaica, base  

Theobroma
Cedar tree of Jamaica  

Cedrela odorata
Cedar, white  

Cupressus
Cedar of Bermudas  

Juniperus bermudiana
Cedar of Busaco  

Cupressus
Cedar of Libanus  

Pinus Cedrus
Celandine, wild  

Bocconia frutescens
Celandine, common or greater  

Chelidonium majus
Celandine, lesser  

Ranunculus
Celandine tree  

Bocconia frutescens
Celeriac  

Apium
Celery (a variety)  

Apium graveolens
Cereus  

Cactus
Centaury  

Centaurea
Centaury, lesser  

Gentiana Centaurea
Centaury, yellow perfoliate  

Chlora perfoliata
Cerasee  

Momordica Charantia
Ceterach  

Asplenium Ceterach
Chamomile, common  

Anthemis nobilis
Chamomile, dwarf or sea  

Matricaria Chamomilla
Champignon; or esculent mushroom  

Agaricus campestris
Char; or Sedge  

Carex
Charity; Greek valerian; or Polemonium Jacob's ladder  

Sinapis arvensis
Charlock; or Ketlock  

Raphanus Raphanistrum
Charlock, white-flowered, with jointed pods  

Chaste tree; or Agnus castus  

Vitex
Cheese rennet; or Ladies bed straw  

Galium verum
Cherimoia  

Annona Cherimoia
Cherimolla fruit  

Cicha disticha
Chesnut, Otaheite  

Inocarpus edulis
Cherry tree  

Prunus Cerasus
Cherry, Barbadoes  

Malpighia
Cherry,
Cherry, Bird; or cherry; or Prunus Lauro-Cerasus
common laurel
Cherry clammy (a variety)
Cherry, cornelian
Cherry, dwarf; or Upright honeysuckle
Cherry, hottentot
Cherry, winter
Cherry, alpine
Chervil, garden
Chervil, wild
Chesnut
Chesnut, horse
Chesnut, Indian rose
Chesnut, Otaheite
Chiches; or chich pea; or Garavances
Chichling vetch
Chickweed
Chickweed, African
Chickweed, berry-bearing
Chickweed, great
Chickweed, mountain
Chickweed, mouse-ear
Chickweed, sea; or black saltwort
Chickweed, Small water
China root
China rose
Chinquapin
Chocho vine
Chocolate nut
Christmas rose; or black-hellebore
Christmas gambol
Christopher, Herb
Christ's thorn
Chrysanthemum, base
Chrysanthemum, hard-seeded
Ciboules; or Welsh onion
Cichory, or succory
Cicuta; or water-hemlock

Cordia
Corns mascula
Lonicera coerulea
Cassine Maurocienia
Physalis Alkekengi
Lonicera alpigena
Scandix Anthriscus
Charophyllum
Fagus castanea
Æsculus Hippocastanum
Mesua ferrea
Inocarpus edulis
Cicer Arietinum
Lathyrus
Alsine
Mollugo verticillata
Cucubalus baccifera
Stellaria
Moehringia muscosa
Cerastium
Glaux maritima
Montia fontana
Smilax China
Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis
Fagus pumila
Sicyos edulis
Theobroma Cacao *
Helleborus niger

* From these nuts, which are the seeds of the eatable fruit, the Chocolate is made.
Cicely; Sweet; Myrrhis; or Scandix odorata
wild myrrh
Cinnamon tree Laurus Cinnamomum *
Cinnamon, white Laurus
Cinnamon, base Laurus Cassia
Cinquefoil Potentilla
Cinquefoil, marsh Comarum palustre
Cinquefoil, shrub Potentilla fruticosa
Cistus, gum; or Rock rose Cistus
Cistus,marsh; or wild rosemary Ledum palustre
Cistus, lesser marsh; or Base Andromeda
heath
Cistus, nettle-leaved Turnera cistoides
Citron Citrus
Citrul; or water-melon Cucurbita Citrullus
Cives; or chives Allium
Clary Salvia Sclearea
Clary, Pyrenæan Horminum
Clivers; Goosegrass, or Hairiff Galium Aparine
Cloud-berry Rubus Chamæmorus
Clove July flower Dianthus Caryophyllus
Clove tree Caryophyllus aromaticus †
Cloonen berry bush Celtis occidentalis
Clover, common Trifolium pratense
Clover, English red; or cow- Trifolium alpestre
grass
Clover, white; or honeysuckle- Trifolium repens
grass
Club-wood Casuaria
Cocco root (variety) Arum
Coccus Indicus Menispermum Cocculus
Cochineal Cactus cochinillifer
Cockscomb; rattle; or Louse- Pedicularis palustris
wort
Cockscomb amaranth Celosia cristata
Cockscomb; or Yellow rattle Rhinanthus Crista-galli
Cockshead; or Saintfoin Hedysarum Onobrychis
Cockle; or Popple Agrostemia Githago
Cocoa nut Cocos nucifera
Cocoa plum Chrysobalanus Icaco
Codlings and cream Epilobium hirsutum
Coffee Arabian Coffee arabica ‡
* The inner bark is the Cinnamon; the calyx is the (Cassia bud?) flores Cassiae.
† Cloves are the calyx of the flowers of this tree taken before they are expanded.
‡ The Seeds, improperly called Coffee beans or berries, were first import- ed into Marseilles in 1657.
APPENDIX.

Coffee; W. Indian
Coffee, occidentalis

Colewort (a variety)
Brassica oleracea

Colewort, Sea
Crambe maritima

Colewort, Sea
Convolvulus Soldanella

Colocasia
Arum Colocasia

Coloquintida; or Bitter apple
Cucumis Colocynthis

Colt's foot
Tussilago Anandria

Colt's foot, Foreign
Cacalia

Colt's foot, Foreign; or Cabbage, or carnation tree
Cacalia Kleinia

Columbine
Aquilegia

Columbine, Feathered; or Meadow rue
Thalictrum aquilegifolium

Colutea, jointed-podded
Coronilla

Comfrey; or Consolida; greater Symphytum

Consound, Middle; or Bugle Ajuga

Consound, Lesser
Pruella

Consound, least; or Daisy Bellis

Consound, Red
Tormentilla

Consound, Saracens; or Woundwort

Consound, True Saracen's
Senecio sarracenicus

Consound, Marsh
Comarum

Consound, Royal; or Larkspur Delphinium Consolida

Consound, Golden
Cistus

Contrayerva
Dorstenia Contrayerva

Contrayerva of Hernandes
Passiflora

Convolvulus, Scarlet; or Quamoclit Ipomæa Quamoclit

Coral tree
Erythrina

Coral wort; or Tooth-wort
Dentaria

Coriander
Coriandrum sativum

Cork-tree
Quercus Suber

Cork-wood
Annona palustris

Corn, Guinea
Holcus Sorghum

Corn, Indian; or Maize
Zea Mays

Corn flag
Gladiolus

Corn marigold; or guills
Chrysanthemum segetum

Corn rose; or corn poppy
Papaver dubium

Corn sallad; or lamb's lettuce
Valeriana Locusta

Cornell; or dog berry
Cornus sanguinea

* 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.
Cornelian cherry: *Cornus mascula*
Costmary; or alecost: *Tanacetum Balsamita*
Coronopus: *Cochlearia Coronopus*
Cotton plant: *Gossypium*
Cotton, Lavender: *Santolina*
Cotton, tree, Silk: *Ochroma lagopus*
Cotton, tree, large: *Bombax Ceiba *
Cotton grass: *Eriophorum*
Cotton weed; or cudweed: *Filago (Gnaphalium)*
Courbaril; or locust tree: *Hymenaea Courbaril*
Cow-grass; or English red clover: *Trifolium alpestre*
Cow-quakes; or quake grass: *Briza*
Cow-itch: *Dolichos pruriens*
Cowslip (a variety): *Primula veris officinalis*
Cowslip, American; or Meadia: *Dodecatheon Meadia*
Cowslip or sage, Jerusalem; or Pulmonaria officinalis lungwort: *lungwort*
Cowslip, Mountain; or lungwort: *Pulmonaria*
Cow-weed: *Chaerophyllum*
Crab-tree; or apple tree: *Pyrus Malus*
Crake or crowberries; or black-berried heath: *Empetrum nigrum*
Cranberries; or Bog, Moor, or Vaccinium Oxycoccos: *whortle berries*
Crane's bill: *Geranium*
Creeper or Ivy, Virginian; or Hedera quinquefolia: *five leaved Canada vine*
Cress, Garden: *Lepidium sativum*
Cress, Virginian: *Lepidium virginicum*
Cress, Indian; or Nasturtion: *Tropaeolum majus*
Cress, Sciatica: *Iberis*
Cress, Spanish: *Vella*
Cress, Swine's: *Cochlearia*
Cress, Wall; or Tower mustard: *Turritis*
Cress, Warted: *Cochlearia Coronopus*
Cress, Water: *Sisymbrium Nasturtium*
Cress, Winter: *Erysimum barbarea*
Cross, Jerusalem: *Lychnis*
Cross, Knight's: *Lychnis*
Cross, Scarlet: *Lychnis*
Crosswort: *Valantia cruciata*

*The stem rendered hollow, forms a boat capable of containing an hundred men.*
Crocus; or Saffron
Crow or crake berries; or black-berried heath
Crow-foot; Golden cup or Butter cup
Crow-silk
Crown imperial
Cubeb
Cuckow-flower; or Lady's smock
Cuckow-flower; or ragged Robin
Cuckow pint
Cucumber
Cucumber, Asses, spurtling, or Momordica Elaterium
Cucumber, Egyptian
Cucumber, serpent
Cucumber, single-seeded
Cucumber, small creeping
Cud-weed; or cotton weed
Cudweed, base
Cullions
Cullions, soldier's
Cumin
Cumin, base or wild
Currant
Currant-leaved Virginia gilder
Cussion, lady's
Cussion, sea; sea pink; or thrift
Custard apple
Cypress
Cypress, Summer; or Belvedere
Cyclamen; or sow-bread
Cyanus; or blue-bottle

Daffodil
Daffodil, sea; or lesser white squill
Daisy, common
Daisy, blue or globe

Crocus
Empetrum nigrum
Ranunculus
Conferva rivularis
Fritillaria imperialis
Piper Cubeba
Cardamine pratensis
Lychnis Flos cuculi
Arum maculatum
Cucumis sativus
Momordica Elaterium
Momordica
Trichosanthes anguina
Sicyos
Melothria pendula
Gnaphalium (filago)
Micropus supinus
Orchis
Orchis pyramidalis
Cuminum Cuminum
Lagoecia cuminoides
Ribes
Saxifraga hypnoides
Statice Armeria
Annona squamosa
Cupressus
Chenopodium scoparia
Cyclamen
Centaurea Cyanus
Narcissus
Pancratium maritimum
Bellis perennis
Globularia

* The aromatic fruit.
Daisy, greater; or ox-eye
Daisy, middle
Daisy, Michaelmas; or Aster
Damson tree
Damson tree, W Indian
Damson, bitter
Dandelion, common
Dane wort; wall wort; or
dwarf elder.
Darnel
Date or dactyl tree; or greater
palm
Devil in a bush; or fennel flower
Devil’s bit
Devil’s bit, yellow
Dewberry bush
Dyer’s weed; or wild woad
Dyer’s weed, or dyer’s broom
Dill
Dittander; or pepper-wort
Dittany, white; or Fraxinella
Dittany of Crete
Dittany, base
Dittany, bastard
Dock
Dr Tinker’s weed; or Fever
root; or false ipecacuana.
Dodder, European
Dodder of thyme
Dog’s bane
Dog’s bane, base
Dogberry; cornel; or garter tree
Dog-stones; or satyrion
Dogwood
Dogwood of Jamaica
Dog’s-tooth violet
Dorycnium of Montalier
Double tongue; or horse tongue
Dove’s foot
Dragons
Dragons spotted
Dragon’s head
Dragon-tree
Dragon’s blood
Dragon wort; or tarragon

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum
Doronicum Bellidiastrum
Aster Tradescanti
Prunus
Chrysophyllum glabrum
Quassia Simarubá
Leontodon Taraxacum
Sambucus Ebulus
Lohum
Phoenix dactylifera
Nigella
Scabiosa succisa
Leontodon autumnale
Rubus coesius
Reseda luteola
Genista tinctoria
Anethum graveolens
Lepidium
Dictamus albus
Origanum creticum
Marrubium acetalbusum
Origanum Pseudo-Dictamus
Rumex
Triosteum perfoliatum
Cuscuta europae
Cuscuta Epithymum
Asclepias
Cynanchum
Cornus sanguinea
Orchis
Cornus
Piscidia erythrina
Erythronium Dens-canis
Convulvulus Dorycnium
Ruscus Hyppoglossum
Geranium
Dracountium
Arum Dracoulium
Dracocephalum
Dracæna Draco
Calamus Rotang
Artemisia Dracunculus
Drop-
APPENDIX.

26) Dropwort
26) Dropwort, hemlock
26) Dropwort, water
26) Duck meat
26) Duck-meat; starry; or star grass
26) Duck-meat; or May apple
26) Dulse
26) Dwale; or deadly nightshade

E

Ebury
Ebury, false
Ebury of the Alps; or laburnum
Ebury, mountain
Edders
Eddoe root
Egg plant
Eglantine; or sweet briar
Elder tree
Elder, dwarf; or danewort
Elder, marsh
Elecampane; or yellow starwort
Elecampane, base
Elemit tree, gum
Elephant’s foot
Elephant’s head; or yellow rattle
Elichrysum, base Æthiopian
Eller; or alder
Elm, common
Elm, witch
Endive
Eryngo; or sea holly
Eschalot
Evergreen
Everlasting, or eternal flower
Everlasting, or eternal flower
Everlasting, or globe amaranth
Euonymus
Euonymus, base
Euonymus, base; or staff tree
Eye-bright
Elaterium; or spurring cucumber

Spiraea Filipendula
Oenanthe crocata
Oenanthe
Lemna
Callitrichie
Podophyllum
Fucus palmatus
Atropa Bella-donna
Ebenus cretica
Poinciana
Cytisus Laburnum
Bauhina
Arum peregrinum
Arum esculentum
Solanum Melongena
Rosa Eglanteria
Sambucus nigra
Sambucus Ebulus
Viburnum Opulus
Inula Helenum
Helenium
Amyris elemifera
Elephantopus
Rhinanthus
Stoebe
Betula Alnus
Ulmus campestris
Ulmus
Cichorium Endivia
Eryngium maritimum
Allium Cepa
Aizoon
Gnaphalium
Xeranthemum
Gomphrena
Euonymus
Kiggielaria africana
Celastrus
Euphrasia
Momordica Elaterium
False Ipecacuan of Jamaica  Asclepias curassavica
Farting tree; Jamaica walnut;  Hura crepitans
or sandbox tree
Fat hen; or wild orach  Chenopodium Vulvaria
Felwort; or gentian  Gentiana
Fennel-wort  Solanum
Fennel  Anethum Foeniculum
Fennel, horse  Seseli Hippomarathrum
Fennel, hog's; or sulphurwort  Penicidanum
Fennel, scorching; or deadly  Thapsia
carrot
Fennel, sea; or samphire  Crithmum maritimum
Fennel flower; or devil in a bush  Nigella
Fennel flower of Crete  Garidella Nigellastrum
Fennel, giant  Ferula
Fenugreek, common  Trigonella Fœnum-græcum
Fern, common male  Polypodium Fœnum-græcum
Fern, common female  Polypodium Filix femina
Fern, flowering; Osmund royal  Osmunda
Fern, common; or true mules  Asplenium
Fern, mules or moon; or mule-
wort
Fern, sweet  Hemionitis
Fern root of New Zealand  Scandix
Feverfew, common  Acrostichum furcatum
Feverfew, base; or wild worm-
wood
Fever root; Dr Tinker's weed  Matricaria Parthenium
or false ipecacuana  Parthenium hysteropho-
rus
Fever weed  Triosteum perfoliatum
Fiddle dock  Eryngium foetidum
Fiddle wood  Rumex pulcher
Ficoides; or fig marigold  Citharexylon
Ficoides, diamond; or Ice plant  Mesembryanthemum
Fig, common  Mesembryanthemum cry-
stallinum
Fig, Indian  Fig, Pharaoh's; or true sycamore  Ficus Carica
Fig, Pharaoh's; or true sycamore  Cactus Opuntia; or cactus  Ficus Sycomora
Fig, Pharaoh's  Ficus indică
Fig, Infernal; or Prickly poppy  Fig, Pharaoh's
APPENDIX.

Fig, Cochineel; or Nopal
Figwort
Filbert nut
Fingrindo, Prickly
Fincchia; or Azorian fennel
Fir
Firmoss, Upright
Flag
Flag, Yellow water
Flag, Corn
Flag, Sweet; or Calamus aromaticus
Flammula Jovis
Flax, or Lint, common
Flax, Carolina
Flax, Toad
Flax, New Zealand
Flea-bane, Greater
Flea-bane, Lesser blue
Flea-bane, Marsh
Flea-bane, Middle
Flea-bane, Shrubby African
Flea-wort
Flix-wort
Flower of Constantinople
Flower-gentle; or Amaranth
Flower of an hour
Flower de luce
Flower-fence of Barbadoes; or Spanish carnation
Flower-fence, base
Fluellin; or Speedwell
Fly-bane; or Catch-fly
Four o' clock flower
Foxglove
Fraxinella; or White dittany
French oak
Friar's cowl
Fringe or Snowdrop tree
Fritillary
Fritillary, Cock's-comb; or African swallow-wort; or Fritillaria crassa
Frog's bit
Cactus cochenillifer
Scrophularia
Corylus Avellana
Pisonia aculeata
Anethum graveolens
Pinus Abies
Lycopodium
Iris
Iris Psendacorus
Gladiolus
Acorus Calamus
Clematis
Linum usitatissimum
Polyprenum procumbens
Antirrhinum Linaria
Phormium tenax
Conyza
Erigeron acre
Inula paticaria
Inula dysenterica
Tarchonanthus
Plantago Psyllium
Sisymbrium Sophia
Lychnis
Amaranthus
Hibiscus trionum
Iris
Poinciana pulcherrima
Adenanthera pavonia
Veronica
Silene muscipula
Mirabilis Jalapa
Digitalis purpurea
Dictamus aibus
Bignonia Catalpa
Arum Arisarum
Chionanthus virginica
Fritillaria
Stapelia variegata
Hydrocharis Morsus-rane
APPENDIX.

Fumatory, common
Furze; Gorse; or Whit
Fustic tree

G

Gale; or Sweet gale
Galangale, Larger
Galangale, Lesser
Gamboge; or Camboge
Garavances, Spanish; or Chich pea
Garlic
Garlic, crow or wild
Garlic pear
Garter tree; or Dogwood
Genip tree
Gentian; or Fellwort, yellow
Gentian, base
Gentian, Marsh
Gentianella
Gerard, herb; or Goutwort
Germander
Germander, Rock
Gilly; or ground ivy
Gilly flower, see July flower
Ginger
Ginseng; or Ninzin
Gladioloe, water
Gladioloe, water; flowering rush
Gladioloe, water; or cardinal flower:
Gladwin, Stinking
Glass-wort; or Kali
Glass-wort, jointed; or Kali
Glass-wort, Berry-bearing
Glass-wort, Shrubby; or Stone-crop-tree
Globe-flower
Goat's beard
Goat's beard, garden; or Salsafy
Goat's Rue
Goat's-stones, Greater

Fumaria officinalis
Ulex europaeus
Morus tinctoria

Myrica Gale
Cyperus
Kämpferia Galanga
Cambogia Guttata
Cicer Arietinum
Allium sativum
Allium vineale
Crataeva Tapia
Cornus
Melicocca bijuga
Gentiana lutea
Sarothra gentianoides
Swertia perennis
Gentiana acaulis
Eupogpodium Podagaria
Teucrium Chamædrys
Veronica Teucrium
Glechoma hederacea
Amomum Zinziber
Panax quinquefolia
Lobelia Dortmannia
Butomus umbellatus
Lobelia Cardinalis
Iris foetidissima
Salsola
Salicornia
Anabasis
Chenopodium
Sphaeranthus
Tragopogon
Tragopogon porrofolium
Galega cinerea
Satyrium hircinum

Goat's
Goat's-stones, Lesser.
Goat's thorn; or Tragacanth
Gold of pleasure
Golden-cup, Butter-cup; or
crow-foot
Goldylocks
Goldylocks
Good Henry; All-good; or
English mercury
Gooseberry
Gooseberry, American
Gooseberry, W. Indian; or
blad apple
Goose foot; or Wild orach
Goose-grass; Clivers; or Hairiff
Goose-grass; or Silver-weed
Goose-grass, great; Small wild
bugloss; or German madwort
Goose-tongue
Go to bed at noon; or Goat's
beard
Gorse; Furze; or Whin
Gourd
Gourd; or Calabash tree
Gourd, Sour of Ethiopia; or
Monkey's bread
Gourd, Jonas's
Goutwort; or Herb Gerrard; or Wild angelica
Gowan
Grace, Herb of; or Rue
Grains of Paradise
Grain, Oily; or Bonny
Grain, Scarlet; or Kermes oak
Grain, Scarlet; or Cochineel
Granadilla
Grape or Vine tree
Grape, Sea; or Shrubby horse-
tail
Grape, Sea-side; or Mangrove
Grass, Arrow-headed
Grass, Broom

Orchis
Astragalus Tragacantha
Myagrum sativum
Ranunculus
Chrysocoma
Gnaphalium
Chenopodium bonus Henri-
cus
Ribes Grossularia
Melastoma grossularoides
Cactus Peresia
Chenopodium Vulvaria
Galium Aparine
Potentilla Anserina
Asperugo procumbens
Achillea
Ulex europaeus
Cucurbita
Crescentia
Adansonia digitata*
Cucumis
Ægopodium Podagraria
Bellis
Ruta graveolens
Amomum granum Paradisi
Sesamum orientale
Quercus coccifera
Cactus cochinillifer
Passiflora quadrangularis
Vitis
Ephedra
Coccoloba uvifera
Triglochin
Bromus

* The largest tree known.
Grass, Cat’s-tail
Grass, Cock’s foot
Grass, Canary
Grass, Cotton
Grass, Darnel; or Rye or Ray
Grass, Dog’s, or Couch, or Quick or Twitch
Grass, Dog’s-tail
Grass, Feather
Grass, Rescue
Grass, Fox-tail
Grass, Guinea
Grass, Hair
Grass, Lyme
Grass, Mat
Grass, Meadow
Grass, Millet
Grass, Oat
Grass, Panic
Grass of Parnassus
Grass, Pepper
Grass, Poley
Grass, purple
Grass, Quake; or Cow-quakes
Grass, Rope or Melic
Grass, Rush
Grass, Sedge; or Cyperus grass
Grass, Soft
Grass, Star
Grass, Sea
Grass, Scurvy
Grass, Timothy
Grass, Toad
Grass, Vernal
Grass, Wrack
Grass, Worm
Gravel-bind
Green-heart
Green-weed
Green-sauce; or Sorrel
Grim the collier
Gromwel
Gromwel, German
Phleum
Dactylis
Phalaris
Eriophorum
Lolium tenue
Agrostis canina
Cynosurus
Stipa
Festuca
Alopecurus
Panicum polygamum
Aira
Elymus
Nardus
Poa
Milium
Aristida
Panicum
Parnassia palustris
Pilularia globulifera
Lythrum
Medicago polymorpha (arabica)
Briza
Melica
Schoenus
Carex
Ægilops
Callitriche
Ruppiæ maritimæ
Cochlearia officinalis
Phleum
Bufonia tenuifolia
Anthoxanthum
Zostera
Spigelia Anthelmia
Convolvulus
Laurus Chlorexylum
Genista
Rumex acetosa
Hieracium aurantiacum
Lithospermum
Stellera
Ground-
Groundsel
Groundsel, Bolonian
Groundsel tree; or Plowman's Baccharis spikenard
Groundsel tree, with a ficoides Caclalia ficoides leaf
Guaya; or Guayava; or Bay Psidium plum
Guails; or Corn marigold
Guinea-corn
Gum Arabic tree
Gum Senegal
Gum tragacanth
Gum succory
Gum-tree

Hag-berries
Hag-taper; or White mullein
Hairbells
Hairiff; Clivers; or Goosegrass
Hairy-fruit
Halmus; or Shrubby sea orach
Hare's ear
Hare's-ear, base shrubby; or Phyllis Nobla Simpla nobla
Hare's-lettuce; or Sowthistle
Hard head; or Knapweed
Hart's-tongue
Hart-wort, French; or Wild Seseli spigeln
Hart-wort of Crete
Hart-wort, Shrubby
Harmel; or Wild Assyrian rue
Hawkweed
Hawkweed, Base
Hawkweed, Trailing crooked seeded; or Yellow eye
Hawkweed, Woolly; or Downy Andryala sowthistle
Haw-thorn; or White thorn
Haw-thorn, Black American
Hay, Burgundian; or Lucern
Hay, camels; or sweet rush
Gum Arabic tree
Gum tragacanth
Astragalus Tragacantha
Chondrilla juncea
Hippomane biglandulosa

H
Prunus Padus
Verbascum Thapsus
Hyacinthus non scriptus
Galium Aparine
Nepelium echinatum
Atriplex Halimus
Bupleurum tenuissimum
Phyllis Nobla Simpla nobla
Sonchus
Centarea Jacea
Asplenium Scolopendrium
Tordylium
Bupleurum fruticosum
Peganum Harmala
Hieracium
Crepis
Hyoseris
Crataegus Oxyacantha
Viburnum prunifolium
Medicago sativa
Andropogon Schoenanthus
Hazel
APPENDIX.

Hazel nut, Corylus Avellana
Hazel witch, Virginian, Hamamehs virginica
Hazel witch; or Hop hornbeam, Carpinus Ostrya
Heart's-ease; or Pansy, Viola tricolor
Heart-seed, Cardiospermum Orindum
Heath; or Ling, Erica
Heath, Base; or Lesser marsh, Andromeda cistus
Heath, Black-berried; or Crow, Empetrum nigrum
or Crake-berries
Heath, Mountain, Saxifraga nivalis
Heath, Low pine, Coris monspeliensis
Heath peas, or bitter vetch, Orobus
Heath, Sea, Frankenia
Hedge-hog trefoil, Medicago polymorpha (intertexta)
Hellebore, Helleborus
Hellebore, Black; or Christmas, Helleborus niger rose
Hellebore, Fennel-leavedblack; Adonis or perennial, Adonis
Hellebore, White, Veratrum album
Hellebore, Base, Limodorum
Helleborine; or Base hellebore, Serapias
Helmet-flower; or Monk's hood; or Wolf's bane, Aconitum Napellus
Hemlock, common, Conium maculatum
Hemlock, Great broad-leaved base, Ligusticum peloponense
Hemlock, Lesser, Æthusa
Hemlock, Water, Cicuta virosa
Hemlock, Water dropwort, Oenanthe crocata
Hemp, Cannabis sativa
Hemp, Base, Datisca cannabina
Hemp, Base; or Nettle hemp, Galeopsis
Hemp agrimony, Eupatorium Cannabinum
Hemp agrimony, Base, Ageratum
Hemp agrimony, Naked headed Indian, Verbesina
Hemp agrimony, Water, Bidens
Hemp, Virginian, Acnida cannabina
Hen-bane; or Hog-bean, Hyoscyamus niger
Henbane, Yellow; or Tobacco, Lawsonia inermis
Henna, Nicotiana Tabacum
Hen-weed, Guinea, Petiveria alliacea

Hepa-
APPENDIX.

Hepatica; or Noble liverwort  Anemone hepatica
Hep or hip tree; or Wild brier  Rosa arvensis
Herb-bane  Orobanche
Herb-bane, Great purple  Lathraea
Herb-bennet; or Aven J  Geum
Herb-Christopher; or Bane- Actaea
berries
Herb-Gerard; or Goutwort  Agopodium Podagraria
Herb of grace; or Rue  Ruta
Herb-mastick; or Mastick  Satureia Thymbra
thyme
Herb-Paris; True love; or  Paris quadrifolia
One-berry
Herb-Paris of Canada; or  Trillium
three-leaved nightshade
Herb-Robert
Herb-Trinity; or Pansy  Geranium Robertianum
Herb-twopence; or Moneywort  Viola tricolor
Herb-impious; or Cudweed  Lysimachia Nummularia
Herb,Willow; or Freuch willow  Filago montana
Herb,Willow; or purple loose-  Epilobium
strife
Herb-Willow; or Loosestrife  Lythrum
Hercules’s club  Lysimachia Ephemenum
Hermodactyl; or Snake’s head  Zanthoxylum clava Hercul
Iris
Hiccory nut  Juglans
Hig-taper; White mullein; or  Verbascum Thapsus
cows lungwort
Hog-bean; or hen-bane  Hyoscyamus
Hog-gum tree  Rhus Metopium
Hog-weed, American  Boerhaavia
Hollow-root; or Tuberous  Adoxa moschatellina
moschatel
Holly, common  Ilex Aquifolium
Holly,Dahoon; or Paraguay tea  Ilex Cassine
Holly,Knee;or Butcher’sbroom  Ruscus aculeatus
Holly, Sea; or Eringo  Eryngium maritimum
Hollyhock; or Rose mallow  Alcea rosea
Honesty, Moonwort; or Sattin  Lunaria
flower
Honewort; or Corn parsley  Sison segetum
Honey flower  Melianthus
Honey locust; or Three-thorn- Gleditsia Triacanthos
ed acacia

Honey-
Honeysuckle
Honeysuckle, upright, with red berries; or Dwarf alpine cherry
Honeysuckle, African
Honeysuckle, American upright
Honeysuckle, French
Honeysuckle grass; or White clover
Honeysuckle, Jamaica
Honeywort
Hop
Hop hornbeam; or witch hazel
Horehound, common
Horehound, base
Horehound, base; or Ironwort
Horehound, black
Horehound, water
Hornbeam
Hornwort, common
Horsetail
Horsetail shrubby; or sea grape
Horsetongue; or double tongue
Hound's tongue
Houseleek; or sengreen
Houseleek; lesser
Houseleek; small annual
Houseleek, water, of Egypt
Humming bird tree
Hyacinth
Hyacinth of the ancients
Hyacinth, Afr. blue umbellated
Hyacinth, grape
Hyacinth, lily
Hyacinth, Peruvian
Hyacinth, starry
Hyssop, common
Hyssop, hedge
Hyssop, mountain
Hypericum, frutex

I

Hyacinth, or hyacinth
Jack in a box
Jack by the hedge; or saucealone

Hyacinthus
Hernandia sonora
Erysimum Alliaria

Jacob's
APPENDIX.

Jacob's ladder; Greek valerian; Polemonium caeruleum

Jalap

Jalap, white; or mechoacanna

Jasmine

Jasmine, Arabian; or sambac

Jasmine, base

Jasmine, cape

Jasmine, African ilex-leaved

Jasmine, French

Jasmine, fennel-leaved

Jasmine, Persan

Jasmine, red

Jasmine, scarlet; or trumpet flower

Jasmine, wild

Jasmine, yellow

Ice plant; or diamond ficoides

Jerusalem-thorn

Jew's ear

Immortal flower

Immortal eagle flower; or female balsamine

Indian arrow-root

Indian kale

Indian pagod tree

Indian shot, or cane

Indian berry, cocculus

Indigo, common

Indigo, base; or Jupiter's beard of America

Indigo-berry

Job's tears

Johnsonia

Jonquil

Ipecacuana

Ipecacuana, base

Ipecacuana, false; fever root; Triosteum perfoliatum or Dr Tinker's weed

Iris, calcedonian

Iris, snake's head; or thermodactyl

Iris, uvaria

Iron-wood

Convolvulus Jalapa

Convolvulus

Jasminum

Nyctanthes Sambac

Cestrum

Gardenia florida

Lantana africana

Asclepias gigantea

Ipomea Quamoclit

Syringa persica

Plumeria rubra

Bignonia

Ixora americana

Bignonia sempervivens

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

Parkinsonia aculeata

Peziza Auricula

Gomphrena

Impatiens Balsamina

Maranta arundinacea

Arum esculentum

Ficus benghalensis

Canna indica

Menispermum Cocculus

Indigofera Anil, et tinctoria

Randia aculeata

Coix Lacryma

Callicarpa

Narcissus Jonquilla

Psychotria emetica

Asclepias curassavica

Tinospora perfoliatum

Iris susiana

Iris tuberosa

Aletris uvaria

Sideroxylum

Iron-
Ironwort; or base horehound: Sideritis
Judas tree (see red bud tree): Cercis Silikuastriil
Jujube tree: Rhamnus Jujuba
July-flower, Clove: Dianthus Caryophyllus
July-flower, Queen's; Rocket: Hesperis
or Dame's violet
July-flower, Stock: Cheiranthus
Junctionella, see Gentianella
Junquil, see Jonquil
Juniper: Juniperus
Jupiter's beard; or silver bush: Anthyllis barba Jovis
Jupiter's beard, American; or Amorpha frutiosa
Base Indigo
Jupiter's distaff: Salvia
Ivy, common: Hedera Helix
Ivy, bindweed-leaved: Menispermum
Ivy, Ground; Gill; Alehoof; Glechoma hederacea
Turnhoof; or Cat's foot
Ivy tree; or Dwarf laurel of Kalmia America
Ivy; or Creeper of Virginia: Hedera quinquefolia

K

Kale, or Cabbage, sea: Crampb maritima
Kali; or Glasswort: Salsola
Kali, Egyptian: Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum
Kali, Sal; Alkali; or jointed: Salicornia grasswort
Kelp
Kex
Kedlock; or Charlock: Sinapis arvensis
Kermes, Oak: Quercus coccifera
Kidney-wort: Saxifraga
King's spear; Aaron's rod; or Asphodelus Asphodel
Kleina; or Colt's foot: Cacalia
Knapwood; Matfellow; or Hardhead
Knapweed, Thorny: Centaurea Jacea
Kuawel
Knee holm; Knee holly; or Ruscus
Butcher's broom
Knot-
APPENDIX.

Knot berries Rubus
Knot-grass Polygonum aviculare
Knot-grass, Sea Polygonum maritimum
Knot-grass, German Scleranthus
Knot-grass, Mountain Illecebrum
Knot-grass, Verticillate Illecebrum verticillatum

L

Laburnum; Ebony of the Alps; Cytisus Laburnum or Trefoil tree
Lace bark Daphne Lagetto
Ladder, Jacob’s; Greek vale-rian; or Charity Polemonium
Lady’s bedstraw; or Cheese rennet Galium verum
Lady’s bower Clematis
Lady’s comb; Venus’s comb; Scandix Pecten or Shepherd’s needle
Lady’s cushion Saxifraga hypnoides
Lady’s finger; or Kidney vetch Anthyllis vulneraria
Lady’s mantle, common Alchemilla vulgaris
Lady’s seal Tamus
Lady’s slipper Cypripedium Calceolus
Lady’s smock; or Cuckowflower Cardamine pratensis
Lady’s traces, Treble Ophrys spiralis
Lake-weed Polygonum
Lagetto, or Lace bark Daphne Lagetto
Lamb’s lettuce; or Corn sallad Valeriana Locusta
Lamb-toe; or Bird’s foot trefoil Lotus ornithopodioides
Larch tree Pimus Larix
Lark-heel; or Lark-spur Delphinium
Lark-heel; Bee Delphinium elatum
Laser-wort; or Sermountain Laserpitium
Lavender; or False spikenard Lavandula Spica
Lavender, Sea; or Limonium Statice Limonium
Lavender cotton Santolina
Lavender, French; or Cassidone Lavandula Stæchas
Laver Ulva
Laurel, Cherry; or Bird cher-Prunus Lauro-cerasusry; or common laurel
Laurel of the ancients; or com-Laurus nobilis mon bay
Laurel, or Bay of Alexandria Ruscus racemosus

s

Laurel,
Laurel, Dwarf; or Ivy tree of Kalmia
America
Laurel, Flax-leaved
Laurel, Sea-side
Laurel, Spurge
Laurustinus
Lauskraut
Lead-wort
Leather-wood
Leek
Lemon tree
Lemon, water
Lentils
Lentisk; or Mastick
Lentisk; or Mastick, African
Lentisk; or Mastick, Peruvian
Leopard’s bane
Leopard’s bane, German
Lettuce, common
Lettuce, Hares; or Sowthistle
Lettuce, Lamb; or Corn sallad
Lettuce, wild
Life, Tree of; or Arbor vitæ
Life, Tree of, Chinese
Lignum aloes
Lignum vitæ; or Pockwood
Lilac
Lily
Lily, African scarlet
Lily, Asphodel
Lily, Atamasco
Lily, Belladonna
Lily, St. Bruno’s; or Great
savoy spiderwort
Lily, Conval; or lily of the valley
Lily, Day
Lily, Guernsey
Lily, Jacobæa
Lily, Japan and Ceylon
Lily, Mexican
Lily, Persian
Daphne Guidium
Phyllanthus
Daphne Laureola
Viburnum Tinus
Delphiniun
Plumbago
Dirca palustris
Allium Porrum
Citrus Decumanus
Passiflora laurifolia
Ervum Lens
Pistacia Lentiscus
Schinus
Schinus molle
Doronicum
Arnica montana
Lactuca sativa
Valeriana Locusta
Prenanthes muralis
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja orientalis
Cordia
Guaiacum sanctum
Syringa vulgaris
Lilium
Amaryllis guttata
Crinum
Amaryllis Atamasco
Amaryllis Belladona
Hemerocallis
Convallaria majalis
Hemerocallis
Amaryllis sarniensis*
Amaryllis formosissima
Amaryllis orientalis
Amaryllis Regina
Fritillaria persica

* Grows spontaneously in Japan; thrown upon Guernsey by the wreck of an East Indian ship, and naturalized there.
Lily, Martagon
Lily, Crown imperial
Lily, Crown royal
Lily, Daffodil
Lily, Hyacinth
Lily, Superb
Lily, Water; or Egyptian bean
Lily, Lesser yellow water, with
fringed flowers
Lily, Thorn
Lily tree
Lime tree
Lime, Brook
Lime, or Linden tree
Limonium; or Sea lavender
Ling; or Heath
Lion's foot, Candy
Lion's-leaf
Lion's tail
Lipplehout; or Cape Phillyrea
Liquorice, True
Liquorice, wild; or Liquorice
vetch
Liquorice, wild; or Sweet weed
Liquorice, wild; or Knobbled
rooted liquorice vetch
Live-long; or common orpine
Liver-wort
Liver-wort, Ash-colour-ground
Liver-wort, marsh
Liver-wort, noble; or hepatica
Lizard's tail
Lizard or Scorpion's tail
Lobolly wood
Locke"er gouland; or globe ra-
nunculus
Locus-berry tree
Locus-berry, larger
Locust-tree; or courbaril
Locust tree
Locust tree, honey; or three-
thorned acacia
Logwood; or Bloodwood
Lond. pride; or None so pretty
Saxifraga punctata

A P P E N D I X.

Lilium Martagon
Fritillaria imperialis
Fritillaria regia
Amaryllis (Pancratium)
Scilla lilio-hyacinthus
Gloriosa superba
Nymphaea Nelumbo
Menyanthes nymphaoides
Catesbaea spinosa
Liriodendron liliifera
Citrus
Veronica Beccabunga
Tilia europaea
Statice Limonium
Erica
Catananche
Leontice
Leonurus
Cassine Maurocienia
Glycyrrhiza glabra
Astragalus glycyphyllus
Capraria
Glycine
Sedum Telephium
Lichen caninus
Riccia
Anemone Hepatica
Saururus
Piper
Cupania americana
Trollius europæus
Malpighia coriacea
Malpighia crassifolia
Hymenaea Courbaril
Robinia
Gleditsia triacanthos
Hæmatoxylon campechianum
Saxifraga punctata
Loosestrife
Loosestrife, podded; or French Epilobium willow
Loosestrife, purple; or wil.lherb willow
Loosestrife, spiked
Loosestrife; wil. herb, Spanish
Loosestrife, yellow Virginian
Lote, or nettle tree
Lotus; supposed of Homer
Lotus, honey
Lovage, common
Love apple
Love in a mist
Love lies a bleeding
Lousewort; cockscomb; or rattle
Lousewort; or stavesacre
Lousewort; cockscomb; or rattle, yellow
Lucern; Burgundy hay; or Medic
Lungwort
Lungwort, cow's; white mullein; or hig taper
Lungwort, golden
Lupine
Lustwort
Lichnidia; or Lychnis, base
Lichnis; campion; or batchelor's button
Lychnis, wild

Mace
Mace reed; or cat's tail
Machingboy
Mackaw tree
Mackaw tree, great
Madder
Madder, little field
Madder, petty
Madder, crosswort, or meadow
Madeira wood
Madwort of Galen

Lysimachia
Lythrum Salicaria
Lythrum Hyssopifolia
Gaura biennis
Celtis
Diospyros Lotus
Trifolium
Ligusticum Levisticum
Solanum mammosum
Passiflora foetida
Amaranthus
Pedicularis palustris
Delphinium Staphisagria
Rhinanthus
Medicago sativa
Pulmonaria
Verbascum Thapsus
Hieracium
Lupinus
Drosera
Phlox
Lychnis
Agrostemma
Myristica officinalis *
Typha
Euphorbia hyberna
Elais guineensis
Cocos butyracea
Rubia tinctorum
Sherardia
Crucianella
Galium boreale
Cedrela odorata
Marrubium Alysson

* Of this tree, the Nutmeg is the fruit, and Mace is the inner cover immediately inclosing the fruit.
APPENDIX.

Madwort, German; wild burnet Asperugo gloss; or Great Goosegrass
Maho tree
Mahogany
Maiden hair
Maiden-hair, English black
Maiden-hair, Tunbridge
Maiden-hair, golden
Maiden-hair, white
Maiden-plum tree

Maise, or Indian corn
Mallow, or Maul
Mallow, base
Mallow, Jew’s
Mallow, Indian
Mallow, Indian
Mallow, marsh
Mallow, rose; or hollyhock
Mallow, Syrian; or Althaea frutex
Mallow tree
Mallow, varied-leaved
Mallow, Portugal
Mallow, vervain
Mallow, yellow
Mammee
Mammee sapota
Manchineel tree; or Poison tree
Mandrake
Mango tree
Mangosteen
Mangrove tree; black
Mangrove tree; white
Manihot, or Manioc
Maple, common
Maple, greater; or false plane
Maple, Norway
Maple, sugar
Maracoch
Mare’s-tail
Marigold
Marigold, African
Marigold, corn
Marigold, fig; or Ficoides

Hibiscus
Swietenia Mahogani
Adiantum
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum
Trichomanes tunbrigense
Polytrichum
Asplenium
Camocladia integrifolia and Spathelia simplex
Zea Mays
Malva
Malope malacoides
Corchorus
Sida
Urena
Althæa officinalis
Alcea rosea
Hibiscus syriacus
Lavatera arborea
Lavatera trimestris
Lavatera lusitanica
Malva
Sida Abutilon
Mammea
Achras Sapota
Hippomane Mancinella
Atropa Mandragora
Mangifera indica
Garcinia Mangostana
Rhizophora Mangle
Conocarpus racemosa
Jatropha Manihot
Acer campestris
Acer Pseudo-platanus
Acer platanoides
Acer saccharinum
Passiflora
Hippurus
Calendula
Tagetes erecta
Chrysanthemum
Mesembryanthemum

Marigold.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marigold, fig; False; or groundsel tree with a ficoïdes leaf</th>
<th>Cacalia ficoïdes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marigold, French</td>
<td>Tagetes patula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold, marsh</td>
<td>Caltha palustris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, sweet</td>
<td>Origanum Majorana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, wild</td>
<td>Origanum vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, Spanish</td>
<td>Urtica Dodartii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, base</td>
<td>Origanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, pot, Winter sweet; or origany</td>
<td>Origanum heracleoticum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marum, common</td>
<td>Mirabilis Jalapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marum, penny royal scented</td>
<td>Teucrium Marum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marum, Syrian, or Cretan</td>
<td>Melissa fruticosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterwort</td>
<td>Origanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterwort, black, or greater</td>
<td>Imperitoria Ostruthium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastick, herb; or Mast. thyme</td>
<td>Astrantia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastick, or lentisk, Indian and Schinus African</td>
<td>Thymus masticina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastick, or lentisk, Peruvian</td>
<td>Schinus molle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastick, or lentisk tree</td>
<td>Pistacia Lentiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsellon; knapweed; or hardhead</td>
<td>Centaurea Jacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat-weed, hooded</td>
<td>Ficus tinctoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, or May bush; or white thorn</td>
<td>Lygeum spartum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-weed</td>
<td>Achillea ageratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadia; or American cowslip</td>
<td>Cratægus Oxyacantha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow-sweet; or Queen of the meadows</td>
<td>Anthemis Cotula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow-sweet, greater</td>
<td>Dodecatheon Meadea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealy tree, pliant; or wayfar-</td>
<td>Spiræa Ulmaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring tree</td>
<td>Spiræa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medoacanna; or white jalap</td>
<td>Viburnum Lantana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medick</td>
<td>Convolvulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medick; Lucern; or Burgundy</td>
<td>Medicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay</td>
<td>Medicago sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medick, sea</td>
<td>Medicago marina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medlar</td>
<td>Mesphilus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medusa's head</td>
<td>Euphorbia caput Medusæ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melancholy; or Sorrowful tree</td>
<td>Nyctanthes Arbor tristis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melilot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Melilot  
Melon  
Melon, water; or Citrul  
Menow-weed  
Mercury, dog’s; or Dog’s cabage  
Mercury  
Mercury, English; All-good, or good Henry  
Mezereon  
Meum, or Spignel  
Mignonette  
Milfoil, or Yarrow  
Milfoil, or Violet, water  
Milfoil, water  
Milfoil, water, or hooded; or Utricularia vulgaris  
Bladderwort  
Milk, or White wood  
Milk-wood  
Milk-wort  
Milk-wort, or Spurge  
Milkwort, Sea; or black saltwort  
Millet, Panic grass  
Millet  
Millet, Indian  
Milt-waste  
Mint, Spear  
Mint, Pepper  
Mint, Cat  
Mithridate, or Treacle mustards  
Mohoe  
Mistletoe  
Moly, with lily flowers  
Mombin  
Money-wort; or Herb twopence  
Money-wort, base  
Monkey-bread; or Sour gourd  
Monk’s-head  
Monk’s-hood; or helmet flower  
Monster  
Moon-seed  
Moon trefoil  
Moon-wort; Sattin flower; or Lunaria  
Honesty
Moor, or Moss-berrics; or Cran-berries
Morel
Moringa
Moschatel, Tuberose; or Hol-
low root
Moss, tree
Moss, Upright fir
Moss, Water
Mother-wort
Mould
Mouse-ear
Mouse-ear, creeping
Mouse-ear, Golden
Mouse-ear chickweed
Mouse-ear scorpion grass
Mouse-tail
Much-good
Mud-wort; or least water plan-
tain
Mug-weed
Mug-wort, common
Mulberry, tree
Mulberry, or Strawberry blite
Mule, Fairchild's
Mule-wort; or Moon or
Mule's fern
Mullein
Mullein, black
Mullein, moth
Mullein, white; Hig taper; or
Cow's lungwort
Mushroom
Mushroom, esculent; or
Champignon
Mushroom, cup
Mushroom, fairy
Musk-seed
Musk-wood
Mustard
Mustard, base
Mustard, bucker; or Base
mithridate
Mustard, hedge
Vaccinium Oxyccoss
Phallus esculentus
Guilandina Moringa
Adoxa
Lichen
Lycopodium
Fontinalis
Leonurus cardiaca
Mucor
Hieracium dubium
Hieracium Pilosella
Hieracium
Cerastium
Myosotis scorpioides
Myosurus minimus
Athamanta Oreoselinum
Limosella aquatica
Valantia cruciata
Artemisia vulgaris
Morus
Blitum capitatum
Dianthus
Hemionitis
Verbascum
Verbascum nigrum
Verbascum
Verbascum Thapsus
Agaricus
Agaricus campestris
Peziza
Agaricus
Hibiscus Abelmoscus
Trichilia Guarea
Sinapis
Cleome
Biscutella
Erysimum officinale
Mustard,
APPENDIX.

Mustard, Mithridate of Dios- Lepidium perfoliatum corides
Mustard, Mithridate, or Treacle Thlaspi
Mustard, Base Mithridate; or Iberis
Sciati cress
Mustard, Tower; or Wall cress Turritis
Mustard, Base tower Arabis
Myrrhis; or Wild myrrh; or Scandix odorata
Sweet cicely
Myrtle
Myrtle, Candleberry
Myrtle, Dutch; or Gale

N

Naked ladies
Narcissus; or Daffodil
Narcissus polyanthus
Narcissus; or Daffodil, Sea
Nard, or Mat-grass
Nard, Celtic
Naseberry tree
Nasturtion; or Cress
Nasturtion; or Cress, Indian
Navel-wort
Navel-wort, Base
Navel-wort, Spring
Navel-wort, Venus's
Navel-wort, water; or Marsh pennyroyal
Navew
Nectarine (a variety)
Nep; or Catmint
Nettle
Nettle, dead; or Archangel
Nettle, Hedge
Nettle, Dead yellow
Nettle, Roman
Nettle, Shrubby hedge
Nettle true; or Lote
Net-wort
Nicker tree
APPENDIX.

Nightshade
Nightshade, American
Nightshade, base
Nightshade, deadly; or Dwarf
Nightshade, Enchanter’s
Nightshade, Malabar
Nightshade, three-leaved; or
Canada Herb-Paris
Nip; or stinking ragwort
Nipple-wort, or wart-wort
Nisberry tree
Noli me tangere; or Yellow
balsamine
None so pretty; or London pride
Nonesuch; or Flower of Bristol
Nodal; or Cochineel fig
Nose-bleed; or Yarrow
Nut tree, Hazel
Nut, Bladder
Nut, Bladder; or Whortle ber-
ry, African
Nut, Bladder, Laurel-leaved
Nut, Butter, of North America
Nut, Cashew; or Acajou
Nut, Chocolate
Nut Byzantine
Nut, Cocoa; or Palm
Nut, Earth, or Pig
Nut, Fausel; or Palm
Nut, Ground of America
Nut, Hiccor y
Nut, Malabar
Nut, Pea, earth
Nut, Physic, or purging
Nut, Physic, or purging
Nut, Pistacia
Nutmeg
Nut, Spanish
Nux-vomica

O

Oak, common
Oak, evergreen

Nightshade
Solana

Nightshade, American
Phytolacca

Nightshade, base
Rivina

Nightshade, deadly; or Dwarf

Atropa Belladonna

Nightshade, Enchanter’s
Circe

Nightshade, Malabar
Basella

Nightshade, three-leaved; or
Canada Herb-Paris
Trifolium

Nip; or stinking ragwort
Senecio Jacobea

Nipple-wort, or wart-wort
Lapsana

Nisberry tree
Sloanea

Noli me tangere; or Yellow
Impatiens noli tangere

balsamine

None so pretty; or London pride
Saxifraga punctata

Nonesuch; or Flower of Bristol
Cactus cohenillifer

Nodal; or Cochineel fig
Achillea

Nose-bleed; or Yarrow
Corylus Avellana

Nut tree, Hazel
Staphylæa

Nut, Bladder

Nut, Bladder; or Whortle ber-
ry, African
Royena

Nut, Bladder, Laurel-leaved
Ilex

Nut, Butter, of North America
Juglans

Nut, Cashew; or Acajou
Anacardium occidentale

Nut, Chocolate
Theobroma Cacao

Nut Byzantine
Corylus Columa

Nut, Cocoa; or Palm
Cocos nucifera

Nut, Earth, or Pig
Bunium Bulbocastanum

Nut, Fausel; or Palm
Areca

Nut, Ground of America
Arachis hypogæa

Nut, Hiccor y
Juglans

Nut, Malabar
Justicia Adhatoda

Nut, Pea, earth
Lathyrus pisifolia

Nut, Physic, or purging
Jatropha Curcas

Nut, Physic, or purging
Croton

Nut, Pistacia
Pistacia

Nutmeg
Myristica officinalis

Nut, Spanish
Iris Sisyrinchium

Nux-vomica
Strychnos Nux vomica

Oak, common
Quercus Robur

Oak, evergreen
Quercus Ilex
APPENDIX.

Oak, dwarf
Oak of Cappadocia
Oak of Jerusalem
Oak, Poison; or Varnish tree
Oak, Kernes; or Grain oak
Oak, Live
Oats
Oats, Sea-side, of Carolina
Oats, Wild bearded
Oculus Christi
Oil tree; Agmus castus; or Palma Christi
Oily purging grain; or Bonny Sesamum orientale of Carolina
Okra
Old man’s beard; or Traveller’s joy
Old man’s head
Oleander; or Rose bay
Olibamum
Oleaster; or Wild olive
Olive
Olive, Spurge
Olive, Wild of Barbadoes
One-berry; True love; or Herb-Paris
One-blade
Onion
Onion, Sea; or Squill
Opobalsamum
Opulus; or Marsh elder
Orach, Garden
Orach, Berry-bearing; or Strawberry blite
Orach, creeping shrubby
Orach, wild; or Goosefoot; or Fat hen
Orach, shrubby Sea; or Halimus
Orange tree
Orange, Seville (a variety)
Orange, Mock; or Syringa
Origany, Pot; or Winter Sweet majoram
Ornotta (see Anotta)
Teucrium
Ambrosia maritima
Chenopodium Botrys
Rhus Vernix
Quercus coccifera
Quercus Molucca
Avena
Uniola
Bromus
Inula oculus Christi
Poison
or Varnish tree
Rhus Vemix
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Quercus coccifera
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Avena
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Orange, Seville (a variety)
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Origany, Pot; or Winter Sweet majoram
Ornotta (see Anotta)
APPENDIX.

Orpine; or Live long, Sedum Telephium
Orpine, base, Andracne telephioides
Orpine, lesser, Crassula
Orpine, true, of Imperatus, Telephium Imperati
Orris, Florence, Iris florentina
Osier, yellow, Salix vitellina
Osier, brown, Salix amygdalina
Osmund, royal; or Flowering fern, Osmunda regalis
Oswego tea, Monarda didyma
Ox-eye, Buphthalmum
Ox-eye of old authors, Anthemis
Ox-eye; or greater Daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum
Ox-lips; or cowslips (a variety), Primula veris
Ox-tongue, Picris
Oyster green, Ulva Lactuca

P

Paddock, or Toad stool, Agaricus
Paddock-pipe, Equisetum
Pæony, Pæonia
Pagils, or Paiges; or cowslips, Primula veris (officinalis)
Painted ladies, Dianthus
Palm, Greater; or date; or Dactyl tree, Phoenix dactylifera
Palm, Lesser, or Dwarf; or Palmetto, Chamaerops humilis
Palm, Cocoa nut, Cocos nucifera
Palm, Fauset nut, Areca
Palm, Malabar; called Ampana, Borassus flabelliformis*
and Corimpana
Palm, Wild Malabar; called Elate silvestris
Katou indel
Palm, Mountain, with largest Corypha umbraculifera leaves; called Codda Pal-pana, or Palmetto
Palm, with ringed stems; cal-Cycas circinalis led Todda panna
Palm, with bipinnate leaves; Caryota urens called Shunda panna

* In India, the natives write on the leaves of this tree with a steel stylus, which leaves an indelible impression.

Palma
APPENDIX.

Palma Christi; Agnus Castus; Ricinus communis
or oil tree
Pampelmoe; or Shaddock (a Citrus Aurantium
variety)
Pansy
Papyrus, Chinese
Papyrus, Egyptian
Papaw tree
Papaw tree of N. America
Paradise, Grain of
Paraguay tea
Park-leaves
Parsley; or Petroselina
Parsley, Base
Parsley, Corn; or Honewort
Parsley, Fools
Parsley, Macedonian
Parsley, Water; or Smallage
Parsley, Milk; or Cow's
Parsley, Mountain
Parsley, Stone
Parsley, Wild, of America
Parsley piert; or Break stone; or Percepiere
Parsnip
Parsnip, Cow's
Parsnip, Prickly
Parsnip, Water
Pasque-flower
Passion flower
Patience rhubarb
Pea
Pea, Chic; or Garavances
Pea, or Vetch, Chichling
Pea, Earth nut
Pea, Everlasting
Pea, Heart
Pea, Heath; or Bitter vetch
Pea, Painted lady
Pea, Pigeon
Pea, sweet-scented
Pea, Tangier
Pea tree
Pea tree, Swamp
Pea, Winged

Viola tricolor
Morus papyrifera
Cyperus Papyrus
Carica Papaya
Amona triloba
Amomum Granum paradisi
Cassina Peragua
Hypericum Androsænum
Apium Petroselini
Caucalis
Sisou segetum
Aethusa
Bubon macedonicum
Apium graveolens
Selinum
Athamanta
Bubon
Cardiospernum
Aphanes arvensis
Pastinaca sativa
Heracleum Sphondyluim
Echinophora
Sium latifolium
Anemone Pulsatilla
Passiflora
Rumex Patientia
Pisum sativum
Cicer arietinum
Lathyrus
Lathyrus pisifolia
Lathyrus latifolia
Cardiospernum
Orobus
Lathyrus
Cytisus Cajan
Lathyrus odoratus
Lathyrus tangitanus
Aeschynomene grandiflora
Aeschynomene aquatica
Lotus tetragonolobus

Pea.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pea, Wood</td>
<td><em>Orobus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td><em>Amygdalus persica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach, Wolf’s</td>
<td><em>Solanum Lycopersicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear tree, common</td>
<td><em>Pyrus communis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear, Avocado; or Alligator</td>
<td><em>Laurus Persea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear, Batchelor’s</td>
<td><em>Solanum mammosum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear, Garlic</td>
<td><em>Crataeva</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pear, Prickly</td>
<td><em>Cactus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pearl-wort</td>
<td><em>Sagina procumbens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pellitory of the wall</td>
<td><em>Parietaria officinalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellitory, Base</td>
<td><em>Achillea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellitory, Double</td>
<td><em>Achillea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellitory, of Spain</td>
<td><em>Anthemis Pyrethrum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellitory, of Spain, False</td>
<td><em>Chrysanthemum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellitory; or Tooth-ache tree</td>
<td><em>Zanthoxylum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennyroyal</td>
<td><em>Mentha Pulegium</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennyroyal, Virginian</td>
<td><em>Satureja</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Penny-wort, Marsh; or Water</td>
<td><em>Hydrocotyle</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>navelwort</td>
<td><em>Cotyledon</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennywort, or Navelwort, wall</td>
<td><em>Bromelia Pinguin</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Penguin, or wild ananas</td>
<td><em>Chelone</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon</td>
<td><em>Piper</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td><em>Piper nigrum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper, Black</td>
<td><em>Capsicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Barbary</td>
<td><em>Capsicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Bell</td>
<td><em>Capsicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Bird</td>
<td><em>Capsicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Bonnet</td>
<td><em>Capsicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Cayenne</td>
<td><em>Capsicum annuum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Guinea</td>
<td><em>Capsicum annuum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Jamaica; or All-spice</td>
<td><em>Myrtus Pimenta</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, Indian</td>
<td><em>Capsicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper; long</td>
<td><em>Piper longum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, poor man’s</td>
<td><em>Lepidium latifolium</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, wall; or stone-crop</td>
<td><em>Sedum acre</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, water; or arse-smart</td>
<td><em>(Persicaria) Polygonum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper-grass</td>
<td><em>Hydropiper</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper-grass of Jamaica</td>
<td><em>Pilularia globulifera</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper, pot</td>
<td><em>Lepidium virginicum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper tree</td>
<td><em>Capsicum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper, wort; or dittander</td>
<td><em>Vitis arboea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lepidium</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The black pepper is the unripe pepper corns, the white is the ripe ones.
† The unripe spikes of this plant are used.
APPENDIX.

Percepiet; or parsley piet
Periwinkle
Persicaria
Pestilent-wort
Petroseline; or parsley
Pheasant's eye
Pheasant's eye pink
Phillyrea; or mock privet
Phillyrea, false
Phillyrea of the Cape; or Hot-tentot cherry

Phu
Physic nut-tree
Physic-nut, French
Pigeon wood.

Pile-wort
Pimento, or all-spice; or Ja-
maica pepper
Pimpinell,
Pimpinell, water; or brooklime
Pimpinell, round-leaved water
Pimpinell of the woods, yellow

Pimpillo
Pine tree
Pineaster
Pine Cembro
Pine Scotch
Pine, stone

Pine, Weymouth, or New England
Pine, ground, or dwarf
Pine, stinking ground
Pine, heath low
Pine, Timian
Pine apple, or ananas
Pine apple, wild
Pine apple, wild; or penguin
Pine
Pink
Pink, China
Pink, Indian; or quamoclit
Pink, Indian
Pink, Indian
Pink, sea; or thrift
Pine tree

Pipe tree, pudding

Aphanes arvensis
Vinca
Polygonum persicaria
Tussilago Petasites
Apium Petroselinum
Adonis
Dianthus
Phillyrea
Rhamnus Alaternus

Cassine Maurocenia

Valeriana
Jatropha Curcas
Jatropha multifida
Adelia
Ranunculus Ficaria

Myrtus Pimento

Anagallis
Veronica Beccabunga
Samolus Valerandi

Lysimachia nemorum

Cactus

Pinus

Pinus silvestris

Pinus Cembro

Pinus silvestris

Pinus Pinea

Pinus Strobus

Teucrium Chamæpithys

Champhorosma

Coris monspeliensis

Casuarina equisetifolia

Bromelia Ananas

Renealmia exaltata

Bromelia Pinguin

Dianthus

Dianthus Chinensis

Ipomea Quamoclit

Lonicera

Spigelia marilandica

Statice

Syringa

Cassia Fistula

Piperidge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piperidge bush; or berberry</td>
<td>Berberis</td>
<td>Piquets, or Piquettees</td>
<td>Dianthus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pistacia nut</td>
<td>Pistacia</td>
<td>Pishamin, or persimon plum</td>
<td>Diospyros virginiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pishamina, or persimmon plum</td>
<td>Hamamelis virginica</td>
<td>Plane tree</td>
<td>Acer Pseudo-plantanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitajaya of California</td>
<td>Cactus Pitajaya</td>
<td>Plane tree, false; or greater mapple</td>
<td>Plantago Coronopifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant; burning thorny</td>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td>Plant, egg</td>
<td>Solanum Melongena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant, egg</td>
<td>Mimosa</td>
<td>Plant, humble sensitive</td>
<td>Mimosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant, sensitive</td>
<td>Aeschinomene</td>
<td>Plant, base sensitive</td>
<td>Plantago major</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plantain, common broad</td>
<td>Plantago lancifolius</td>
<td>Plantain, star-headed water</td>
<td>Alisma Plantago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain, hartshorn; or buckspine</td>
<td>Limosella aquatica</td>
<td>Plantain, least water; or Mudwort</td>
<td>Canna indica</td>
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<td>Plum, black American; or maiden</td>
<td>Musa paradisiaca</td>
<td>Plum tree</td>
<td>Prunus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plum, Assyrian; or Sebesten</td>
<td>Cordia Sebestea</td>
<td>Plum, black American; or maiden</td>
<td>Chrysobalanus Icaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum, Bay; or Guava</td>
<td>Psidium</td>
<td>Plum, hog; Brasilian or Jamaica</td>
<td>Diospyros Lotus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum, Indian date</td>
<td>Diospyros virginiana</td>
<td>Plum, Pishamin, persimmon, or Pitchumon</td>
<td>Diospyros virginiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puccou; or puccoon</td>
<td>Sanguinaria canadensis</td>
<td>Pockwood, or lignum vitae</td>
<td>Guaiacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison tree; or manchineel</td>
<td>Hippomane Manchinella</td>
<td>Poison tree</td>
<td>Rhus Toxicodendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison ash or oak; or varnish tree</td>
<td>Rhus Vernix</td>
<td>Poison ash or oak; or varnish tree</td>
<td>Rhus Vernix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poison berry</td>
<td>Cestrum vespertinum</td>
<td>Poison berry</td>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison bush; or spurge</td>
<td>Teucrium Polium</td>
<td>Poison bush; or spurge</td>
<td>Lythrum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poley, Mountain</td>
<td>Primula veris (elatior)</td>
<td>Poley, Mountain</td>
<td>Polypodium</td>
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<td>Poley grass</td>
<td>Polypodium</td>
<td>Polyanthus</td>
<td>Polypodium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyanthus (a variety)</td>
<td>Polypodium</td>
<td>Polyanthus</td>
<td>Polypodium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polygamy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

Pyracantha

Narcissus Tazetta

Pomegranate

Punica Granatum

Pomion

Cucurbita Pepo

Pond weed

Potamogeton natans

Pond weed, Treble-headed

Zanichellia palustris

Poolasang

Nephelium

Poplar

Populus

Papaver

Poppy; or cockle

Agrostemma Githago

Poppy

Papaver dubium

Poppy, corn; or corn rose

Chelidonium corniculatum

Poppy, horned

Argemone

Poppy, prickly; or Fig infernal

Cucubalus Behen

Popple; or cockle

Potamogeton natans

Poppy

Zanichellia palustris

Poppy, corn; or corn rose

Nephelium

Poppy, horned

Potatoe

Populus

Potatoe, Indian; or Yam

Agrostemma Githago

Potatoe, or batata, Spanish

Papaver

Prick wood

Chelidonium corniculatum

Prickly yellow-wood

Argemone

Primrose, common

Primula veris

Primrose tree; or night primrose

Primula veris

Primrose, peerless

Pyracantha

Prince's feather

Narcissus

Prince-wood

Amaranthus caudatus

Privet; or primp

Cordia Gerascanthes

Privet, evergreen

Ligustrum vulgare

Privet, mock; or phillyrea

Rhamnus

Privy-saugh

Phillyrea

Prune; or plum

Ligustrum

Pucoon

Prunus

Pudding grass

Sanguinaria canadensis

Pudding pipe tree

Mentha

Puff balls

Cassia Fistula

Pulsatilla

Lycoperdon Bovista

Pumkin (see Pompion)

Anemone Pulsatilla

Purging grain, oily

Cucurbita Pepo

Purslain

Sesamum

Purslain, horse

Portulaca

Purslain, sea

Trianthema

Purslain, water

Atriplex portulacoides

Purslain, tree sea

Peplis Portula

Pulegium; or pennyroyal

Atriplex Halimus

Pyrantha

Mentha Pulegium

Quake

Mespilus Pyrantha
Q

Quake grass; or cow quakes  Briza
Quamoclit; or Indian pink; or Ipomoea Quamoclit
sweet William; or scarlet convolulus
Queen of the Meadows; or Spiræa Ulmariæ
Meadow sweet
Quick; or white thorn  Crataegus Oxyacantha
Quicken-beam; or Wicken; or Sorbus Aucuparia
quick-beam; or Mountain ash
Quince tree  Pyrus Cydonia
Quill-wort  Isoetes lacustris

R

Radish, Common esculent  Raphanus sativus
Radish, horse  Cochlearia Armoracia
Radish, or Cress; Water  Sisymbrium Nasturtium
Ragged Robin; or Lychnis  Lychnis Flos-cuculi
Cuckow flower
Ragwort, common stinking;  Senecio Jacobea
or Nip
Ragwort, Sea, or African
Ragworts of old authors
Ragworts of old authors
Rammy tree
Rampions, common esculent
Rampions, horned
Rampions, crested
Rampions, with scabious heads; Jasione montana
or hairy sheep's scabious
Ramsons  Allium ursinum
Ranunculus; or Crow foot  Ranunculus
Ranunculus, Globe; or Locker Trollius europæus
gowlands
Ranunculus, Garden
Rape, Cole  Brassica
Rape, Broom  Orobanchæ
Raspberry  Rubus Idaeus
Raspberry, flowering  Rubus odoratus
Rattle; Cockscomb; or Louse- Pedicularis palustris
wort

Rattle ;
Rattle; or Cockscomb, yellow; Rhinanthus Crista galli
   or Elephant’s head
Rattlesnake root, Senega Polygala Senega
Rattlesnake root, Dr Witt’s Prenanthes altissima
Rattlesnake weed Eryngium aquaticum
Red-bud tree; or Canada Judas Cercis canadensis
tree
Red worts, Spanish; or Straw- Arbutus Unedo
   berry tree
Reed, common Arundo Phragmites
Reed, Bur Sparganium
Reed, Indian flowering Canna angustifolia
Reed mace Typha
Rennet, Cheese, or Yellow Galium verum
   lady’s bedstraw
Rest-harrow; Petty whin; or Ononis
   Cammock
Rhamnus, Base; or Sea buck- Hypophae
   thorn
Reindeer liverwort Lichen rangiferinus
Rhapontic Rheum rhaponticum
Rhubarb Rheum
Rhubarb, true Turkey Rheum palmatum
Rhubarb, British Rumex britannica
Rhubarb, Monk’s; or Patience Rumex Patientia
   rhubarb
Ribwort; or ribbed plaintain Plantago lanceolata
Rice Oryza sativa
Ricinus, Base Croton
Ringworm-bush Cassia alata
Roan-tree; Mountain ash; or Sorbus aucuparia
   Wicken
Robert, herb Geranium Robertianum
Rocambole Allium Scorodoprasum
Rock germander Veronica Teucrium
Rock rose Cistus
Rocket Brassica Eruca
Rocket, Base; or Weld Reseda
Rocket, Corn Bunas
Rocket, Marsh Sisymbrium
Rocket, Sea Bunas orientalis
Rocket, Square podded, of Bunas Cakile
Montpellier Sisymbrium silvestre
Rocket, Water, or Wood t 2
Rocket, Winter
Rocket, Dames violet; or
Queen's July flower
Rod, Aaron's; King's spear; or Asphodel
Rod, Bloody
Rod, Golden
Rod tree, Golden; or Yerva-mora
Rod, Shepherd's, or Teazel
Rod-wood
Roe-buck berries
Root, Indian arrow
Root, China
Root, false China
Root, fever; or Dr Tinker's weed
Root, hollow; or Tuberous moschatel
Root, rose
Root, Snake, of Virginia
Root, Snake, Black or Wild, of Virginia
Root, Sweet; or Liquorice
Rose
Rose, China
Rose, Christmas; or black hellebore
Rose, Corn
Rose, Gelder; or Snowball tree (a variety)
Rose, Virginia Gelder, with a currant leaf
Rose, Japan
Rose, Martinico
Rose, Rock
Rose of Jericho
Rose apple
Rose bay; or Oleander
Rose bay, Dwarf; or Mountain
Rosebay willow herb
Rose, Mallow; or Hollyhock
Rose-root
Rosemary
Sisymbrium
Hesperis
Asphodelus
Cornus sanguinea
Solidago
Bosea Yerva-mora
Dipsacus fullonum
Laetia Guidonia
Rubus saxatilis
Maranta
Smilax China
Senecio Pseudochina
Triosteum perfoliatum
Adoxa moschatellina
Rhodiola rosea
Aristolochia Serpentaria
Actaea racemosa
Glycyrrhiza glabra
Rosa
Hibiscus Rosa sinensis
Helleborus
Papaver dubium
Viburnum Opulus, (flore pleno).
Spiraea opulifolia
Camellia Japonica
Hibiscus mutabilis
Cistus
Anastatica hierochuntia
Eugenia
Nerium Oleander
Rhododendrum
Epilobium
Alcea rosea
Rhodiola rosea
Rosmarinus officinalis
Rosemary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>293</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary; or Poet's cassia</td>
<td>Osyris alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary, wild; or Marsh cistus</td>
<td>Ledum palustre</td>
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<td>Rosemary, Lesser wild</td>
<td>Andromeda</td>
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<td>Rose wood</td>
<td>Amyris balsamifera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rue; or Herb of grace</td>
<td>Ruta</td>
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<td>Rue, Dog's</td>
<td>Scrophularia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rue, Goat's</td>
<td>Galega</td>
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<td>Rue, Meadow; or Feathered Thalictrum aquilegifolium</td>
<td>columbine</td>
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<td>Rue, wall</td>
<td>Asplenium Ruta muraria</td>
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<td>Rue, wild Assyrian</td>
<td>Pagania Paganum Harmala</td>
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<td>Ruffle, Lady's</td>
<td>Lychnis</td>
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<td>Rupture-wort</td>
<td>Herniaria</td>
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<td>Linum</td>
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<td>Rush</td>
<td>Juncus</td>
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<td>Rush, Bull</td>
<td>Scirpus</td>
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<td>Rush, flowering; or water Gladiolae</td>
<td>Butomus umbellatus</td>
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<td>Rush, Lesser, flowering</td>
<td>Scheuchzeria palustris</td>
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<td>Rush, round black-headed, Marsh, or Bog</td>
<td>Schoenus</td>
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<td>Rush, Sweet; or Calamus arro- Acorus calamus</td>
<td>maticus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>Secale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye grass; or Wild rye</td>
<td>Hordeum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabin; or Savin</td>
<td>Juniperus Sabina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saffron</td>
<td>Crocus sativus</td>
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<td>Saffron, Base; or Safflower</td>
<td>Carthamus tinctorius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saffron, Meadow</td>
<td>Colchicum autumnale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saffron, Mountain spring</td>
<td>Bulbocodium vernum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sage, Wild or wood</td>
<td>Teucrium Scorodonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Indian wild</td>
<td>Lantana aculeata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage; or Cowslip of Jerusalem</td>
<td>Pulmonaria officinalis</td>
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<td>Sage, Jerusalem; or Sage tree</td>
<td>Phlomis</td>
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<td>Sago palm</td>
<td>Cycas circinalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. John's bread; or Carob tree</td>
<td>Ceratonia Siliqua</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. John's wort, Common</td>
<td>Hypericum perforatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter's wort; or Base St.</td>
<td>Ascyrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John's wort</td>
<td>Hypericum quadrangularare</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Peter's word</td>
<td>St. Peter's</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
St. Peter's wort, Shrubby Lonicera Symphoricarpus
Saintfoin; or Cock's head Hedysarum Onobrychis
Sallad, Corn; or Lamb's lettuce Symphoricarpus Locusta
Sal-kali; or jointed glasswort Salicornia
Sallow Salix fusca
Salsafy; or Garden goat's beard Tragopogon porriformis
Salt-wort Salicornia
Salt-wort, black; or Sea chickweed; or Milk-wort Glaux maritima
Sambo Cleome
Samphire; or Sea fennel Crithmum maritimum
Samphire, Golden Inula crithmifolia
Sandbox; or farting tree; or Jamaica walnut Hura crepitans
Sanders, yellow Camocladiapubescens
Sanicle Sanicula
Sanicle, American Tiarella. Heuchera
Sanicle, American, base Mitella
Sanicle, Bear's ear Cortusa
Sanicle, Yorkshire; or Butterwort Pinguicula
Sandwort Arenaria
Sapadillo tree Sloanea
Sapota Achras Sapota
Sapota mamea Achras mammosa
Sappan wood Caesalpinia Sappan
Saracen's wound-wort, or Con-sound Solidago
Saracen's wound-wort, or Con-Senecio sarracenicus sound, true
Sarsaparilla Smilax Sarsaparilla
Sassafras; or Ague tree Laurus Sassafras
Sassafras (see Salsafy) Tragopogon porriformis
Sattin flower; Moonwort; or Honesty Lunaria
Satyrion; or Dog-stones Orchis
Sauce-alone; or Jack by the hedge Erysimum Alliaria
Savin, or Sabin Juniperus sabina
Savin tree, Indian Bauhinia aculeata
Saunders, white, or yellow Santalum album
Saunders, red Pterocarpus santolinus
Savory Satureja
Savoy cabbage Brassica
Saw-wort Serratula
Saxifrages Saxifraga
**APPENDIX.**

| Saxifrage, White or granulated | Saxifraga granulata |
| Saxifrage, Burnet               | Pimpinella Saxifraga |
| Saxifrage, Golden              | Chrysosplenium       |
| Saxifrage, Meadow; or Hog’s Peucedanum fenel | |
| Scabious, common               | Scabiosa arvensis    |
| Scabious, Hairy sheeps; Ram- Jasione montana pions with scabious heads | |
| Scallion                       | Allium               |
| Scammony, Syrian, or the true  | Convolvulus Scammonia |
| Scammony of Montpellier        | Cynanchum acutum     |
| Sciatica cress; or base Mithridate mustard | Iberis |
| Scordium                       | Teucrium Scordium    |
| Scorpion grass; or Caterpillars | Myosotis scorpioides |
| Scorpion’s thorn; or Gorse     | Ulex europaeus       |
| Screw tree                     | Helicteres           |
| Skull or Skull cap             | Scutellaria          |
| Scurvey grass; or spoon-wort   | Cochlearia officinalis |
| Sea-beard                      | Conserva rupestris   |
| Sea-grass                      | Ruppia maritima      |
| Sea-weed                       | Fucus                |
| Sebesten; or Assyrian plum     | Cordia Sebestena     |
| Sedge; or Char                 | Carex                |
| Sedum, Saxifrage               | Saxifraga sedoides   |
| Seed, Heart                    | Cardiospermum        |
| Segs                           | Iris Pseudo-acorus   |
| Self-heal                      | Prunella             |
| Senna of the shops             | Cassia Senna         |
| Senna, base                    | Cassia               |
| Senna, Bladder                 | Colutea arborescens  |
| Senna, Jointed-podded blader; or Scorpion senna | Coronilla Emerus |
| Senna, Wild                    | Cassia               |
| Sengreen; or Houseleek         | Sempervivum          |
| Sensitive plant                | Mimosa               |
| Sensitive plant, base          | Æschynomene          |
| Septfoil; or Tormentil         | Tormentilla          |
| Sermountain; or Laserwort      | Laserpitium Siler    |
| Serpent’s, or Adder’s tongue   | Ophioglossum         |
| Serpent-root                   | Ophiorhiza Mungos    |
| Service tree                   | Sorbus domestica     |
| Service, Maple-leaved, or wild | Crataegus Torminalis |
| Sesame; or Oily grain          | Sesamum orientale    |

*Setwell*
APPENDIX.

Setwell, see Zedoary

Setwell, Garden

Seterwort; or Bear's foot

Shaddock; or Pampelmoe

(a variety)

Shallot; see Eschalot (a variety)

Shave grass

Shepherd's needle; or Venus's comb

Shepherd's purse

Shepherd's rod; or Teazel

Shot, Indian; or Indian cane

Shot, Plantain

Sickle-wort

Sidesaddle flower

Silk cotton tree

Silk, Virginian

Silver bush; or Jupiter's beard

Silver tree

Silver weed; or Goose grass

Simarouba bark

Simbla nobla; or base shrubby hare's ear

Simpler's joy; or common vervain

Skirret

Sky flower

Sloe tree

Sloke

Smallage; or water parsley

Snail trefoil

Snake weed

Snake-root, Virginian

Snake-root, Black or wild of America

Snap-tree

Snap-dragon

Snap-dragon of America

Sneeze-wort

Sneeze-wort, Austrian

Snowball tree; or Gelder rose

Snowberrybush

Snow-drop
APPENDIX.

Snowdrop, Greater
Snowdrop, or Fringe tree
Soap apple, or berry
Soap-wort
Soft grass
Soldanel
Soldanel of the shops
Soldier, water; or water aloe
Soldier's cullions
Solomon's seal
Solomon's seal of America
Sorge
Sorrel; or green sauce
Sorrel, Indian red
Sorrel, Indian white
Sorrel; Wood
Sorrel tree
Sorrowful, or Melancholy tree
Sour sop
Southern wood
Sow-bread; or Cyclamen
Soy; or kidney bean of India
Spanish elm; or Prince-wood
Sparrow-wort
Sparrow-wort, Tragus's
Spearwort
Speerage. See Asparagus
Speedwell
Speedwell Male, or Fluellin
Speedwell, female
Speedwell, water; or brooklime
Spice-wood
Spice-all; or Pimento
Spider-wort
Spider-wort, great savoy; or St Bruno's lily
Spider-wort, Virginian
Spignell, common; or Meum
Spiguel, wild; or Frenchhartwort
Spike grass, winged
Spikenard, Indian, or true
Spikenard, base French
Spikenard, or nard, Celtic
Spikenard, false; or lavender
Leucojum
Chionanthus
Sapindus Saponaria
Saponaria
Ægilops
Soldanella alpina
Convulvulus Soldanella
Stratiotes aloides
Ochris pyramidalis
Convallaria polygonatum
Uvularia
Holcus Sorghum
Rumex acetosa
Hibiscus
Hibiscus
Oxalis Acetosella
Andromeda arboarea
Nyctanthes Arbor tristis
Annona muricata
Artemisia Abrotanum
Cyclamen
Dolichos Soja
Cordia Gerascanthes
Passerina
Stellera passerina
Ranunculus
Veronica
Veronica officinalis
Antirrhinum Elatine
Veronica Beccabunga
Laurus
Myrtus Pimenta
Aúthericum
Hemerocallis
Tradescantia virginica
ÆThusa Meum
Seseli
Stipa
Nardus indica
Nardus
Valeriana celtica
Lavandula Spica
pikenard,
APPENDIX.

Spikenard, ploughman’s or groundsel tree
Spikenard, plowman’s, fleabane
Spikenard, wild
Spinach
Spinach, strawberry; or blite
Spindle tree
Spindle or staff tree, climbing
Spindle tree, base
Spiraea frutex
Spiraea, African
Spleen-wort
Spleen-wort, rough
Spleen-wort, rough
Spoonwort; or scurvy grass
Sponge (a Zoophyte)
Spunk
Spurge, or Milkwort
Spurge laurel; or dwarf bay
Spurge olive
Spurry
Squash
Squill; or sea onion
Squill, lesser white; or sea daffodil
Squinanch
Staff or Spindel tree, climbing
Staff, shepherd’s or teazel
Stag’s horn-tree
Star of Bethlehem
Star of Arabia, and Constanti-

nople
Star of Naples
Star-grass; or starry duck-meat
Star-wort; or Aster
Star-jelly
Star-wort, Base
Starwort, trailing American
Starwort, yellow; or elecampane
Stavesacre; or lousewort
Stitch-wort; or Star flower
Stink-horns
Stock July-flower
Stock, annual, or ten weeks

Baccharis
Coniza squarrosa
Asarum
Spinacia oleracea
Blitum capitatum
Euonymus
Celastrus
Kiggelaria africana
Spiraea salicifolia
Diosma
Asplenium
Lonchitis hirsuta
Polypodium asplenifolium
Cochlearia officinalis
Agaricus
Euphorbia
Daphne Laureola
Daphne oleoides
Spergula
Cucurbita Melopepo
Scilla maritima
Pancratium maritimum
Asperula cynanchica
Celastrus
Dipsacus fullonum
Rhus
Ornithogalum pyramidale
Ornithogalum arabicum
Ornithogalum nutans
Callitriche
Aster
Tremella
Buphthalmum
Tridax procumbens
Inula Helenium
Delphinium Staphisagria
Stellaria
Phallus
Cheiranthus
Cheiranthus annuus

Stock,
APPENDIX.

Stock, dwarf annual
Stock, Virginian
Stonecrop; or wall pepper
Stonecrop tree; or shrubby glass-wort
Storax
Stramonium; or thorn apple
Strawberry
Strawberry, Barren
Strawberry, Barren
Strawberry blite; or Spinach
Strawberry tree; or Spanish red-worts
Succory; or cichory
Succory, gum
Succory, warded; or Zachintha
Sugar cane
Sulphur-wort; or hog’s fennel
Sultan flower; or sweet sultan
Sumach
Sumach, myrtle-leaved
Sumach, Tanner’s Sundew
Sun-flower, common annual
Sun-flower, perennial
Sunflower, baseorwillowleaved
Sun-flower, dwarf American
Sun-flower, dwarf Carolina
Sun-flower, little
Sun-flower, Maryland tick-seeded
Supple Jack
Swallow-wort
Swallow-wort, African; or cockscomb fritillary
Sweet-brier; or eglandine
Sweet John; and sweet William
Sweet sop
Sweet sultan
Sweet weed
Sweet William; and sweet John
Sweet William, Indian; or quadrangular Quamoclit
Sweet wood

Hesperis
Hesperis
Sedum acre
Chenopodium
Styrax officinalis
Datura Stramonium
Fragaria vesca
Fragaria sterilis
Potentilla monspeliensis
Blitum capitatum
Arbutus Unedo
Cichorium
Chondrilla
Lapsana Zacintha
Saccharum officinale
Peucedanum
Centaurea moschata
Rhus
Coriaria myrtifolia
Coriaria ruscifolia
Drosera
Helianthus annuus
Helianthus multiflorus
Helenium autumnale
Rudbeckia
Polymnia tetragonotheca
Cistus
Coreopsis verticillata
Paullinia pinnata
Asclepias
Stapelia variegata
Rosa Eglanteria
Dianthus barbatus
Annona squamosa
Centaurea moscata
Capraria
Ipomoea Quamoclit
Swine’s
Laurus Leucoxylum
Swine's cress Cochlearia
Sycomore, true; or Pharaoh's Ficus Sycamorus
fig tree
Sycomore or Plane, false; or Acer Pseudo-platanus
greater maple
Syringa; or Mock orange Philadelphus coronarius

T
Tacamahaca
Tallow tree
Tamarind tree
Tamarisk
Tansey common
Tansey, wild
Tare, or Vetch, with black seed
Tarragon; or dragon-wort
Tar-ron-raire
Tea tree, Bohea
Tea tree, green
Tea, New Jersey
Tea, Labrador
Tea, Oswego; or Indian baulm
Tea, Paraguay; South Sea;
Yapon; or Dahoon holly
Teazel, Fullers; or shepherd's
rod
Teazel, small
Teek wood
Tent-wort
Thatch tree
Thistle
Thistle, common corn
Thistle, blessed; or Carduus
benedictus
Thistle, carline
Thistle, distaff
Thistle distaff, yellow
Thistle, fish
Thistle, fullers; or teazel
Thistle, globe

Populus balsamifera
Croton sebiferum
Tamarindus indica*
Tamarix
Tanacetum vulgare
Potentilla
Vicia sativa
Artemisia Dracunculus
Daphne Tartonaira
Thea bohea
Thea viridis
Ceanothus americana
Ledum palustre
Monarda didyma
Ilex Cassiine
Dipsacus fullonum
Dipsacus pilosus
Tecktona grandis
Asplenium
Corypha minor
Carduus
Serratula arvensis
Centaurea benedicta
Carlina
Atractylis
Carthamus lanatus
Cnicus acarna
Dipsacus fullonum
Echinops

* This tree is cultivated in sultry climates, not only for its subacid and wholesome fruit, but for its delightful shade.
Thistle, golden
Thistle, hedgehog
Thistle, lady's, or Milk
Thistle, melancholy
Thistle, melon
Thistle, soft, or gentle
Thistle, solstitial, or barnaby
Thistle, sow; or hare's lettuce
Thistle, sow; or wild lettuce
Thistle, downy sow; or woolly hawkweed
Thistle, Torch
Thistle, woolly, or cotton
Thongs
Thorn, apple
Thorn, black
Thorn, Box
Thorn, Christ's
Thorn, Egyptian
Thorn, evergreen; or Pyracantha
Thorn, goat's; or Tragacanth
Thorn, Lilly
Thorn, purging
Thorn, Scorpion's; or Gorse
Thorn, Spanish hedge-hog
Thorn, white; or Hawthorn
Thorn, plant, burning
Thorough wax
Three-leaved grass
Thrift; or Sea pink
Throat-wort, Greater
Throat-wort, Lesser
Throatwort, blueumbelliferous
Thyme, common
Thyme, Dodder of
Thyme, Mastic
Thyme, Mother of; or Wild thyme; or Basil
Tickseed
Tickseed
Tiger's-foot
Tinker's (Dr.) weed; Feverroot; or False ipecacuana
Scolymus
Cactus
Carduus marianus
Carduus helenioides
Cactus
Carduus dissectus
Centaurea solstitialis
Souchus
Prenanthes
Andryala lanata
Cactus
Onopordon
Fucus loreus
Datura Stramonium
Prunus Spinosa
Lycium
Rhamnus spina Christi.
Mimosa
Mespelis Pyracantha
Astragalus Tragacantha
Catesbaea spinosa
Rhamnus Catharticus
Ulex europaeus
Anthyllis erinacea
Crataegus Oxyacantha
Euphorbia
Bupleurum rotundifolium
Trifolium
Statice Armeria
Campanula latifolia
Campanula glomerata
Trachelium caeruleum
Thymus vulgaris
Cuscuta Epithymum
Thymus mastichina
Thymus Serpillum
Coreopsis
Corispermum
Ipomoea pes tigridis
Triosteum perfoliatum
Toad,
Toad, or Paddock-stool
Toad grass
Tobacco
Tolu tree, Balsam of
Tomatoes
Tooth-ach, or Pellitory tree
Tooth-pick; or Visnaga
Tooth-wort; or Coral-wort
Tooth-wort; or Lead-wort
Tormentil; or Septfoil
Touch me not; or Yellow jasmine
Touch me not; or Spurting cucumber
Traveller’s joy; or Old man’s beard
Tree everlasting.
Tree moss
Trefoil
Trefoil, Bean
Trefoil, Stinking bean
Trefoil, Hedge-hog
Trefoil, Bird’s-foot
Trefoil, Marsh; or Bog-bean
Trefoil, Moon
Trefoil, Shrub
Trefoil of Montpellier, Shrub
Trefoil, Snail
Trefoil, thorny, of Candia
Trefoil tree; or Laburnum
Trefoil, Base tree
Trichomanes
True love; or Herb Paris
True love; or Herb Paris of America
Truffles
Trumpet flower; or Scarlet jasmine
Tuberose
Tulip

Agaricus
Bufonia tenuifolia
Nicotiana Tabacum
Toluifera Balsamum
Solanum Lycopersicon
Zanthoxylum
Daucus Visnaga
Dentaria
Plumbago
Tomentilla erecta
Impatiens noli tangere
Momordica Elaterium
Clematis Vitalba
Gnaphalium arboricum
Lichen
Trifolium
Cytisus
Anagyris fætida
Medicago polymorpha (intertexta)
Lotus
Menyanthes trifoliata
Medicago
Ptelia trifoliata
Lotus Dorycnium
Medicago prostrata
Fagonia cretica
Cytisus Laburnum
Cytisus
Asplenium Trichomanes
Paris quadrifolia
Trillium
Lycoperdon Tuber
Bignonia radicans
Polianthes tuberosa
Tulipa gesneriana*

* Brought to Europe, in 1559.
APPENDIX.

Tulip, African; or Blood-flower Hamannthus
Tulip, chequered Fritillaria Meleagris
Tulip tree Liriodendron tulipifera
Tulip tree, Laurel-leaved Magnolia
Turbith, Indian, or of the shops Convulvulus Turbethum
Turbith Gargantic Thapsia gargantica
Turkey berries Solanum diphylhum
Turkey blossom Tribulus terrestris
Turn-hoof; or Ground ivy Glechoma hederacea
Turkey feather Uva favonia
Turk's cap; or Martagon Lilium Martagon
Turk's head Cactus
Turb's turban Ranunculus
Turmeric Curcuma longa
Turnep Brassica Rapa
Turnep, French, (a variety) Brassica Rapa
Turnsol; or Wart-wort Heliotropium
Turpentine tree Pistacia Terebinthus
Tupelo tree Nyssa aquatica
Tutsan; or park-leaves Hypericum Androsum
Twa, or Twy blade Ophrys
Twopence, herb; or Moneywort Lysimachia Nummularia

V

Valerian, Garden Valeriana Phu
Valerian, Greek; Jacob's ladder; or Charity Polemonium coeruleum
Vanilla; or Veneloe Epidendrum Vanilla
Varnish tree; or Poison ash, or Oak Rhus Vernix
Venus's comb or Shepherd's needle Scandix Pecten
Venus's looking glass Campanula Speculum
Venus's navel-wort Cynoglossum lusitanicum
Vernal-grass Anthoxanhum
Vervain Verbena
Vervain, common; or Simpler's joy Verbena officinalis
Vervain mallow Malva
Vetch, or Tare Vicia
Vetch, Ax, or Hatchet Coronilla Securidaca
Vetch, Bitter Ervum Ervilia
Vetch, Bitter; or Heath peas Orobus

Vetch,
Vetch, jointed podded bitter | Ervum Lens
Vetch, Chichling | Lathyrus
Vetch, Crimson grass | Lathyrus Nissolia
Vetch, Clusius's foreign hatchet | Bisserula pelecinus
Vetch, Horse-shoe | Hippocrepis
Vetch, Kidney; or lady's finger | Anthyllis
Vetch, Liquorice | Astragalus glycyphyllus
Vetch, knobbed-rooted liquorice | Glycine
Vetch, Milk | Astragalus
Vetch, Base milk | Phaca
Vetch, Venetian | Orobus
Vetchling | Hedysarum
Vetchling, Yellow | Astragalus Onobrychis
Viburnum | Lathyrus Aphaca
Viburnum, American | Viburnum
Vine, Black; or Black bryony | Tamus
Vine, Climbing five-leaved, of Canada; or Virginian ivy, or Creeper | Hedera quinquesfolia
Vine, Spanish arbour | Ipomoea tuberosa
Vine, White; or White bryony | Bryonia alba
Violet, common | Viola odorata
Violet, bulbous; or Snowdrop | Galanthus nivalis
Violet, Calathian | Gentiana
Violet, Dames, Rocket; or Queen's July-flower | Hesperis
Violet, Dog's-tooth | Erythronium Dens canis
Violet, or Milfoil, Water | Hottonia palustris
Viper's grass | Scorzonera
Virgin's bower, blue | Clematis Viticella
Vioirma | Clematis Viorna
Visnaga; or Tooth-pick | Daucus Visnaga
Umbrella tree | Magnolia tripetala
Uva ursi; or Bear berries | Arbutus Uva ursi
Urine-wort | Saxifraga Hirculus

W

Wagebroom | Protea argentea
Wake Robin | Arum maculatum
Wall flower | Cheiranthus Cheiri

Walnut
APPENDIX.

Walnut tree
Walnut, Jamaica ; or Sandbox tree ; or Farting tree
Walnut, Virginian ; or Hicory
Wall-wort ; Danewort ; or Dwarf elder

Wanhom
Ware, Sea
Wart-wort
Wart-wort ; or Turnsol
Wart-wort ; or Nipple-wort
Water-leaf
Water-lemon
Water-wort
Wayfaring ; or Pliant mealy tree *
Weed, Sweet ; or wild liquorice
Weld, or Woald ; or base rocket
Wheat
Wheat, Buck
Wheat, Cow
Wheat, French
Wheat, Turkey ; or Indian maize
Whin, Furze ; or Gorse
Whin, Petty ; or Cammock ; or Rest-harrow
Whin, Petty ; or Small broom
Whistles, Sea
White beam, White leaf tree ; or Aria Theophrasti
White, or Milk wood
White wood, or white Cedar
Whitlow grass
Whitlow grass, common
Whitlow grass Rue-leaved
Hortle-berry ; Red-worts ; or Bilberry
Hortle-berry, or Bladder nut, African
Hortle-berry, with flowers single
Horts, Black

Juglans regia
Hura crepitaus
Juglans
Sambucus Ebulus
Kämpferia
Fucus vesiculosus
Euphorbia tithymaloides
Heliotropium
Lapsana
Hydrophyllum
Passiflora maliformis
Elatine Hydropiper
Viburnum Lantana

Capraria
Reseda
Triticum
Polygonum Fagopyrum
Melampyrum
Polygonum
Zeë
Ulex europaeus
Ononis antiquorum
Genista anglica
Fucus nodosus
Cratægus Aria

Bignonia Leucoxylon
Bignonia pentaphylla
Draba
Draba verna
Saxifraga tridactylites
Vaccinium Myrtillus

Royena
Vaccinium
Vaccinium Vitis idæa

* Of this the Poles and Turks make the tubes of their tobacco pipe.
APPENDIX.

Whorts, Bog or Moor; or Cranberry
Worts, Spanish red, or strawberry tree
Wicken, Quickbeam; Mountain ash; or Roan tree
Widow-wail
Willow
Willow, French; or Willow herb
Willow, spiked, of Theophrastus
Willow, or Gale, sweet
Willow herb, or Purple loose-strife
Willow herb, or Yellow loose-strife
Willow herb, Rosebay
Willow, weeping
Wind flower; or Anemone
Wind-seed
Winter-berry
Winter-bloom
Winter-green
Winter-green, Ivy flowering
Winter-green, with chickweed flowers
Winter's bark
Woad, common
Woad, wild; Dyer's or yellow weed
Wolf's bane; or Aconite
Wolf's bane; or Winter aconite
Wolf's claw
Woodbine; or honeysuckle
Woodbine, Spanish; or Arbour vine
Wood of life; or Lignum vitae
Woodroof
Wood-waxen; or Dyer's broom
Wood-grass
Worm-seed

Wormwood
Wormwood, Sea
Wormwood, wild; or base feverfew
Whortle, Petroselino; or Parsley

Vaccinium Oxycoccos
Arbutus Unedo
Sorbus aucuparia
Cneorum Tricoccon
Salix
Epilobium
Spiræa
Myrica Gale
Lythrum
Lysimachia vulgaris
Epilobium angustifolium
Salix babylonica
Anemone
Arctotis
Prinos verticillatus
Azalea
Pyrola
Kalmia
Trientalis europæa
Wintera aromatica
Isatis tinctoria
Reseda luteola
Aconitum
Helleborus hyemalis
Lycopodium
Lonicera
Ipomoea tuberosa
Guaiacum
Asperula odorata
Genista tinctoria
Spigelia Anthelmia
Chenopodium anthelminticum
Artemisia Absinthium
Artemisia maritima
Parthenium hysterophorus
Apium Petroscelinum

Woundwort
### APPENDIX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woundwort of Achilles</td>
<td><em>Achillea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woundwort, Clown’s</td>
<td><em>Stachys</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woundwort, or consound, Saracen’s</td>
<td><em>Solidago</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woundwort, True Saracen’s</td>
<td><em>Senecio saracenicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woundwort, downy</td>
<td><em>Amellus umbellatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack</td>
<td><em>Fucus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack, Grass</td>
<td><em>Zostera</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yam, or Yaum; or Indian potato</td>
<td><em>Dioscorea bulbifera</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapoon; Cassina; or South sea tea</td>
<td><em>Ilex Cassine</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow (see Milfoil)</td>
<td><em>Achillea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-root</td>
<td><em>Hydrastis canadensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-weed; or Wild woad</td>
<td><em>Reseda luteola</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerva-mora; or Golden rod tree</td>
<td><em>Bosea Yerva mora</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yew tree, common</td>
<td><em>Taxus baccata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacintha, or Warted succory</td>
<td><em>Lapsana Zacintha</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zedoary, round</td>
<td><em>Kåmpferia rotunda</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zedoary, long; or Galangal</td>
<td><em>Kåmpferia Galanga</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zerumbet; or Wild ginger</td>
<td><em>Amomum Zerumbet</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABBREVIATUM perianthium, shortened, when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower.
Abortiens flos, barren flowers, such as produce no fruit.
Abruptum folium pinnatum, winged leaves, ending without either foliole or cirrus.
Acaulis, without stalk or stem.
Acaulis, without stalk or stem.
Acerosum folium, chaffy leaves, when they are linear and abiding, as in Pinus, Abies, and Juniperus.
Acicularis, needle-shaped, as in Scirpus acicularis.
Acinaciforme, faulchion or scymitar-shaped, as in Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme.
Acini, the small berries which compose the fruit of a mulberry or bramble.
Acotyledones, plants, whose seeds have no cotyledons or seminal leaves.
Aculei, prickles, fixed in the rind or surface of the bark.
Aculeatus caulis, a stalk or stem furnished with prickles.
Acuminatum folium, a leaf ending in a point, as in Arundo Phragmites.
Acutum folium, leaves terminating in an acute angle, as in Campanula Trachelium.
Adnatum folium, the disk of the leaf pressing close to the stem of the plant.
Adpressa folia, the disk of the leaf pressing towards the stem.
G L O S S A R Y.

Adscendens caulis, a stalk or branch inclining upwards.
Adversum folium, when the sides of the leaf are turned towards the South.
Aggregatus flos, an assemblage of flowers coming in clusters.
Aggregatæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Ala, a wing, the side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or a membrane added to a seed, stalk, &c.
Alatus petiolus, when the footstalk of a leaf is winged with membranes.
Albumen, a farinaceous, fleshy or horny substance, making the chief bulk of some seeds, as grasses, and performing the function of cotyledons.
Alburnum, the white substance that lies between the inner bark, and the wood of trees.
Algae, flags, one of the seven families of plants.
Alienata folia, when the first leaves give place to others totally different from them, and from the habit of the genus.
Alterni rami folia, when they come out singly, and follow in gradual order.
Amentaceae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus, bearing catkins.
Amentum, a catkin.
Amplexicaule folium, embracing the stalk, when the base of the leaf embraces the stem sideways.
Ancps caulis, double edged, when the stalk is compressed, and forms two opposite acute angles.
Androgyna, plants bearing male and female flowers on the same root.
Angulatus caulis, angulated stalks.
Angustifolia, narrow-leaved.
Angiospermia, the second order in the class Didynamia of Linnaeus; containing plants whose seeds are covered with a capsule.
Annuæ radix, an annual root; that which lives but one year.
Anthera, the summit of the stamina, bearing the pollen, and a part of the principal male organ of generation.
Anthesis, the time when the flowers of plants are perfectly expanded.
Apertura, an aperture, opening, in some species of anthera.
Apetalus flos, having no petals or corolla.
 Apex, the top or summit.
Aphyllus caulis, destitute of leaves.
Apophysis, an excrescence from the receptacle of the musci. Appendiculatus.
GLOSSARY.

Appendiculatus *petiolus*, a little appendage hanging from the extremity of the foot-stalk.

Approximata *folia*, leaves growing near each other.

Arbor, a tree.

Arbusiva, a copse of shrubs or trees, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnaeus*.

Arcuatum *legumen*, arched, a pod that is curved or bent.

Arillus, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously.

Arista, the beard of corn or grasses.

Arma, arms, weapons, one of the seven kinds of fulcra of plants.

Articulatus *caulis, culmus*, having knots or joints.

Articulus *culmi*, the straight part of the stalk between two joints.

Asperifoliae, rough-leaved plants, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnaeus*.

Assurgentia *folia*, first bent down, but rising erect towards the apex.

Attenuatus *pedunculus*, when the foot-stalk grows smaller towards the flower.

Auctus *calyx*, augmented, having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base.

Avenia *folia*, leaves which have no visible veins.

Auriculatum *folium*, an ear-shaped leaf, when the leaf towards the base has a lobe on each side.

Axillaria *folia*, growing out of the angles formed by the branches and the stem.

B

Bacca, a berry: or a pulpy pericarpium without valves, in which the seeds are naked.

Barba, a beard, a species of pubescence, sometimes on the leaves of plants, as on the Mesembryanthemum barbatum.

Barbatum *folium*, when a bunch of strong hairs terminates the leaves.

Bicornes, plants whose antherae have the appearance of two horns. Likewise an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnaeus*.

Biennis *radix*, a root which continues to vegetate two years.

Bifaria *folia*, a leaf pointing two ways.

Biferae *plantae*, flowering twice a year.

Bifidum *folium*, divided or cloven into two parts.

Biflorus *pedunculus*, bearing two flowers on a foot-stalk.

Bigeminum *folium*, a forked foot stalk, with two little leaves at the apex of each division.

Bijugum *folium*, a winged leaf, bearing two pair of foliola.
Bilabiata corolla, a corolla with two lips.
Bilobum folium, a leaf consisting of two lobes.
Binata, folia, a digitate leaf, consisting of two foliola.
Bipartitum folium, a leaf divided into two segments.
Bipinnatum folium, doubly winged, when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.
Biterinatum folium, when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliule is ternate; as in Epimedium.
Bivalve pericarpium, consisting of two valves, as in the Siliqua and Legumen.
Brachiatus caulis, branching in pairs; each pair standing at right angles with those above and below.
Brachium, the arm, tenth degree in the Linnaean scale for measuring plants, being twenty-four Parisian inches.
Bractea, a floral leaf, these are generally of a different shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant, and are always seated near the fructification.
Bracteatus, having a bractea growing out of it.
Bulbiferus caulis, a stalk bearing bulbs, as in a species of Lily called Lilium bulbiferum.
Bulbosa radix, a bulbous root; it is either squamosa, scaly, as in Lilium; tunicata, coated, as in Cepa; duplicata, double, as in Fritillaria; solida, as in Tulipa.
Bullatum folium, when the surface of the leaf rises above the veins, so as to appear like blisters.

C

Caducus calyx, falling off; a term signifying the shortest time of duration, falling off at the first opening of the flower.
Calamariae, a reed, and order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Calcaratum nectarium, a kind of nectarium resembling a spur, as in the Delphinium.
Caliculatus calyx, a little calyx added to a larger one, as in Coreopsis, Leontice, &c.
Calycanthe, a calyx, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Calyptra, a veil, in mosses, where it is placed over the Anthera, or Theca.
Calyx, a flower-cup, of which there are the following kinds, viz. perianthium, involucrum, amentum, spatha, gluma, calyptra, and volva.
Campanacei, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Campanulata
Campanulata corolla, bell-shaped flowers.
Canaliculatum folium, leaves having a deep channel running from the base to the Apex.
Candelares, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Capillaceum folium, capillary, exemplified in the Ranunculus aquatilis.
Capillaris pappus, hairy down, as in Hieracium, and Sonchus.
Capillus, hair, the first degree of the Linnean scale for measuring plants, the diameter of a hair, and the twelfth part of a line.
Capitati flores, flowers collected into heads, as in Mentha aquatica, and Thymus serpyllum.
Capitulum, a little head, a species of inflorescentia in which the flowers are connected into close heads on the tops of the peduncles, as in Gomphrena.
Capreolus, a tendril; see cirrus.
Caprificalio, that species of impregnation which is performed artificially.
Capsula, a capsule, a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, and consists of valvula, dissepimentum, columnella, and loculamentum.
Carina, the keel of a boat, or ship, the lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.
Carinatum folium, when the back of the leaf resembles the keel of a ship.
Cariophyllaeus flos, clove tree, or flowers growing in the manner of carnations.
Carnosum folium, a fleshy leaf, as in Sedum dasyphyllum.
Cartilagineum folium, a leaf whose brim is furnished with a margin of different substance from the disk.
Caryophylli, carnations or pinks, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Catenuilata scabrities, a species of glandular roughness, hardly visible to the naked eye, resembling little chains on the surface of some plants.
Catulus, an old term for catkin.
Cauda, a feathery appendage to some seeds, as in Clematis.
Caude, the stem of a tree.
Caulescens, having a stalk or stem.
Caulina folia, leaves growing immediately on the stem.
Caulis, a stem, a species of truncus.
Cernuus, nodding or hanging down its head.
Cespitosa, plants which produce many stems from one root, and form a surface of turf or sod.
Ciliatum, whose margin is guarded by parallel bristles, formed like the eye-lash.
Circinalea folia, a hoop or ring, a term of foliation, expressive of the leaves within the gemma, being rolled spirally downward.

Circumcissa capsula, cut transversely, as in Anagallis.

Cirrhiferus pedunculus, a peduncle bearing a tendril, as in Vitis.

Cirrho
dum, a leaf that terminates in a tendril, as in Gloriosa.

Cirrhosum, a clasper or tendril, one of the fulcra of plants.

Classis, a class, is defined by Linnaeus to be an agreement of several genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature distinguished by art.

Clavatus petiolus, pedunculus, when the footstalk of the leaf or flower is club-shaped, tapering from the base to its apex.

Clavicula, a little key, a tendril.

Clausa corolla, when the neck of the corolla is close shut in with valves.

Coadunatae, to gather together, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Coarctati rami, close together, opposed to divaricatus.

Cochleatum legumen, a pod like the shell of a snail, as in Medicago.

Coloratura yb/22/?ra, coloured, when leaves, which are generally green, are of a different colour.

Columnella a little column, the substance that passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds.

Columniferi, pillar-shaped, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Coma, a bush, or head of hair, a species of fulcra, composed of large bracteae, which terminates the stalk, as in Lavandula, Salvia, &c.

Communis gemma, regards the contents of the gemma, containing both flower and fruit.

Communis calyx, when a cup contains both receptacle and flower.

Comose, a head of hair, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Comosa radix, the fibres which put forth at the base of a bulbous root, resembling a head of hair.

Compactum folium, when the leaf is a compact and solid substance.

Comple
tus flos, having a perianthium and corolla.

Compositus caulis, a compound stem, diminishing as they ascend.

Compositum folium, when the petiole bears more than one leaf, of which are the following species; viz. articulatum, digitatum, conjugatum, pedatum, pinnatum, decompositum, supra-decompositum. Compositi,
GLOSSARY.

Compositi, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Compressus caulis, folium, a leaf resembling a cylinder compressed on the opposite sides.

Concavum folium, hollowed, the margin forming an arch with the disk.

Concepculum, a conceptacle or receiver, a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on the side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

Conduplicatum folium, doubled together, when the sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each other.

Conferti rami, branches crowded together.

Confertus verticillus, flos, et folia, when flowers and leaves are formed into whorles round the stalk and crowded together.

Confluentia folia, to flow together, as in the pinnated leaf, when the pinnae run into one another.

Conglobatus flos, when flowers are collected into globular heads.

Conglomeratus flos, flowers irregularly crowded together.

Congesta umbella, flowers collected into a spherical shape, as in the Allium.

Conica scabrities, a species of setaceous scabrities, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of plants, formed like cones.

Coniferæ, plants bearing cones, such as Pinus, Cupressus, &c. an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Conjugatum, to join or couple together, a species of pinnate leaf, where the folioles come by pairs.

Connatum, to grow together, when two opposite leaves unite at their base, so as to have the appearance of one leaf.

Connivens corolla, when the apices of the petals converge, so as to close the flower, as in Trollius europæus.

Conniventes antheræ, approaching or inclining together.

Continuatum folium, continued, when the leaf appears to be a continuation of the substance of the stalk.

Contorti, to twist, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Contraria valvula, valves are termed contraria, when the dissepimentum is placed transversely between them.

Convexum folium, a leaf arising from the margin to the centre of the leaf.

Convolutus cirrhus, a tendril twining, in the same direction, with the sun’s motion.

Convolutum folium, a term in foliation, when the leaf is rolled up like a scroll of paper.
Conus, see Strobilus.
Corculum, the heart and essence of the seed.
Cordatum folium, a heart-shaped leaf.
Cordiformis, shaped like a heart.
Corolla, a wreath or crown, one of the seven parts of fructification.
Corollula, a little corolla.
Corona semirris, a crown adhering to many kinds of seeds, serving them as wings, which enables them to disperse.
Coronariae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Coronula, a little crown.
Cortex, the outer rind or bark of vegetables.
Corydiales, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Corymbus, a kind of spike, the flowers of which have each its proper pedicellus, or partial foot-stalk, raised to a proportional height, as in Spiræa opulifolia.
Cotyledon, a side lobe of the seed, of a porous substance and perishable, or seminal leaves.
Crassatum folium, a notched leaf, when the margin is cut into angles that point towards neither of the extremities; obtusely crenate, when the angles are rounded; or acutely crenate, when the angles are pointed.
Crispum folium, a curled leaf, when the circumference becomes larger than the disk admits of.
Cristatus flos, when the flower has a tufted crest, as in Polygala.
Cruciformes flores, cross-shaped flowers, consisting of four petals, disposed in the form of a cross, as in the class Tradynamia of Linnaeus.
Cryptogamia, hidden marriages, the twenty-fourth class of the Linnaean system.
Cubitus, a cubit, the ninth degree of the Linnaean scale for measuring plants, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, or seventeen Parisian inches.
Cucullatum folium, leaves rolled up lengthways, in form of a cone, as in Geranium cucullatum, &c.
Cucurbitaceæ, gourds, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Culminiae, the top or crown of any thing, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Culmus, a reed or straw, the proper stem or trunk of a grass.
Cuspidatum folium, a leaf whose apex resembles the point of a spear or lance.
Cuneiforme folium, a wedge-shaped leaf.
Cyathiformis corolla, flowers of the form of a cup.
Cylindracea spica, a spike of flowers in form of a cylinder.
Cyma, that runs into long fastigiate peduncles, proceeding from
the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.
Cynosus flos, see Cyma.
Cynosæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

D

Dædaleum folium, a leaf whose texture is remarkably beautiful and exquisitely wrought.
Debilis caulis, a weak, feeble stalk.
Decagynia, ten females, the fifth order in the tenth class; flowers that have ten styli.
Decandria, ten males, the tenth class of Linnaeus.
Decaphyllus calyx, a calyx consisting of ten leaves.
Deciduum folium, leaves that fall off in winter.
Declinatus caulis, a stalk bending towards the earth.
Decomposita folia, when a petiole once divided connects many folioles, as in Aegopodium podagraria.
Decumbens, lying down.
Decurrents folium, running down, when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem, beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf.
Decursive folium pinnatum, when the bases of the foliole are continued along the sides of the petiulus.
Decussata folia, divided, when leaves grow in pairs, and opposite, each pair being opposite alternately.
Deflexus ramos, a branch bent a little downwards.
Deflorata stamina, having shed or discharged the farina secundans.
Defoliatio, the time in autumn when plants shed their leaves.
Deltoides folium, a leaf formed like a trowel, or the Greek Delta, as in Mesembryanthemum deltoides.
Demersum folium, in aquatic plants, leaves sunk below the surface of the water.
Dendroides surculus, shrub-like, a subdivision of the Sursculus in the genus Hypnum.
Dentatum folium, leaves having horizontal points of the same consistence with the leaf, and standing at a little distance from each other.

Denudatae,
GLOSSARY.

Denudatae, stripped naked, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Dependens folium, hanging down, leaves pointing towards the ground.

Depressum folium, pressing down, when the sides rise higher than the disk.

Diadelphia, two brotherhoods, the seventeenth class in the sexual system.

Diandria, two males, the second class in the sexual system.

Dichotomus caulis, forked stalks, when the divisions come by two and two.

Dicotyledones, when the seeds have two cotyledons that are the placenta of the embryo plant, and afterwards the seed leaves.

Didyma anthera, twins, when the antheræ come by two's on each filament.

Didynamia, the superiority of two, the fourteenth class in the sexual system.

Difformia folia, different forms, when leaves on the same plant come of different forms.

Diffusus caulis, when branches of the stalk spread different ways.

Digitatum folium, fingered, when the apex of a petiole connects many folioles.

Digynia, two females, the second order in each of the first thirteen classes, except the ninth.

Dimidiatum, halved.

 Dioecia, the twenty-second class in the sexual system.

Dipetala corolla, flowers consisting of two petals, as in Circaea, and Commelina.

Diphyllus calyx, a calyx consisting of two leaves, as in the Papaver and Fumaria.

Discoideae, plants of the Syngenesious class, wanting the florets in the radius.

Discus, a disk, the middle part of a radiate compound flower.

Disperma, plants producing their seeds by two's, as in the Umbellate.

Dissectum folium, leaves cut into laciniae, or divisions.

Disseminatio, the means by which the fruit when ripe is scattered.

Dissepimentum, partitions of the fruit, which divide the pericarpium into cells.

Dissiliens siliqua, pods that burst with elasticity.

Distans verticillus, when the whorles of flowers, in verticillate plants, stand at a great distance from one another.

Disticha,
Disticha \textit{folia}, in two rows, when the leaves all respect two sides of the branches only.

Divaricati \textit{rami}, branches standing wide from each other in different directions.

Divergentes \textit{rami}, widening gradually.

Dodecandria, twelve males, the eleventh class in the sexual system.

Dodrans, the seventh degree in the Linnean scale for measuring the parts of plants, or nine Parisian inches.

Dor rantalis, nine inches.

Dolabriforme \textit{folio}, a leaf resembling an axe, as in \textit{Mesembryanthemum} dolabriforme.

Dorsalis \textit{arista}, an awn, or beard, fixed to the back or external part of the Gluma.

Drupa, a pulpy pericarpium, without valves, containing a stone, as in the Plum and Peach.

Drupaceae, an order of plants in the \textit{Fragmenta methodi naturalis} of Linnaeus.

Dumosae, a bush, an order of plants in the \textit{Fragmenta methodi naturalis} of Linnaeus.

Duplicata \textit{radix}, a double root, a species of bulbous root, consisting of two solid bulbs, as in some species of Orchis.

Duplicato-serratum \textit{folium}, sawed double, with lesser teeth within the greater.

E

Ebracteatus \textit{racemus}, without a Bractea, or floral leaf.

Ecaudata \textit{corolla}, without a tail or spur, as in \textit{Antirrhinum cymbalaria}.

Echinatum \textit{pericarpium}, pods beset with prickles like a hedgehog.

Efflorescentia, the precise time when a plant shews its first flowers for the season.

Emarginatum \textit{folium}, when the apex of a leaf terminates in a notch; the same may be applied to petales, and stigma.

Enervium \textit{folium}, leaves having no apparent nerves.

Enneandria, nine males, the ninth class in the sexual system.

Enneapetala \textit{corolla}, a flower consisting of nine petals.

Enodis \textit{caulis, culmus}, stalks and straws, having no knots or joints.

Ensatae, plants having sword-shaped leaves, an order of plants in the \textit{Fragmenta methodi naturalis} of Linnaeus.

Ensiforme \textit{folium}, leaves shaped like a two-edged sword, tapering towards the point.

Epiphragma, a thin membrane which, in the genus Polytrichum, stretches over the mouth of the Theca.
Equitantia folia, riding, when the sides of the leaves approach in such a manner as that the outer embrace the inner.
Erectus canlis, ramus, folium, upright, perpendicular.
Erosus folium, gnawed, when the leaf is sinuate, and the margin appears as if it were gnawed or bitten.
Exserta stamina, standing forth, when the stamina appear above the corolla.
Exstipulatus, without stipulæ.
Exsuccum folium, when the substance of the leaf is dry.
Extrafoliaceæ stipula, stipulae growing on the outside of the leaves.

Farctum folium, stuffed, opposed to Tubulosum.
Fasciculata folia, bundled, leaves growing in bunches.
Fascicularis radix, bundled, tuberous roots growing in bundles.
Fasciata planta, when many stalks grow together, like a faggot or bundle.
Fastigiata pedunculi, peduncules pointed at the apex.
Façces, the jaws or chops.
Femina planta, a plant bearing female flowers on the same root only.
Fibrosa radix, a fibrous root.
Filamentum, a thread, applied to the thread-like part of the stamina.
Filices, ferns, one of the seven divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linneæus.
Filiform, filamentum, thread-shaped stamina.
Finbria, in the Musci, a narrow sinuated membrane set with small teeth, and lying within the operculum.
Fimbriata petala, a fringed petal, as in Menyanthes.
Fissum folium, a leaf split or cloven half-way down.
Fistulosus canlis, a piped or hollow stem.
Flabellatum folium, a fan-shaped leaf.
Flaccidus pedunculus, the footstalk of a flower that is feeble and slender.
Flagellum, a twig or shoot, like a whip or thong.
Flexuosus canlis, a stalk having many turnings or bendings, taking a different direction at every joint.
Floralia folia, floral leaves that immediately attend the flower.
Floralis gemma, flower-buds.
Flos, a flower.
Flosculus, a little flower.
Flosculosus flos, s. discoideus, a flower consisting entirely of tubular florets, as in the Cardui.

Glossary
GLOSSARY.

Foliaceae glandulæ, glands growing on the leaves.
Foliaris cirrhus, a tendril growing from a leaf.
Foliaris gemmatio, leaf-buds.
Foliatio planta, the composition of the leaves, whilst folded within the gemma or bud.
Foliatus caulis, a leafy stalk.
Foliifera gemma, a bud producing leaves.
Foliolum, a little leaf, one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.
Foliosum capitulum, covered with leaves amongst the flowers or tops of the plants.
Folium, a leaf.
Folliculus, a seed-vessel of one valve and one cell, opening lengthwise, as in Vinca.
Fornicatum petalum, vaulted or arched, as in the upper lip of the flowers in the class Didynamia.
Frequens planta, plants growing frequently, or commonly, everywhere.
Frondescentia, the season of the year when the leaves of plants are unfolded.
Frondosus caulix, a species of trunk composed of a branch and a leaf blended together, as is frequently united with the fructification.
Fructescentia, the time of the year when a plant scatters its ripe seeds.
Fructificatio, the temporary part of a vegetable appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new.
Frustranea polygania, to no purpose, the third order of the class Syngenesia.
Frutex, a shrub.
Fruticosus caulis, a shrubby stalk.
Fugacissima petala, petals that are fleeting, and of short duration.
Fulcratus caulis, branches having props; see Fulcrum.
Fulcrum, a prop or support.
Fungi, a kind of mushroom, one of the seven families of plants, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Furcata, forked.
Fusiformis radix, a spindle-shaped root.

G

Galea, an helmet, applied to the corolla of the class Gynandra, as in Orchis.
Glossary.

Galeatum *labium*, the lip of a flower shaped like an helmet.
Geminae *stipula*, stipulae growing in pairs.
Geminatus *pedunculus*, double footstalks growing from the same point.
Gemma, a bud, an hybernaculum on the ascending caudex.
Gemmatio, a young bud.
Gemmiparus, bearing buds.
Genera *plantarum*, genera of plants, the second subdivision in the Linnaean system; it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.
Geniculatus *caulis*, *culmus*, *pedunculus*, a jointed stalk, or footstalk of a flower.
Genicula, little joints.
Germen, a sprout or bud, the base of the pistillum, the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo.
Gibbum *folium*, bunching out, or gouty.
Glaber, smooth, having an even surface.
Gliadiata *siliqua*, a sword-shaped pod.
Glandulae, a gland, or secretory vessel.
Glandulifera scabrities, a kind of bristly roughness on the surface of some plants, on which there are minute glands at the extremity of each bristle.
Glareosis *locis*, in gravelly places, where plants delight in gravel.
Glaucophyllus, a blush, or azure coloured leaf.
Globosa *radix*, a round root.
Globularis scabrities, a species of glandular roughness scarce visible to the naked eye, the small grains of which are exactly globular.
Glochoïdes, the small points of the pubes of plants. Linnaeus applies this term, only to the hami triglochoïdes, with three hooked points.
Glomerata *spica*, flowers crowded together in a globular form.
Gluma, a husk or chaff, a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses.
Glutinositas, like glue or paste.
Gramina, grasses, one of the seven families of the vegetable kingdom.
Granulata *radix*, a root consisting of many little knobs, like seeds or grain, attached to one another by small strings, as in Saxifraga granulata.
Gymnospermia, naked-seeded, the first order of the class Didynamia.
Gynandria, when the male and female parts are joined together, the twelfth class in the Linnaean system.
Habitualis character, the character or description of a plant, taken from its habit, which consists in the placentatio, radicatio, ramificatio, foliatio, stipulatio, pubescentia, inflorescentia.

Habitus, the external appearance: Linnaeus defines it, the conformity or affinity that the congeneres of vegetables have to one another, in placentation, radication, &c.

Hamosa seta, hooked bristles.

Hastatum folium, leaves resembling the head of a spear or halbert.

Hemisphericus calyx, half round, or half a sphere.

Hepaticae, Liverworts, an order in the class Cryptogamia.

Heptandria, seven males, the seventh class of the sexual system.

Herba, an herb, according to Linnaeus, it is the part of the vegetable which arises from the root; it is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the stem, leaf, props, and hybernacula.

Herbaceae plantae, are perennial plants, which annually perish down to the root.

Herbacius caudex, stalks that die annually.

Hermaphroditus flos, flowers that contain both sexes, as anthera, and stigma.

Hesperidæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Hexagonus caulis, a stalk with six angles.

Hexandria, the sixth class in the sexual system, which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with six stamina of equal length.

Hexagynia, an order of plants that produces six styles.

Hexapetala corolla, flowers consisting of six petals.

Hexaphyllus calyx, a flower-cup consisting of six leaves.

Hians corolla, a monopetalous flower that is gaping.

Hilum, the point by which the seed is attached to its seed-vessel.

Hirsutus, rough, hairy.

Hispidus caulis, a stalk covered with fragile bristles.

Holcraceae, pot herbs, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Horizontalis flos, flowers growing with their disk parallel to the horizon.

Hybernaculum, winter-lodge, the part of a plant that incloses and secures the embryo from external injuries.
Hybrida, a bastard, a monstrous production of two plants of different species, like the male in the animal creation.

Hypocrateriformis corolla, a monopetalous flower, shaped like a cup or salver.

Icosandria, the twelfth class in the sexual system.

Imberbis corolla, a flower without a beard.

Imbricatus, tiled, when the scales of a stalk or flower-cup, lie over one another in the manner of tiles upon a house.

Immutatae, unaltered.

Inaequalis corolla, an unequal flower.

Inanis caulis, hollow or empty stalks.

Incanum folium, leaves covered with whitish down.

Incisum folium, leaves cut into irregular segments.

Incompletus flos, imperfect flowers without petals.

Incrassatus pedunculus, footstalks of flowers that increase in thickness as they approach the flowers.

Incumbens anthera, anthera which is fixed to the filament sideways.

Incurvatus caulis, a stalk bowed towards the earth.

Indivisum folium, an entire undivided leaf.

Indusium, by some botanists the membrane covering the fructification of the Filices.

Inerme folium, unarmed, a leaf without bristles or prickles.

Inferus flos, flowers whose receptacle is situated below the germin.

Inflatum perianthium, a calyx puffed up like a bladder.

Inflexa folia, leaves bending inwards towards the stem.

Inflorescentia, inflorescence signifies the various modes in which flowers are joined to the plant by the pedunculus.

Infundibuliformis corolla, a monopetalous flower shaped like a funnel.

Insertus petiolus, a footstalk inserted into the stem.

Integrum folium, an entire undivided leaf.

Integerrimum folium, an entire leaf, whose margin is destitute of incisions or serratures.

Interfoliaceus pedunculus, flower-stalks arising from between opposite leaves.

Interruptum folium pinnatum, when the large folioles of a winged leaf are interrupted alternately by pairs of smaller ones.

Interrupta spica, a spike of flowers, interrupted or broken by small clusters of flowers between the larger ones.

Intorsio, writhing or twisting.

Intra-
GLOSSARY.

Intrafoliaceæ stipula, stipulae growing on the inside of the leaves of the plant.

Inundata loca, this term is applied by Linnaeus to such places as are overflowed only in winter.

Involucellum, a partial involucrum.

Involucrum, a cover, the calyx of the umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower.

Involuta folia, rolled in, leaves when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides.

Irregularis flos, irregular flowers of deformed shapes.

Juba, a crest of feathers.

Julus, a katkin.

L

Labiatus flos, a lipped flower.

Lacerum folium, a clift, or fissure, leaves whose margin is cut into irregular segments, as if rent or torn.

Laciniae, segments or incisions.

Laciniatum folium, a leaf cut into irregular incisions.

Lactescentia, milky; those plants are called milky, whose juices are white, yellow, or red.

Lacunosum, folium, leaves that are deeply furrowed, by the veins being sunk below the surface.

Lacustris planta, a plant which grows in lakes of water.

Lamina, a thin plate, the upper expanded part of a polypetalous flower.

Lana, wool, a species of pubescence, which covers the surface of plants.

Lanatum, folium, a woolly leaf.

Lanceolatum folium, a lance-shaped leaf, as in Tulipa sylvestris.

Laterales flores, flowers coming from the sides.

Laxus caulis, loose, weak, slender.

Legumen, pulse, a pericarpium of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed along one suture only, as in the Pea.

Lenticularis scabrities, a species of glandular scabrities, in the form of lentils.

Leprosus, spotted like a leopard, exemplified in Lichen.

Lævis caulis, smooth, having an even surface.

Liber, the inner rind or bark of a plant.

Lignosus, caulis, a woody stem.

Lignum, wood.

Ligulatus flos, when the petals, tubulated at the base, are plane and linear towards the middle, and widest at the extremity, in form of a bandage.

Limbus,
Liliaceae, like a lily, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Limbus, a border, the upper expanded part of a monopetalous flower.

Linea, a line, the second degree in the Linnaean scale for measuring plants, the twelfth part of an inch.

Lineare folium, a narrow leaf, whose opposite margins are almost parallel, as in Pinus.

Lineatum folium, leaves whose surfaces are marked with parallel lines, running lengthways.

Lingulatum folium, a leaf shaped like a tongue.

Lobatum folium, when leaves are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex.

Loculamentum, a cell, the divisions of that species of pericarpium called a capsula.

Locus foliorum, the particular part of the plant to which the leaf is affixed.

Lomentaceæ, bean meal, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Lomentum, an elongated pericarpium of two valves, divided internally into cells which contain only one seed.

Longiusculus, longish.

Longum perianthium, when the tube of the calyx is equal in length to that of the corolla.

Lucidum folium, clear, shining.

Lunatum folium, moon-shaped leaves, when they are round and hollowed at the base, like a half moon.

Lunulate, shaped like a crescent.

Luridæ, pale, wan, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Luxurians flos, a luxuriant flower.

Lyrae folium, leaves shaped like a harp or lyre.

M

Marcescens corolla, flowers withering on the plant.

Margo folii, the margin or edge of the leaf.

Mas planta, a male plant; see class Dioccia.

Masculus flos, a male flower, containing antherae, but no stigma.

Medulla, marrow, the pith or heart of a plant.

Membranaceæ folium, when the leaves have no distinguishing pulp between their surfaces.

Membranatus caulis, a stalk covered with thick membranes.

Monadelphia, one brother, the sixteenth class in the sexual system.

Monaedria, one male, the first class in the sexual system.
G L O S S A R Y.

Monocotyledones, a term in placentation, applied to plants whose seeds have a single cotyledon.

Monoecia, one house, the twenty-first class in the sexual system.

Monogynia, one female, the first order of the first thirteen classes in the Linnaean system.

Monopetala corolla, a flower having one petal.

Monopyrenus, with one stone, or seed.

Monosperma, having one seed.

Miliaris scabritae, a species of glandular roughness appearing on the surface of some plants like grains of millet.

Mucronatum folium, a leaf divided into many linear segments or divisions.

Multiflorus pedunculus, a footstalk bearing many flowers.

Multipartitum folium, a leaf divided into many parts.

Multiplicatus flos, a luxuriant flower, whose corolla is multiplied so as to exclude some of the stamina.

Multisiliquae, many pods, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Muricatus caulis, a stalk whose surface is covered with sharp points, like the Murex shell.

Muricatae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Musci, mosses, one of the seven families in the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Mutica gluma, when the arista is wanting.

Mutilatus flos, a mutilated flower.

N

Natans folium, a leaf which swims on the surface of the water.

Navicularis valvula, when the valve of the seed vessel resembles a ship.

Necessaria polygamia, necessary marriages, the fourth order of the nineteenth class in the sexual system.

Nectarium, that part of the corolla that contains the honey juice.

Nervosum folium, leaves whose surface is full of nerves or strings.

Nidulantia semina baccarum, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry.

Nitidum folium, a bright, shining, glossy leaf.
Nucamentaceae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Nucamentum, a catkin.
Nucleus, a kernel.
Nudus caulis, a naked stalk, i.e. without leaves.
Nudus flos, a flower wanting the calyx.
Nutans caulis, a nodding stalk.
Nux, a nut.

O
Obcordatum petalum, a heart-shaped petal, with its apex downwards.
Obliquum folium, when the apex of the leaf points obliquely towards the horizon.
Oblongum folium, an oblong leaf.
Obovatum folium, an oval leaf, the narrow end at the base.
Obsolete lobatum folium, leaves having lobes scarce discernible.
Obtusum folium, leaves blunt, or rounded at the apex.
Obvolutum folium, rolled against each other, when their respective margins alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.
Octandria, eight males, the eighth class in the sexual system.
Officinalis, a plant used in medicine, and kept in the apothecaries shops.
Operculum, a cover, as in the mosses; a round body that closes the opening of the Theca.
Oppositi rami, folia, branches and leaves that grow by pairs opposite to each other.
Oribiculatum folium, round leaves.
Orchideae, orchis, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Ordo, an order.
Orgya, a fathom or six Parisian feet.
Ovale folium, an oval leaf, of equal breadth at each end.
Ovarium, the germen.
Ovatum folium, an oval, or egg-shaped leaf, the broad end at the base.

P
Pagina folii, the surface of a leaf.
Palea, chaff, a thin membrane rising from a common receptacle which separates the flosculi.
Paleaceus pappus, chaffy down.
Palmae, palms, one of the seven families of the vegetable kingdom.

Palmata *radix*, a handed root, as in Orchis.

Palmatum *folium*, a leaf shaped like an open hand.

Palustris, marshy or fenny.

Panduriforme *folium*, shaped like a guitar, a musical instrument so called.

Panicula, a panicle, or loose spike of grass.

Papilionaceus, butterfly-shaped flower, as in the class Diadelphia of Linnaeus.

Papilionaceae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Papillosum *folium*, a nipple, a leaf covered with dots or points like nipples.

Pappus, down.

Papulosum *folium*, a leaf, whose surface is covered with pimples.

Parabolicum *folium*, a leaf in form of a parabola.

Parallelum dissepimentum, when the dissepiments are parallel to the sides of the pericarpium.

Parasitica *planta*, a plant that only grows out of other plants, as the Viscum.

Partialis umbellifer, a partial umbel.

Partiale involucrum, when at the base of the partial umbel.

Partitum *folium*, a divided leaf.

Pedatum *perianthium*, a little flower-cup, or comparatively small, opposed to magnum.

Pedunculatum, flowers growing on footstalks.

Pedunculus, the footstalk of a flower.

Pelta, in lichens, a flat leaf-like receptacle in which the seeds lie hid.

Peltatum *folium*, when the footstalk is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into its base.

Penicilliformia stigmata, a stigma in form of a painter's pencil.

Pentagonus *caulis*, a five-angled stalk.

Pentagynia, five females, the fifth order of a class.
Pentandria, five males, the fifth class in the sexual system of Linnaeus.
Pentapetala, corolla, a flower consisting of five petals.
Pentaphyllus calyx, a calyx consisting of five leaves.
Perennis radix, a perennial root, continuing for many years.
Perfectus flos, flowers having petals, the perfect flowers of Ray, Tournefort, and other botanists.
Perfoliatum folium, when the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf, as in Crassula perfoliata.
Perforati coryledones, to be pierced through, a species of the monocotyledones exemplified in the gramina; also an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Perianthium, a kind of calyx, so called when contiguous to the fructification.
Pericarpium, a species of pod that contains the seed.
Perichaetium, a modification of the receptaculum in the musci and algæ.
Peristoma, in the Musci, the membranaceous rim which surrounds the mouth of the Theca.
Perpendicularis radix, a perpendicular, or downright root.
Personata, corolla, monopetalous, irregular, and closed by a kind of palate, as in Antirrhinum.
Personatae, masked, an order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Pes, a foot.
Petaliformia stigmata, a stigma resembling the shape of a petal.
Petalodes flos, a flower having petals.
Petalum, the corollaceous teguments of a flower.
Petiolaris cirrhus, a tendril proceeding from the footstalk of a leaf.
Petiolatum folium, a leaf growing on a footstalk.
Petiolus, a little footstalk.
Pileus, a hat or bonnet, the orbicular expansion of a mushroom, which covers the fructification.
Pili, hairs.
Pilosum folium, leaves whose surface is covered with long distinct hairs.
Pinnatifidum folium, (a winged leaf) applied to simple leaves whose laciniae are transverse to the rachis.
Pinnatum folium, a winged leaf.
Piperitae, pepper, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Pistillum,
G L O S S A R Y.

Pistillum, the style or female organ of generation, whose office is to receive and secrete the farina fecundans.

Pixidatum folium, a kind of foliage, where one leaf is let into another by a joint, as in Equisetum.

Placentatio, cotyledones of the seed.

Planipetalus flos, a flower with plain flat petals.

Planta, plants, one of the seven families of vegetables, comprehending all which are not included in the other six tribes.

Planum folium, plain flat leaves.

Plenus flos, a full or double flower.

Plicatum folium, a plaited leaf.

Plumata seta, a feathered hair or bristle.

Plumosus pappus, a kind of soft down.

Plumula, the ascending scaly part of the corculum.

Pollen, meal, the prolific powder contained in the anthera.

Pollex, a thumb, the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch.

Polyadelphia, many brotherhoods, the eighteenth class in the sexual system.

Polyandria, many males, the thirteenth class in the sexual system of Linnaeus.

Polycotyledones, many cotyledons.

Polygamy, many marriages, the twenty-third class in the sexual system.

Polygynia, many females, an order of some of the classes in the sexual system.

Polypetala corolla, a flower consisting of many petals.

Polyphyllum involucrum, an involucrum of many leaves.

Polypyrrenus, with several stones or seeds.

Polystachius culmus, a stalk of grass having many spikes.

Pomaceæ, pomum, an apple, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Pomum, an apple.

Pori, pores.

Praemorsa radix, a bitten root, when it ends abruptly as in Scabiosa.

Praemorsum folium, the point very blunt, with various irregular notches.

Preciae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Prismaticus calyx, a triangular flower-cup.

Procumbens caulis, lying on the ground.

Prolifer
Glossary.

Prolifer flos, flowers growing through, or out of one another, either from the centre or side.

Prominulum dissepimentum, to jut out beyond the valves.

Pronum discum folii, leaves having their face downwards.

Propago, a shoot, the seed of mosses.

Proprium involucrum, an involucrum when at the base of an umbellated flower.

Pseudo, a bastard.

Pubes, down or hair, one of the seven kinds of fulcra.

Pulposum folium, a leaf having a pulpy or fleshy substance.

Pulveratum folium, a leaf powdered with a kind of dust like meal, as in Primula farinosa.

Punctatum folium, a leaf sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

Putamineae, like a shell, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Q

Quadrangulare folium, a quadrangular leaf, having four prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk.

Quadrifidum folium, a leaf divided into four parts.

Quadrijugum folium, a leaf having four pair of folioles.

Quadrilobum folium, a leaf consisting of four lobes.

Quadrilobum folium, a leaf divided into four parts.

Quadrilobum folium, a leaf consisting of four divisions down to the base.

Quaterna folia, when verticillate leaves come by fours, having four in each whorle.

Quina folia, verticillate leaves coming by fives.

Quinatum folium, when a digitate leaf has five folioles.

Quinquangulare folium, a leaf having five prominent angles in the circumscription of the disk.

Quinquejugum folium, when a pinnated leaf has five pair of folioles.

Quinquelobum folium, a leaf having five lobes.

Quinquesidum folium, a leaf consisting of five divisions, with linear sinuses, and straight margins.

Quinquepartitum folium, consisting of five divisions down to the base.

R

Racemus, a bunch of grapes or currants, or any other bunch of berries bearing that resemblance.

Rachis, the back bone, a species of receptaculum, as in the Panicum.
Glossary.

Rachis folii pinnati, the middle rib of a winged leaf, to which the foliolas are affixed.

Radiatus flos, a species of compound flowers, in which the florets of the disk are tubular, and those of the radius ligulate, as in the class Syngenesia.

Radicalia folia, leaves proceeding immediately from the root.

Radicans caulis, a stalk bending to the ground, and taking root where it touches the earth.

Radicatum folium, leaves shooting out roots.

Radicula, a little root.

Radius, a ray, the ligulate margin of the disk of a compound flower.

Radix a root.

Ramea folia, regards leaves that grow only on the branches, and not on the trunk.

Ramosissimus caulis, stalks abounding with branches irregularly disposed.

Ramus, a branch of a tree.

Ramosus caulis, a stalk having many branches.

Receptaculum, a receptacle, the basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.

Reclinatum folium, a leaf reclined or bending downward.

Recurvatum folium, a leaf bent backwards.

Reflexus ramus, a branch bent back towards the trunk.

Regularis corolla, a flower whose parts are regular in figure and magnitude.

Remotus verticillus, when the whorls of flowers or leaves stand at a distance from one another.

Reuniforme folium, a kidney-shaped leaf.

Repandum folium, a leaf having a bending or waved margin, without any angles.

Repens radix, a creeping root extending horizontally.

Repens caulis, a creeping stalk, either running along the ground, on trees, or rocks, and striking roots at certain distances.

Reptans flagellum, creeping along the ground, as in Fragaria.

Restantes pedunculi, foot-stalks remaining on, after the fructification has fallen off.

Resupinatio florum, when the upper lip of the flower faces the ground, and the lower lip is turned upwards.

Resupinatum folium, when the lower disk of the leaf looks upwards.

Retroflexus ramus, a branch bent in different directions.
Glossary.

Retrofractus pedunculus, bent back towards its insertion, as if it were broken.

Retusum folium, when the apex of the leaf is blunt, as in Rumex digynus.

Revolutum folium, a leaf rolled back.

Rhæades, the red poppy, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Rhombeum folium, a leaf whose shape nearly resembles a rhombus.

Rhomboideum folium, a leaf of a geometrical figure, whose sides and angles are unequal.

Rigidus caulis, folia, stiff, hard, rigid.

Rimosus caulis, abounding with clefts and chinks.

Ringens, grinning or gaping.

Rosaceus flos, a flower whose petals are placed in a circle, in form like those of a rose.

Rostellum, a little beak, the descending plain part of the corculus of the seed.

Rostrum, an elongation of a seed-vessel, as in Geranium, Helleborus, &c.

Rotaceae, a wheel, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Rotatus limbus, corolla, a wheel-shaped flower, expanded horizontally, having a tubular basis.

Rotundatum folium, a roundish leaf.

Rubra lactescentia, red milkiness in plants.

Ruderata loca, rubbishy places.

Rugosum folium, a rough or wrinkled leaf.

Sagittatum folium, an arrow-shaped leaf.

Samara, a compressed, dry, coriaceous capsule, as in the Ash, Maple, &c.

Sarmentaceae, a twig or shoot of a vine, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Sarmentosus caulis, the shoot of a vine, naked between each joint, and producing leaves at the joints.

Scaber caulis, et folium, scabby and rough, having tubercles.

Scabridæ, rough, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Scabrities, a species of pubescence, composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eye, sprinkled on the surface of the plant.

Scandens caulis, a climbing stalk.
GLOSSARY.

Scapus, a species of stalk which elevates the fructification, and not the leaves, as in Narcissus.
Scariosum folium, a kind of roughness on the surface of leaves. Scitamina, fair, beautiful, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Scobiform, very small, like sawdust, or filings. Scorpioides flos, a flower resembling the tail of a scorpion.
Scutellum, a species of fructification which is orbicular, concave, and elevated in the margin, as in some species of Lichen.
Scyphus, a cup, by some botanists used for the Nectarium of the Narcissus.
Scyphifer, cup-bearing, a sub division of the genus Lichen.
Secretoria scabrities, a species of glandular roughness on the surface of plants.
Secunda spica, a spike of grass with the flowers turned all towards one side.
Securiformis pubescentia, a species of pubes on the surface of some plants, the bristles resembling an ax or hatchet.
Semen, seed.
Semenale folium, seed leaves.
Semiteres caulis, half a cylinder, flat on one side, and round on the other.
Sempervirens folium, an ever-green leaf.
Sena folia, leaves growing in sixes, as in Galium spurium.
Senticosae, a briar or bramble, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Sericeum folium, a leaf whose surface is of a soft silky texture.
Serratum folium, a sawed leaf.
Serrulatum folium, minutely serrated, as in Polygonum amphibium.
Sessile folium, a leaf growing immediately to the stem, without any footstalk.
Setæ, bristles, a species of pubescence, covering the surface of some plants.
Setaceum folium, leaves shaped like bristles.
Sexus plantarum, plants are distinguished by the sex of their flowers, which are male, female, or hermaphrodite.
Silicula, a little pod, a bivalve pericarpium, as in Draba; see the class Tetradyamia.
Siliqua, a pod, a pericarpium consisting of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each suture, as in Cheiranthus.
Siliquosa, the second order in the class Tetradyamia.
Siliquosae,
G L O S S A R Y.

Siliquosae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Simplex caulís, a simple or single stem.
Simplicissimus caulís, the most simple stalk.
Sinuátum fólium, a leaf whose sides are hollowed or scollopèd.
Situs foliorum, the disposition of leaves on the stem and branches, which are either starry, by three’s, opposite, alternate, scattered, or crowded.
Solidus caulís, a solid stalk or stem.
Solitarius pedunculus, when only one flower-stalk proceeds from the same part.
Solutea stipula, loose, opposed to adnatae.
Spadix, the receptaculum of a Palm, a pedunculus which proceeds from a spatha.
Sparsi rami, pedunculi, folia, scattered without order.
Spatha, a species of calyx resembling a sheath.
Spathaceae, like a sheath, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Spatulatum fólium, a leaf in form of a spatula, an instrument used to spread salve.
Species plantarum, the third subdivision in the Linnaean system.
Spika, a spike, a species of inflorescence resembling an ear of corn.
Spica secunda, when the flowers all turn towards one side.
Spica disticha, when the flowers are in two rows, and look two ways.
Spicula, a little spike.
Spinae, thorns, or rigid prickles.
Spinósus caulís, strong prickles, whose roots proceed from the wood of the stem, and not from the surface of the bark.
Spirales cotyledones, seminal leaves twisted spirally.
Spithama, a span, or seven Parisian inches.
Splendentia fólia, shining leaves.
Sporangidium, in the Musci, a slender thread-like body that passes through the Theca, and to which the seed is attached.
Squamosa radix, a scaly root.
Squarrosum, rough, scaly, or scurfy.
Stamen, the filaments that sustain the anthera.
Stamineus fílos, flowers having stamina, and no corolla.
Statuminatae, a prop, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Stellata fólia, leaves surrounding the stem, like the rays of a circle.
Stellata seta, a species of pubescence called bristles, when they arise from the centre in form of a star, as in the Mesembryanthemum barbatum.

Stellata, planta, one of Mr Ray’s classes, the Tetrandria monogyria of Linnaeus.

Stellatae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Sterilis flos, a barren flower, masculus of Linnaeus.

Stigma, apex of the pistillum.

Stimulae, stings.

Stipitatus pappus, a kind of trunk that elevates the down, and connects it with the seed.

Stipula, one of the kinds of fulcra of plants, generally growing on each side of the base of the footstalks of leaves or flowers, and are either by two’s, single, deciduous, abiding, adhering, loose, on the inside of the footstalks, or on the outside.

Stipulares glandulæ, glands produced from stipulae.

Stolo, a shoot, which running on the surface of the ground, strikes root at every joint, as in Fragaria and others.

Striatus caulis, culmus, &c. channelled streaks, running lengthways in parallel lines.

Strictus caulis, a straight stiff shoot.

Strigæ, ridges, rows.

Strobilus, a species of pericarpium, formed from an amen tum, as the cone of a pine tree.

Strophiolum, a gland-like appendage to the seed near the hilum, as in Asarum.

Stylus, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen.

Submersum folium, when aquatic plants have their leaves sunk under the surface of the water.

Subramosus caulis, a stalk having few branches.

Subrotundum folium, a leaf almost round.

Subulatum folium, an awl-shaped leaf.

Succulentæ, juicy, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Suffrutex, an under shrub.

Sulcatus caulis, culmus, a stalk deeply furrowed lengthways.

Superflua polygamia, superfluous, the second order in the class Syngenesia.

Superus flos, when the receptacle of the flower stands above the germen.

Supra-axillaris pedunculus, the footstalk of a flower whose insertion is above the angle formed by the branch.
Supra-decomposita *folia*, are composite leaves, which have little leaves growing on a subdivided footstalk.
Supra-foliaceous *pedunculus*, the footstalk of a flower inserted into the stem immediately above the leaf.
Surculus, a twig, the stalks or branches of mosses.
Syngenesia, to generate together, the nineteenth class in the sexual system.

T

Tegmentum, a cover, the perianthium and corolla.
Teres *caulis, folium*, a cylindrical stalk or leaf.
Tergeminum *folium, compositum*, a leaf three times double, when a dichotomous petiolus is subdivided, having two foliols on the extremity of each division.
Terminalis *floros*, flowers terminating a branch.
Terna *folia*, leaves in whorles by threes.
Ternatum *folium*, leaves with three foliola on a petiolus.
Tessellatum *folium*, a chequered leaf, whose squares are of different colours.
Testa, the including coat of a seed, bursting irregularly, as in the Walnut.
Tetradyndamia, the superiority, or power of four, the fifteenth class in the sexual system.
Tetragonus *caulis*, a four-cornered or square stalk.
Tetragynia, four females, the fourth order of some of the classes in the sexual system.
Tetrandria, four males, the fourth class in the sexual system.
Tetrapterala *corolla*, a flower consisting of four petals.
Tetraphyllus *calyx*, a flower-cup consisting of four leaves.
Tetrasperma *planta*, producing four seeds.
Thalamus, a bed, the receptacle.
Theca, a sheath, or case, the fruit of the musci frondosi, opening in the middle with a lid.
Thyrsus, a spike like a pine-cone.
Tomentosus *caulis, folia*, a stalk or leaf covered with a whitish down like wool.
Tomentum, a species of pubescence, covering the surface of some plants, of a woolly or downy substance.
Torosum *pericarpium*, brawny protuberances, like the swelling of the veins when a pericarpium is bunched out by the inclosed seeds.
Torta *corolla*, when the petals of a flower are twisted, as in Nerium.
Tortilis *arista*, awns or beards of corn twisted like a skrew.
Transversum
Glossary.

Transversum dissectum, when the dissepiments are at right angles with the sides of the pericarpium.

Trapeziforme folium, a leaf having four prominent angles, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite.

Triandria, three males, the third class in the sexual system.

Triangulare folium, a triangular leaf.

Tricocca capsula, a capsule with three cells, and a single seed in each cell.

Tricoccae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Tricuspidata, three-pointed.

Triternatum folium, a compound leaf, when the divisions of a triple petiolus are subdivided into threes.

Trivalve pericarpium, a pod consisting of three valves.

Tricuspidata, three-pointed.

Triandria, three males, the third class in the sexual system.

Triangulare folium, a triangular leaf.

Tricocca capsula, a capsule with three cells, and a single seed in each cell.

Tricoccae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Tripartitum folium, a leaf divided into three parts down to the base.

Tripliiiervey b//wM, a leaf having three nerves running from the base to the apex.

Triquetrum b//wW, caulis, leaves and stalks having three plain sides.

Tuberculatus, having pimples or tubercles.

Tuberculatum, a little pimple; in lichens a convex receptacle in which the seeds lie.
Tuberosa/radix, a tuberous or knobbled root.
Tubulatum perianthium, tubular flowers, as in the class Dicyanum.
Tubulosi flosculi, tubular florets nearly equal, one of the three divisions of compound flowers.
Tubus, a tube, the lower and narrower part of a monopetalous flower.
Tunicatus radix, a species of bulbous root, having coats lying over one another, from the centre to the surface, as in the onion, tulip, &c.
Turbinatum pericarpium, a kind of pod, shaped like a top, narrow at the base, and broad at the apex.
Turgidum legumen, swoln, puffed out, as in Ononis.
Turio, the young buds or shoots of Pines.

V

Vaginales, sheathed, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Vaginans folium, a leaf like a sheath, whose base infolds the stem.
Valvula, a valve, a partition of the external cover of that sort of pericarpium called capsule.
Vegetabilia, one of the three kingdoms of nature.
Venosum folium, the veins which run over the whole surface of a leaf.
Ventricosa spica, a spike narrowing at each extremity, and bellying out in the middle.
Ventriculosus calyx, a flower-cup bellying out in the middle, but not in so great a degree as ventricosus.
Vepreculae, a briar or bramble, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.
Vernatio, that period of vegetation when the buds of trees unfold their leaves.
Verrucosa capsula, a capsule having little knobs, or warts on its surface.
Versatilis anthera, when the anther is fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass.
Verticalia folia, leaves so situated that their base is perpendicular above the apex.
Verticillati rami, flores, folia, branches, flowers, or leaves, surrounding the stem, like the rays of a wheel.
Verticillatae,
Verticillatae, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnaeus.

Verticillus, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow in whorls, as in Mentha.

Vesicula, a little bladder.

Vesicularis scabrities, a kind of glandular roughness, resembling Vesiculae.

Vexillum, a standard, the upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Vigiliae, Watchings, when flowers open or shut at particular hours.

Villosus caulis, folium, a stalk, or leaf, covered with soft hairs.

Virgatus caulis, stalks shooting out slender, straight branches or rods.

Viscidum folium, a leaf whose surface is clammy.

Viscositas, glewy, clammy.

Vitellus, a substance composing the bulk of the seed in Fu-
ci, Musci, Filices, &c.

Uliginosa loca, boggy places.

Umbella, an umbel or umbrella.

Umbellatus flos, an umbellated flower, as in Pentandria digynia.

Umbellula, a little umbel.

Umbilicatum folium, a peltate leaf, shaped like a navel, at the insertion of the footstalk.

Uncinatum stigma, a hooked stigma.

Undatum folium, a waved leaf, whose surface rises and falls in waves towards the margin.

Undulata corolla, a flower whose petals are waved.

Unguis, a nail or claw, that part of a petal that is joined to the receptacle.

Unicus flos, one flower.

Unicus radix, a single root.

Uniflorus pedunculus, one flower on a footstalk.

Unilateralis racemus, a branch of flowers growing on one side.

Universalis umbella, an universal umbel.

Volva, the membranaceous calyx of the fungi.

Volubilis caulis, a twining stalk.
Urceolata corolla, a pitcher-shaped flower.
Urens caulis, folium, a leaf or stalk, burning, stinging, as nettles.
Utriculus, a kind of capsule, containing one seed and falling off without opening.
Utriculi, a species of glandular, secretory vessels, on the surface of various plants.
Vulgaris, common, the trivial name of many plants in the books of old Botanists.
PLATE I.

PARTS OF THE FLOWER.

Fig. 1. A Flower with its Corolla, Pistillum, and Stamina (page 1) a, the petals of the Corolla (p. 4) b, the Germen; c, the Style; d, the Stigma (p. 8) e, the Filaments; f, the Antherae (p. 7.)

Fig. 2. The Calyx, Pistillum and Stamina, separate from the Corolla (p. 1) a, the Perianthium (p. 2) b, the Germen; c, the Style; d, the Stigma (p. 8) e, the Filaments; f, the Antherae bursting and discharging the Pollen; g, an Anthera before it has burst (p. 7.)

Fig. 3. A Flower whose corolla is monopetalous: a, the Corolla (p. 5) b, the Perianthium (p. 2.)

Fig. 4. A polypetalous Corolla: a, the Unguis; b, the Laminae (p. 5.)

Fig. 5. A Narcissus, issuing from its Spatha; a, the Flower; c, the Spatha (p. 3.)

Fig. 6. An Amentum (p. 3.)

Fig. 7. The Fructification of a Moss, a, the Calyptra (p. 3.)

Fig. 8. A Fungus, a, the Volva (p. 3.)

Fig. 9. A Grass: a, the Gluma; b, the Arista, (p. 3.)

Fig. 10. A compound Umbel, a, the universal Umbel; b, the Umbellulae, or partial Umbels (p. 12); c, the universal Involucrum; d, the partial Involucra (p. 3.)

Fig. 11. A Bractea accompanying the Flowers of the Tilia: a, the Bractea (p. 3.)

Fig. 12. a, the Pollen seen with a microscope (p. 8) b, an elastic Vapour discharged from it (p. 9.)
PLATE II.

PARTS OF THE FRUIT.

Fig. 1. A Capsule: a, the Valvules (p. 9.)

Fig. 2. a, A Receptacle of seeds (p. 12.)

Fig. 3. A Strobilus (p. 10.)

Fig. 4. A winged Seed: a, the Seed; b, the Wing (p. 11.)

Fig. 5. A Legumen: a, the upper Suture, along which runs the Receptacle of the seeds (p. 10.)

Fig. 6. A Siliqua; a, b, the two Sutures to which the seeds are fastened alternately (p. 10.)

Fig. 7. A Seed crowned with a pappus: a, the Seed; b, the Stipes of the Pappus (p. 11) c, a hairy Pappus; d, a feathery Pappus (p. 11, 29.)

Fig. 8. The Seed of a Bean split in two: a, the Cotyledons; b, the Corculum; c, the Rostellum; d, the Plumula; e, the Hilum (p. 11.)

Fig. 9. A Drupa: a, the Nucleus, or Stone; b, the Pulp (p. 10.)

Fig. 10. A Pomum: a, the Capsule; b, the Pulp (p. 10.)

Fig. 11. A Berry: a, the Seeds; b, the Pulp (p. 10.)

Fig. 12. A Seed crowned with a Calyculus; a, the Seed; b, the Calyculus (p. 11, 29.)
CLASSES.

FIG. CLASS.

1 Monandria (p. 51, 58.)
2 Diandria (p. 51, 59.)
3 Triandria (p. 51, 60.)
4 Tetrandria (p. 51, 61.)
5 Pentandria (p. 51, 63.)
6 Hexandria (p. 51, 66.)
7 Heptandria (p. 51, 68.)
8 Octandria (p. 51, 68.)
9 Enneandria (p. 51, 69.)
10 Decandria (p. 51, 70.)
11 Dodecanthria (p. 52, 71.)
12 Icosandria (p. 52, 72.)
13 Polyandria (p. 52, 73.)
14 Didynamia (p. 52, 75.)
15 Tetradyndamia (p. 52, 78.)
16 Mohadelphia (p. 53, 80.)
17 Diadelphia (p. 53, 83.)
18 Polyadelphia (p. 53, 87.)
19 Syngenesia (p. 53, 80.)
20 Gynandria (p. 54, 92.)
21 Monoei (p. 54, 94.)
22 Dioeeia (p. 54, 96.)
23 Polygamina (p. 54, 98.)
24 Cryptogamina (p. 55, 100.)
PLATE IV.

ROOTS.

FIG.

1  A scaly Bulb, as in the white lily (p. 145.)
2  A solid Bulb, as in the tulip (p. 145.)
3  A doubled Bulb, as in the chequered daffodil.
4  A globular or round Root, as in the earth nut.
5  A transverse section of a coated Bulb (p. 145.)
6  A tubercous handed Root, as in the Orchis, (p. 145.)
7  A bundled Root (p. 145.)
8  A granulous Root, as in Saxifrage.
9  A tuberous and pendulous Root, as in Dropwort (p. 145.)
10 A simple tapering Root, as in the Carrot (p. 121.)
11 A jointed Root, as in Wood sorrel.
12 A branched Root (p. 121.)
13 A creeping Root (p. 121.)
PLATE V.

TRUNK.

Fig. 1. A squamose Culm (p. 125.)
Fig. 2. A Repent Stem (p. 123.)
Fig. 3. A Frons (p. 128.) see also the note at p. 43.
Fig. 4. A Voluble Stem (p. 123.)
Fig. 5. An Articulate Culm (p. 125.)
Fig. 6. A Scapus (p. 125.)
Fig. 7. A Dichotomous Stem (p. 125.)
Fig. 8. A Brachiate Stem (p. 125.)
PLATE VI  LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

FIG.

1 ORRICULATE (p. 128.)
2 Subrotund (p. 128.)
3 Ovate (p. 128.)
4 Oval (p. 129.)
5 Oblong (p. 129.)
6 Lanceolate (p. 129.)
7 Linear (p. 129.)
8 Subulate (p. 129.)
9 Reniform (p. 130.)
10 Cordate (p. 130.)
11 Lumulate (p. 130.)
12 Triangular (p. 129.)
13 Sagittate (p. 130.)
14 Cordato-sagittate *
15 Hastate (p. 130.)
16 Fissa (p. 130.)
17 Trilobe (p. 131.)
18 Præmorse (p. 131.)
19 Lobate (p. 130.)
20 Quinquangular (p. 129.)
21 Erose (p. 133.)
22 Palmate (p. 131.)
23 Pinnatifid (p. 131.)
24 Laciniate (p. 131.)
25 Sinuate (p. 131.)
26 Dentato-sinuate †
27 Retrorsum-sinuate ‡
28 Partite (p. 131.)
29 Repand (p. 132.)
30 Dentate (p. 132.)

* Partaking of both Heart and Arrow-shape.
† Partaking of the indented and the hollowed.
‡ Hollowed backwards.

The explanation of these terms was omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.
PLATE VII. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

FIG.

1 Serrate (p. 132)
2 Duplicato-serrate (p. 132)
3 Duplicato-crenate (p. 132)
4 Cartilagineous (p. 133)
5 Acutely crenate (p. 132)
6 Obtusely crenate (p. 132)
7 Plicate (p. 134)
8 Crenate (p. 132)
9 Crisp (p. 134)
10 Obtuse (p. 132)
11 Acute (p. 132)
12 Acuminate (p. 132)
13 Obtuse with an Acumen*
14 Acutely-emarginate †
15 Cuneiform-emarginate ‖
16 Retuse (p. 131)
17 Pilose (p. 133)
18 Tomentose (p. 134)
19 Hispid (p. 133)
20 Ciliate (p. 133)
21 Rugose (p. 134)
22 Venose (p. 134)
23 Nervose (p. 134)
24 Pappillose (p. 133)
25 Linguiform (p. 135)
26 Acmaciform (p. 135)
27 Dolabriform (p. 135)
28 Deltoid (p. 130)
29 Triquetrous (p. 136)
30 Canaliculate (p. 135)

* Blunt with a point.
† Sharply nicked.
‖ Wedge-shaped and nicked. The explanation of these terms was omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.
PLATE VIII. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

FIG.

1 Sulcate (p. 136)
2 Teretes (p. 135)

COMPOUND LEAVES.

3 Binate
4 Ternate, with the Folioles sessile
5 Ternate, with the Folioles petiolate
6 Digitate (p. 136)
7 Pedate (p. 137)
8 Pinnate with an odd one (p. 136)
9 —— abrupt (p. 137)
10 —— alternately (p. 137)
11 —— interruptedly (p. 137)
12 —— cirrhose (p. 137)
13 —— conjugate (p. 137)
14 —— decursively (p. 137)
15 —— articulately (p. 137)
16 Lyrate* (p. 131)
17 Bitemate (p. 137)
18 Bipinnate (p. 137)
19 Triternate (p. 137)

* This belongs to Simple Leaves.
PLATE IX. LEAVES.

COMPOUND LEAVES CONTINUED.

Fig. 1. TRIPINNATE abrupt (p. 137)
Fig. 2. ———————— with an odd one (p. 137)

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

Fig. 3. a, Inflex (p. 140)
   b, Erect (p. 140)
   c, Patent (p. 140)
   d, Horizontal (p. 140)
   e, Reclined (p. 140)
   f, Revolute (p. 140)

Fig. 4. a, Seminal (p. 138)
   b, Cauline (p. 138)
   c, Rameous (p. 138)
   d, Floral* (p. 138)

Fig. 5. a, Peltate (p. 139)
   b, Petiolate (p. 139)
   c, Sessile (p. 139)
   d, Decurrent (p. 139)
   e, Amplexicaul (p. 139)
   f, Perfoliate (p. 139)
   g, Connate (p. 139)
   h, Vaginant (p. 139)

Fig. 6. a, Articulate† (p. 136)
   b, Stellate (p. 138)
   c, Quatern (p. 138)
   d, Opposite‡ (p. 138)
   e, Alternate (p. 138)
   f, Acerose§ (p. 129)
   g, Imbricate (p. 139)
   h, Fasciculate (p. 139)

Fig. 7. Parabolic|| (p. 129)
Fig. 8. Spatulate (p. 129)

* This must be distinguished from the Bractea, or floral leaf in Plate I.

† This is a compound leaf.

‡ The definition in the page cited, confines this term to leaves in pairs that cross each other; but by this figure, taken from Linnaeus, it appears to be applicable also to leaves in pairs that are not so circumstanced.

§ The definition of this has been given amongst the Simple Leaves, though it stands more properly here.

|| This and Fig. 8, are simple leaves omitted in this place.
Fulcra.

Fig. 1. a, A Cirrhus (p. 141)
b, Stipulae (p. 141, 149)
c, Concave Glandules (p. 141, 156)

Fig. 2. a, Pedicellate* Glandules (p. 141, 156)

Fig. 3. a, Bracteae† differing from the leaves (p. 141)
b, The Leaves.

Fig. 4. a, Simple Spines (p. 141, 155)
b, A Triple Spine.

Fig. 5. a, Simple Aculei (p. 141, 155)
b, Triple Aculei, or Forks (p. 155)

Fig. 6. a, Opposite Leaves (p. 138)
b, The Axillae (p. 126, 138)

* Such as are born on Pedicells, or little Footstalks.

† See the Note on Plate IX. Fig. 6. &
PLATE XI.

FOLIATION.

FIG.
1 Convolute (p. 150)
2 Involute (p. 150)
3 Revolute (p. 150)
4 Conduplicate (p. 151)
5 Equitant (p. 151)
6 Imbricate (p. 151)
7 Obvolute (p. 150)
8 Plicate (p. 151)
9 Convolute* (p. 150)
10 Involute opposite \{ (p. 150 involute)
11 alternate \}
12 Revolute opposite (p. 150)
13 Equitant ancipit † \{ (p. 151 equitant.)
14 triquetrous ‡ \}

* More than one leaf convolute. Fig. 1. is a single Convolution.
† Equitant with two prominent angles. See the difference in Fig. 5 which has not those angles.
‡ Equitant three ways, so as to form a triangle.
Fig. 1. A Corymbus (p. 127)
Fig. 2. An Arillus exemplified in the Fruit of the Euonymus: a, the Valvules of the capsule; b, a Seed; c, the Arillus opened to discover the Seed (p. 11, 33)
Fig. 3. A Verticillus (p. 127)
Fig. 4. a, the horned Nectaria in Aconitum; b, two Peduncles or Styles that support them (p. 6)
Fig. 5. A paleaceous Receptacle of a compound flower shewn in Rudbeckia: a, the Paleae that part the Florets of the Disk; b, the tubulose Florets of the Disk; c, the ligulate Corollulae of the Radius; d, a ligulate Corollula fallen off (p. 34, 35, 89)
Fig. 6. A Spatha; b, a Spadix (p. 3, 12)
Fig. 7. A Racemus (p. 127)
Fig. 8. A tubulose Floret of a Compound Flower (p. 34, 89)
Fig. 9. A monopetalous Hypocrateriform Corolla: a, the Tube; b, the Limb (p. 5)
Fig. 10. A Nectarium that crowns the Corolla shewn in the Cup of a Narcissus; a, the Cup or Nectarium (p. 21)
Fig. 11. A Spike (p. 126)
Fig. 12. A calycine Nectarium shewn in the Flower of a Tropaeolum; a, the Nectarium (p. 21)
Fig. 13. A Nectarium of singular construction shewn in a flower of the Parnassia: a, five heart-shaped Nectaria terminated by styles or threads, each of which is crowned with a little ball (p. 21)
Fig. 14. A Cyma of the Laurustinus (p. 12)
Fig. 15. A Panicle (p. 127)
AN

EXPLANATION

OF

BOTANIC TERMS,

ACCORDING TO THE SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS;

Of various kinds of Roots, the Trunk, Branches, Leaves, and Fructification, in their natural Order.

RADIX the ROOT. Vide p. 121.

An Organ by which a Plant receives its Nourishment.

DURATION.
1 Annua, annual, that dies in one year.
2 Biennis, biennial, that dies in the space of two years.
3 Perennis, perennial, that regerminates several years successively.

FIGURE.
4 Fibrosa, fibrous, consisting entirely of filaments.
5 Ramosa, ramous, subdivided into branchy fibres.
6 Fusiformis, spindle-shaped, simple, and-gradually lessening downward.
7 Præmorsa, bitten, or gnawed.
8 Repens, creeping horizontally, and putting forth radicles downward, and shooting upwards.
9 Articulata, jointed, divided into joints.
10 Dentata, toothed, having rows of knobs like teeth.
11 Globosa, round, (158) roots springing from the sides of others.
12 Tuberosa, tuberous, consisting of fleshy bodies connected by slender fibres.
13 Fascicularis, bunched, fleshy roots, sessile, (150) connected at the base.
14 Palmata, handed, fleshy lobate (184) roots like fingers.
15 Bulbosa, furnished with a bulb (655)
16 Granulata, granulated, round fleshy roots like seeds.

**TRUNCUS THE TRUNK OR STEM.** Vid. p. 123.
The Organ which supports the Branches, Leaves, and Fructification.

**KINDS,**
17 Caulis, a Stem, which elevates the fructification and leaves.
18 Culmus, a Straw, properly the trunk of grasses.
19 Scapus, a Stalk, elevating the fructification, and not the leaves.
20 Stipes, a Trunk that expands itself into a leaf.

**DURATION.**
21 Herbaceus, herb-like, that perishes every year, an annual stem, not woody.
22 Suffruticosus, suffruticus, half shrubby, the root permanent, and the branches sometimes withering.
23 Fruticosus, shrubby, with perennial stalks arising from the root, that are woody.
24 Arboreus, tree-like, with a single woody stem, from the same root.
25 Solidus, solid, without internal pores.
26 Inanis, pithy, filled with a spongy substance.
27 Fistulosus, fistulous, hollow like a pipe.

**DIRECTION.**
28 Erectus, erect, rising nearly to a perpendicular direction.
29 Strictus, straight, perpendicular without flexure.
30 Rigidus, hard, not easily bent.
31 Laxus, loose, easily bent.
32 Obliquus, awry, in a direction neither perpendicular nor horizontal.
33 Adscendens, rising upwards, with a curve like an arch.
34 Declinatus, declined, bending downwards archways.
35 Incurvatus, incurvate, bending downwards.
36 Nutans, nodding, the top or head bent downwards.
37 Diffusus, diffuse, with spreading branches.
38 Procumbens, procumbent, lying on the ground.
39 Stoloniferus, producing shoots or runners from the root.
40 Sar-
40 Sarmentosus, thread-like, producing roots from the joints.
41 Repens, creeping, trailing on the ground, and here and there producing roots.
42 Radicans, rooting, striking root laterally, and fixing to other bodies.
43 Geniculatus, jointed, divided by knots, or round swellings.
44 Flexuosus, waved, bent backwards and forwards from bud to bud.
45 Scandens, climbing, generally by the support of some other body.
46 Volubilis, twining, growing round some other body in a spiral ascending direction.
Dextrorsum, twining from the right to the left.
Sinistrorsum, twining from the left to the right.
F I G U R E.
47 Teres, round, cylinder-shaped without angles.
48 Semiteres, half-round, semicylindrical.
49 Compressus, flattened with two opposite sides flat.
50 Anceps, two-edged, flattened with two opposite sides sharp.
51 Angulatus, angulated, having three or more angles formed by as many intermediate longitudinal cavities.
Acutangulus, sharp-angled.
Obtusanglus, obtusely-angled.
52 Triqueter, three-sided, having three sides that are quite flat.
53 Trigonus, Tetragonus, &c. three-cornered, four-cornered, &c. having three, four, or more prominent angles lengthways.
54 Nudus, naked, without leaves or other covering.
55 Aphyllus, without leaves.
56 Foliatu.s, leafy, furnished with leaves.
57 Vaginatus, sheathed, surrounded with a sheath, formed by the base of the leaf.
58 Squamosus, squamous, covered with scales.
59 Imbricatus, imbricate, covered with leaves like scales placed like tiles, or the scales of fishes.
S U R F A C E.
60 Suberosus, suberous, the outward bark, soft, but elastic like cork.
61 Rimosus, rimous, the outward bark full of cracks and fissures.
62 Tunicatus, tunicated, coated with skins or membranes.
63 Lævis, smooth, free from protuberances or inequalities.
64 Striatus, striate, marked with small lines.
65 Sulcatus, sulcate, furrowed with deep hollow lines.
66 Glaber, slippery, smooth, and glossy like glass.
AN EXPLANATION OF

67 Scaber, scabrous, covered with rough prominences.
68 Muricatus, muricated, covered with sharp points or prickers.
69 Tomentosus, tomentose, covered with down.
70 Lanatus, woolly.
71 Villosus, villous, covered with soft hair.
72 Pilosus, pilose, covered with long hairs that are thinly placed.
73 Hispidus, hispid, covered with stiff hairs or bristles.
74 Aculeatus, aculeate, armed with prickers, 378.
75 Spinosus, spinous, armed with thorns, 384.
76 Urens, stinging, armed with stings, 391.
77 Stipulatus, stipulate, having stipulas, 291.
78 Membranatus, membranated, flat like a thin pellucid leaf.
79 Bulbiferous, bearing bulbs, 655.

COMPOSITION.

80 Enodis, without knots or joints, thickness uniform.
81 Simplicissimus, very simple, with few or no branches.
82 Simplex, simple, that rises uniform and regular to the top.
83 Integer, entire, undivided.
84 Articulatus, jointed.
85 Prolifer, proliferous, sending forth branches only from the apex.
86 Dichotomus, branched always by two, forked.
87 Brachiatatus, brachiate, branching opposite, the upper pair crossing the next below.
88 Subbrammosus, subramous, having few lateral branches.
89 Ramosus, ramous, having many lateral branches.
90 Ramosissimus, many branches subdivided without order, in all directions.
91 Virgatus, virgated, with many slender twigs.
92 Paniculatus, paniculated, whose branches are variously subdivided.
93 Fastigiatatus, fastigiate, branches arising from a centre to an equal height.
94 Patens, spreading, 134.
95 Divaricatus, divaricate, branches forming an obtuse angle from the trunk, 105.

RAMI, PARTES CAULIS,
The Branches, Part of the Stem.

96 Alterni, alternate, when they come out single and follow in gradual order, 115.
97 Distichii, distichous, in two rows.
98 Sparsi, sparsed, scattered without order, 118.
BOTANIC TERMS.

99 Conferti, crowded, 119.
100 Oppositi, opposite, 126.
101 Verticillati, verticillate, branches surrounding the stem, or at the joints like the rays of a wheel.
102 Erecti, erect, upright, perpendicular.
103 Coarctati, close together, almost touching towards the top.
104 Divergentes, divergent, branches growing from the trunk at right angles like rays from a centre.
105 Divaricati, divaricate, branches shooting from the trunk so as to make an obtuse angle.
106 Deflexi, deflex, bending downwards arch-wise.
107 Reflexi, reflex, bending back towards the trunk.
108 Retroflexi, retroflex, bending backward and forward towards the trunk.
109 Fulcrati, fulcrate, having props or supports.

The LEAVES. Vide p. 128.

The Organs by which Plants are put in Motion.

THEIR PLACE. Folium.
110 Radicale, radical, springing from the root.
111 Caulinum, cauline, springing from the stem.
112 Rameum, rameous, growing on the branches.
113 Axillare, axillary, placed at the insertion of the branch.
114 Florale, floral, placed near the flower, and commonly smaller.

SITUATION. Folia.
115 Alterna, alternate, when they come out single, and follow in gradual order.
116 Disticha, distichous, disposed in two opposite rows, inserted on all sides.
117 Bifaria, bifarious, inserted only on two opposite sides of a branch or middle rib.
118 Sparsa, sparsed, scattered in a certain order.
119 Conferta, confert, crowded together.
120 Imbricata, imbricate, lying over one another like scales of fishes.
121 Fasciculata, fasciculate, growing in bunches from one point.
122 Gemina, Trina, &c. two, three, or more together from the same point.
123 Confluentia, confluent, growing together, or running into one another at the base.
124 Approximata, approximate, mutually approaching each other.
AN EXPLANATION OF

125 Remota, remote, placed at some distance from each other.
126 Opposita, opposite, growing opposite, but in such a manner, that each pair crosses the other above and below.
127 Decussata, decussated, where the pairs cross each other in a regular manner.
128 Verticillata, verticillate, whorled, where three or more leaves surround the stem.
129 Terna, Quaterna, &c. three or four together, &c. according to the number of leaves surrounding each joint.

DIRECTION. Folium
130 Erectum, erect, upright, perpendicular.
131 Strictum, straight, quite perpendicular, without flexure or bending.
132 Rigidum, rigid, stiff, not easily bent.
133 Adpressum, adprest, the disk of the leaf pressed towards the stem.
134 Patens, patent, spreading, making an acute angle with the stem.
135 Horizontale, horizontal, growing from the stem at right angles.
136 Assurgens, assurgent, bending upwards, 33.
137 Inflexum, inflex, bending inwards towards the stem.
138 Reclinatum, reclinate, bending downwards archwise, the apex ascending.
139 Recurvatum, recurvate, bent backwards in the form of an arch, the convex side upwards.
140 Revolutum, revolute, rolled back in form of a scroll.
141 Dependens, dependent, hanging with the point downwards.
142 Obliquum, oblique, the base looking upwards, the apex to the horizon.
143 Verticale, vertical, leaves so situated, that the base is perpendicular to the apex.
144 Resupinatum, resupinate, when the lower disk of the leaf looks upwards.
145 Submersum, submersed, sunk under the surface of the water.
146 Natans, natant, floating on the surface of the water.
147 Radicans, radicant, striking root.

INSERTION.
148 Petiolatum, petiolate, having a petiole or footstalk, 290.
149 Peltatum, peltate, having the footstalk inserted into the disk of the leaf.

150 Ses-
150 Sessile, sessile, sitting immediately on the stem without a footstalk.
151 Adnatum, adnate, the upper disk of the leaf adhering to the stem, by an attachment of its base.
152 Coadunata, coadunate, several growing together at their base.
153 Decurrent, decurrent, where the base of a sessile leaf is elongated, and runs down the stem.
154 Amplexicaule, amplexicaul, embracing the stem with its base.
155 Perfoliatum, perfoliate, where the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf.
156 Connata, connate, where two opposite leaves grow together at their bases.
157 Vaginans, vaginant, where the base of the leaf forms a tubular sheath that surrounds the stem.

FIGURE.
158 Subrotundum, subrotund, almost round, nearly circular.
159 Orbiculatum, orbiculate, of a circular figure.
160 Ovatum, ovate, egg-shaped.
161 Ovale, oval, the shape of an egg when both ends are equal.
162 Oblongum, oblong, twice the length of its breadth.
163 Parabolicum, parabolic, like the smaller end of an egg.
164 Cuneiforme, cuneiform, wedge-shaped, tapering from the apex to the base.
165 Spatulatum, spatulate, rounded at the apex, and narrower and linear at the base.
166 Rotundatum, rotundate, rounded, or with angles in a circle.
167 Lanceolatum, lanceolate, oblong, and tapering towards both extremities.
168 Ellipticum, elliptical, an oval, whose ends are equal.
169 Lineare, linear, every where of the same breadth.
170 Acerosum, acerose, linear, and permanent, like chaff, or the leaves of Pines.

ANGLES.
171 Integrum, entire, undivided, without divisions.
172 Triangulare, triangular, &c. three-angled, &c.
173 Deltoideum, deltoid, a leaf whose angles are formed like the Greek Delta.
174 Rhombeum, rhombus shaped, an irregular four-sided figure resembling the ace of diamonds.

SINUSES.
175 Trapeziforme, trapeziform, a figure of four unequal sides.
176 Cordatum,
AN EXPLANATION OF

176 Cordatum, cordate, heart-shaped.
177 Reniforme, reniform, kidney-shaped.
178 Lunatum, lunate, shaped like a half moon.
179 Sagittatum, sagittate, arrow-shaped.
180 Hastatum, hastate, spear-shaped.
181 Runcinatum, runcinate, like the teeth of a great saw whose serratures are bent downwards.
182 Panduriforme, panduriform, fiddle-shaped.
183 Fissum, slit, divided into linear partitions.
184 Lobatum, lobate, divided into lobes.
185 Bilobum, Trilobum, &c. two and three-lobed, &c. according to the number of the lobes.
186 Partitum, partite, divided almost to the base; the number of divisions is expressed by the terms bipartite, tripartite, &c.
187 Palmatum, palmate, divided like a hand.
188 Lyratum, lyrate, lyre-shaped, with transverse divisions broadest at the apex; the lower ones gradually less, and more distant.
189 Pinnatifidum, pinnatifid, deeply divided into transverse, lateral, oblong segments.
190 Sinuatum, sinuate, divided into lateral hollows.
191 Laciniatum, laciniate, divided into segments.
192 Squarrosum, squarrose, divided into elevated segments, not plane or parallel, as in the calyx of some Synge-nesious plants.
MARGIN.
193 Integerrimum, very entire, without any incision.
194 Crenatum, crenate, where the margin is notched at right angles to the centre, without inclining to either extremity.
195 Serraturn, serrate, sawed, notches like the teeth of a saw, inclining all the same way, either towards the point, or base.
196 Ciliatum, ciliate, where bristles are arranged in a parallel order on the margin of the leaf, like eye-lashes.
197 Dentatum, dentate, toothed, points like teeth protruding from the margin of the leaf, at some distance from each other.
198 Spinosum, spinose, where the margin is armed with sharp spines.
199 Cartilagineum, cartilagineous, where the margin is hard and tough.
200 Repandum, repand, where the margin is waved.
201 Lacerum.
201 **Lacerum**, lacerate, where the margin is variously divided, as if torn.

202 **Erosum**, erose, where the margin is sinuate, as if gnawed with teeth.

203 **Membranaceum**, membranaceous, where the margin is thin and pellucid.

204 **Daedaleum**, dedalous, where the margin has many various windings and turnings.

**APEX.**

205 **Obtusum**, obtuse, where the point is rounded.

206 **Emarginatum**, emarginate, where the apex is notched.

207 **Retusum**, retuse, terminating in an obtuse hollow.

208 **Pramorsum**, premorse, where the termination appears as if bitten off.

209 **Truncatum**, truncate, terminating in a line as if cut off.

210 **Acutum**, acute, terminating in a sharp angle.

211 **Acuminatum**, acuminate, terminating in a sharp point.

212 **Cuspidatum**, cuspidate, terminating in a point like a spear.

213 **Mucronatum**, mucronate, terminating in a small prickle.

214 **Cirrhosum**, cirrhose, terminating in a clasper or tendril.

**SURFACE.**

215 **Nudum**, naked, without hairs or excrescences.

216 **Glabrum**, smooth, slippery.

217 **Nitidum**, glossy, smooth, and shining.

218 **Lucidum**, lucid, bright, reflecting light.

219 **Coloratum**, coloured, of a colour different from green.

220 **Nervosum**, nervous, with nerves extended from the base to the apex.

221 **Trimervé**, where three nerves join at the base and apex.

222 **Triplinerve**, where three nerves are each divided into three more above the base.

223 **Trimervatum**, where three nerves run into each other at the base.

224 **Enervé**, without nerves, opposite to nervous.

225 **Lineatum**, lined, with depressed nerves or hollow lines.

226 **Sulcatum**, furrowed with deep lines.

227 **Venosum**, veined, with veins running many ways.

228 **Rugosum**, rugose, wrinkled, shrivelled, rough.

229 **Bullatuni**, studded, bladdery, alternately convex and concave.

230 **Lacunosum**, where the disk of the leaf is depressed into deep cavities between the veins that run parallel from the disk to the margin.

231 **Avene**, without veins.
AN EXPLANATION OF

232 Punctatum, punctate, with hollow scattered punctures.
233 Papillosum, papillose, covered with fleshy punctures.
234 Papulosum, papulose, covered with vascular punctures.
235 Viscidum, viscid, covered with a viscid humour.
236 Villosum, villous, covered with soft hairs.
237 Tomentosum, downy, covered with downy hairs.
238 Sericeum, silky, covered with soft silky hairs.
239 Lanatum, woolly, covered with woolly hairs.
240 Barbatum, bearded, hairs growing in tufts.
241 Pilosum, pilous, covered with long hairs that appear distinctly.
242 Scabrum, rough, covered with rigid punctures raised above the surface.
243 Hispidum, hispid, covered with hard bristles.
244 Aculeatum, prickly, covered with sharp prickles (378).
245 Strigosum, strigous, armed with lance-shaped prickles (167).

EXPANSION.

246 Planum, plane, with a flat and equal surface.
247 Canaliculatum, channelled, a deep channel or furrow, running lengthways.
248 Concavum, concave, when the disk is arched from the margin, and forms a hollow.
249 Convexum, convex, opposite to concave: these two terms arise from the same cause, the margin being too tight for the expansion of the disk; therefore if a leaf is concave on one side, it is convex on the other.
250 Cucullatum, hollowed, when the sides of a leaf press together at the base, and expand towards the apex.
251 Plicatum, plaited, folded in sharp flexures from the disk to the margin.
252 Undatum, waved, the flexures or folds being obtuse from the disk to the margin.
253 Crispum, curled, where the margin is plaited, but the folds do not reach to the middle rib of the disk.

SUBSTANCE.

254 Membranaceum, skinny, pellucid, without any fleshy substance.
255 Scariosum, of a dry parched substance, that sounds when touched.
256 Gibbum, gouty, when both sides of a leaf are bunched out by a copious quantity of pulp.
257 Teres, cylindrical, or pillar-shaped.
258 **Depressum**, more pulpy in the disk, and flatted towards the sides.

259 **Compressum**, more flatted in the disk, and pulpy towards the sides.

260 **Carinatum**, carinate, the lower part of the disk prominent lengthways.

261 **Compactum**, compact, of a solid substance.

262 **Tubulosum**, tubulous, the inside hollow without pith.

263 **Pulposum**, pulpo us, of a fleshy pulpy substance.

264 **Carnosum**, fleshy, the inside of a solid pulp.

265 **Triquetrum**, triquetrous, three-cornered lengthways.

266 **Anceps**, two-angled or edged lengthways.

267 **Lingulatum**, tongue-shaped, linear, fleshy, the lower side convex.

268 **Ensiforme**, sword-shaped, double-edged, gradually lessening.

269 **Subulatum**, subulate, linear at the base, and smaller towards the point.

270 **Acinaciforme**, scymitar-shaped, fleshy, and compressed, one side convex sharp, the other straight and thicker.

271 **Dolabriforme**, hatchet-shaped, compressed, and half round, gibbous outward, the edge sharp, the lower part rounded.

**DURATION.**

272 **Deciduum**, deciduous, finished, and falling off in one summer.

273 **Caducum**, cadent, falling off, of short duration, not abiding through the summer.

274 **Persistens**, persisting, abiding, lasting or remaining more than one summer.

275 **Perenne**, perennial, continuing green many years.

276 **Sempervirens**, evergreen, green at all times of the year.

**COMPOSITION.**

277 **Articulatum**, articulate, a leaf having a little leaf growing out of its point.

278 **Conjugatum**, conjugate, winged, the little leaves or wings coming by pairs.

279 **Digitatum**, digitate, a single footstalk connecting the little leaves at its top.

280 **Binatum, Ternatum, Quinatum, &c. terminating by two, three, or five little leaves or foli oles.

281 **Pedatum**, pedate, like the toes of the feet, the footstalk dividing sideways obliquely, and connecting many foli oles.
Pinnatum, pinnate, winged, a simple footstalk connecting many little leaves sidewise.

Bijugum, thus Trijugum, Quadrijuga, Quinquejuga, Sejugum, &c. winged, but the little leaves coming by pairs, and are four, six, eight, ten, twelve, &c.
Cum impari, winged, not terminating in pairs, but with an odd folioli.
Abrupte pinnatum, abruptly winged, terminating without a tendril, or an odd folioli.
Cirrhosum, cirrhous, terminating in a tendril or clas-

Foliolis oppositis (126) the little leaves growing opposite.
Foliolis alternis, (115) the little leaves growing alternate.
Decursivis, the footstalks of the little leaves running down the middle rib, or Rachis (153.)

Bigeminum, the footstalk, forked by two's (86) connecting many little leaves.
Bitternatum, doubled by threes (290)
Bipinnatum, double winged (282)

Tergeminum, triple-budded.
Triternatum, three times three.
Tripinnatum, three ways winged (p. 86)

Petiolus, a footstalk that sustains the leaf.
Stipula, a scale at the base of the footstalk which it supports.
Cirrhus, claspers or tendrils, growing like threads, in a spiral form, which take hold on plants, or any other body near them.
Pubes, a downy hair in all plants.
Arma, armed with points, to keep off animals from hurting them.
Bractea, floral leaves, the face and texture different from other leaves.
Pedunculus, the footstalk or prop that sustains the fructification.
BOTANIC TERMS.

PETIOLUS, Footstalk of the Leaf; p. 127.

FIGURE.
297 Linearis, (169) linear, everywhere of the same breadth.
298 Alatus, winged, spread out at the sides.
299 Clavatus, clubbed, thickened towards the point.
300 Membranaceus, flat, thin, and generally pellucid.
301 Teres, (257) rounded like a cylinder, pillar-shaped.
302 Semiteres, (48) half-rounded, like a split column.
303 Triqueter, (52) three-sided.

MAGNITUDE.
304 Brevissimus, very short, when the length of the footstalk is not equal to the length of the leaf.
305 Brevis, short, not quite so long as the leaf.
306 Mediocris, of the length of the leaf.
307 Longus, longer than the leaf.
308 Longissimus, something longer than the leaf.

INSERTION.
309 Insertus, inserted, joined.
310 Adnatus, (151) adhering to.
311 Decurrens, (153) running down the branch.
312 Amplexicaulis, (154) embracing the stalk with its base.
313 Appendiculatus, a leafy appendage, adhering to the base of a leaf.

DIRECTION.
314 Erectus (130) upright.
315 Patens (134) spreading.
316 Assurgens (136) bending upwards in a kind of arch.
317 Recurvatus (139) bent backwards.

SURFACE.
318 Glaber (216) smooth.
319 Aculeatus (244) prickly.
320 Nudus (215) naked.
321 Articulatus (84) jointed.
322 Spinescens, hard and sharp.

STIPULÆ, Appendages to the Leaf; p. 152.

323 Geminae, two and two by pairs.
324 Solitariae, single, scattered.
325 Laterales, inserted in the sides.
326 Extrafoliaceae, on the outside, below the base of the Petiole.
327 Intrafoliaceae, on the inside, above the base of the petiole.
328 Opposi-
AN EXPLANATION OF

328 Oppositifoliaceae, opposite, placed on the sides at the base of the leaf.
329 Caducae (273) falling off, withering before the leaf.
330 Deciduae (272) falling annually.
331 Persistentes, abiding after the leaf falls off.
332 Spinescentes (32) hard and sharp, like a spine or prickle.
333 Sessiles (150) squat, having no footstalk.
334 Adnatae (151) adhering to the branch by an attachment of its upper surface.
335 Decurrentes (153) running down the branch.
336 Vaginantes (157) surrounding the stem like a sheath
337 Subulate (269) awl-shaped.
338 Lanceolatae (167) lance-shaped.
339 Sagittatae (179) arrow-shaped.
340 Lunatae (178) moon-shaped.
341 Erectae (180) upright.
342 Patentes (194) spreading.
343 Integerrimae (193) entire.
344 Serratae (195) sawed.
345 Ciliatae (196) lashed like the eye.
346 Dentatae (197) toothed.
347 Fissae (198) split.

CIRRHUS, a Tendril or Clasper; p. 141.

348 Axillaris (113) at the insertion of the branch.
349 Foliaris, sitting on a leaf.
350 Petiolaris, growing on the footstalk of the leaf (290.)
351 Peduncularis (296) growing on the footstalk of the flower.
352 Simplex, undivided.
353 Trifidus, divided in three parts.
354 Multifidus, divided in many parts.
355 Convolutus, twisting in the same direction as the sun, in rings.
356 Revolutus, revolute, rolled back in half-spiral rings.

PUBES, Down or Pubescence. Vid. p. 153.

357 Pili, excretory ducts, long distinct hairs.
358 Lana, wool, curled hairs and thick.
359 Barba, bearded tufts of parallel hairs.
360 Tomentum, down, hairs scarcely conspicuous.
361 Strigae, strong, hard, flat hairs.

362 Setae
362 Setae, bristles, rigid, round hairs.
363 — Simplices, single, not divided.
364 — Hamosae, hooked, by which they easily adhere to animals.
365 — Ramosae, s. Furcate, subdivided into little branches, or forked.
366 — Plunosae, feathery, composed of fine down or hairs.
367 — Stellatae, starry, disposed cross-wise.
368 Hami, hooks, prickles with recurved points.
369 Glochides, prickles with the points turned back, having many teeth.
370 Glandulae, glands, little teats for throwing out the excrementitious humour of plants; these are either Sessiles, squat; Stipitatae, having a footstalk; or, Porosea, having a pore, often perforating a leaf.
371 Utriculi, little vessels replete with secretory liquor.
372 — Foliacei, inserted in the leaves.
373 — Petiolares (350) inserted in the footstalk of the leaf.
374 — Pedunculares (351) inserted in the footstalk of the flower.
375 — Stipulares (291) inserted in the Stipulae.
376 Viscositas, a humour of a clammy quality.
377 Glutinositas, a humour whose quality is of a lubricating slippery nature.

ARMA, Arms; p. 41.

378 Aculei, sharp prickles fixed in the bark of plants.
379 — Recti, straight without bending.
380 Incurvi, bent inwards.
381 — Recurvi, bent outwards.
382 Furcae, Prickles divided into many forks.
383 — Bifidae, and Trifidae, by two, and three, or according to the number of divisions.
384 Spina, a spine, a prickle fixed in the wood of the trunk or branch.
385 — Terminalis, terminating the branch.
386 — Axillaris (113) growing from the insertion of the branch.
387 — Calycina, growing on the cup.
388 — Foliaris (349) growing on the leaf.
389 — Simplex (363) single.
390 — Divisa, divided at the point.
AN EXPLANATION OF

391 Stimuli, stings, that make inflammatory punctures, which go off with an itching.

**BRACTEÆ, FLORAL LEAVES; p. 141.**

392 Coloratae (219) coloured.
393 Caducae (273) falling off with the flower.
394 Deciduae (272) falling off.
395 Persistentes (274) abiding.
396 Coma, a bractea, terminating the stalk above the flower, distinguished by its magnitude or colour.

**PEDUNCULUS, FOOTSTALK OF A FLOWER; p. 125.**

397 Partialis, in some flowers growing from the common footstalk.
398 Communis, a footstalk common to many flowers.
399 Pedicellus, a little footstalk, proper to flowers that have a common footstalk (398.)
400 Scapus, a peduncle rising from the root, resembling a stalk.

**PLACE.**

401 Radicalis (110) springing from the root.
402 Caulinus (111) springing from the stem.
403 Rameus (112) growing from the branch.
404 Petiolaris (350) growing from the petiole.
405 Cirrhiferus, (292) growing from the tendril or clasper.
406 Terminalis (385) terminating the branch.
407 Axillaris (113) at the insertion of the branch or leaf.
408 Oppositifolius (328) having opposite leaves.
409 Lateriflorus (325) flowering at the sides.
410 Intrafoliaceus (327) within the leaves.
411 Extrafoliaceus (326) on the outside of the leaves.

**SITUATION.**

412 Alterni (115) alternate.
413 Sarsi (118) scattered.
414 Oppositi (126) opposite.
415 Verticillati (128) in circles round the stem.

**NUMBER.**

416 Solitarius (324) single.
417 Geminatus (323) by twos.
418 Umbellula sessilis, many peduncles from the same centre, produced of the same height.

**DIRECTION.**

419 Adpressus (133) pressed towards the stem.
BOTANIC TERMS.

420 Erectus (130) upright.
421 Patens (134) spreading.
422 Cernuus, the point looking downwards.
423 Restupinatus (144) looking upwards.
424 Declinatus (34) bent downwards archways.
425 Nutans (36) nodding, hanging downwards.
426 Flaccidus, slender, weak, when the weight of a proper flower makes it hang downwards.
427 Ascendens (53) rising upwards archwise.
428 Pendulus, hanging loose.
429 Strictus (29) straight.
430 Flexuosus, bending from one flower to another.
431 Retrofractus, bent backward and forward, as if broken.
432 Uniflorus, biflorus, triflorus, &c. multiflorus, one flower, two flowers, three flowers, &c. many flowers according to the number of flowers growing on the footstalk.

STRUCTURE.
433 Teres (47) round like a cylinder.
434 Triqueter (52) three-sided.
435 Tetragonus (53) four-angled.
436 Filiformis, thread-shaped, everywhere of equal thickness.
437 Attenuatus, lessening gradually in thickness towards the point.
438 Clavatus, clubbed, thick towards the point (299.).
439 Incrassatus, gradually thickening upwards.
440 Nudus (215) naked.
441 Squamosus (58) scaly.
442 Foliatus (56) leafy.
443 Bracteatus (295) furnished with floral leaves.
444 Geniculatus (43) jointed.
445 Articulatus (84) knotted.

INFLORESCENTIA, INFLORESCENCE; (vid. p. 158.)
Is the Manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant by the Peduncle or Footstalk.

446 Verticillus, whorled, many flowers growing round the stalk in a circle.
447 Sessilis, squat, without any manifest footstalk.
448 Pedunculatus, with a peduncle elevating the flowers.
449 Nudus (450, 451) opposite to the following.
AN EXPLANATION OF

450 Verticillus Involucratus (520) furnished with an involu-
crum.

451 Bracteatus (443) having floral leaves.
452 Confertus, the footstalks crowded together.
453 Distans, the footstalks distant.
454 Capitulum, a head, flowers collected into a globe or
head.

455 Subrotundum (456) nearly of a globular fi-
gure, almost round.

456 Globosum, globular, perfectly round.
457 Dimidiatum, halved, like a globe cut into
two parts.

458 Foliosum, leafy, leaves intermixed with the
flowers.

459 Nudum, naked, without leaves or bristles.
460 Fasciculatus, flos, bunched, a flower growing in bunches.
461 Spica, sessile flowers growing alternate on a common
peduncle.

462 Simplex, a single spike, undivided.
463 Composita, many little spikes growing from the
common peduncle.

464 Glomerata, many little spikes crowded together.
465 Ovata (160) egg-shaped.
466 Ventricosa (256) swoln, gouty.
467 Cylindrica, pillar-shaped.

468 Interrupta, spikes alternately smaller.
469 Imbricata (120) scaled.
470 Articulata (84) knotted, jointed.
471 Ramosa, branching variously.
472 Linearis (169) linear, of equal width, lengthwise.
473 Ciliata (196) lashed.
474 Foliacea, leafy.
475 Comosa, terminating in little leaves.

476 Corymbus (461) a kind of spike, whose flowers are fur-
nished with footstalks, so proportioned to their situa-
tion, as to elevate all the flowers of the spike to the
same height.

477 Thyrsus (489) a kind of crowded panicle of an ovate
form.

478 Racemus, a bunch of flowers, the peduncles coming at
the sides.

479 Simplex, undivided.
480 Compositus, divided into many.
481 Unilateralis, all the flowers growing on one
side.
482 Racemus Secundus, the flowers all bending to one side.
483 ———— Pedatus (281) the footstalk coming on one side like the toes of the feet.
484 ———— Conjugatus (278) joined by twos.
485 ———— Erectus (130) upright.
486 ———— Laxus (31) loose, not closely connected.
487 ———— Nudus (459) naked.
488 ———— Foliatus (56) leafy.
489 Panicula, flowers scattered on peduncles that are divided in different forms.
490 ———— Simplex, having few flowers.
491 ———— Composita, many florets coming together.

FRUCTIFICATIO, Fructification.
Temporary Parts of Vegetables called the Organs of Generation.

492 Calyx, a flower cup, is the termination of the outer bark of the plant, present in the fructification.
493 Perianthium, a flower cup, whose station is close to the fructification.
494 ———— Fructificationis, when it includes the stamia and germen.
495 ———— Floris, containing the stamina without the germen.
496 ———— Fructus, containing the germen without the stamina.
497 ———— Proprium, without respect to the flower.
498 ———— Monophyllum, consisting of one leaf.
499 ———— Polyphyllum, consisting of many leaves.
500 ———— 2—5 fidum (183) divided into two, three, four, or five divisions.
501 ———— 2—5 partitum (186) divided almost to the base from two to five.
502 ———— Integrum, entire (171) undivided.
503 ———— Tubulosum (262) tube shaped.
504 ———— Patens (134) spreading.
505 ———— Reflexum, the parts bent backwards.
506 ———— Inflatum, puffed out like a bladder.
507 ———— Abbreviatum, shorter than the tube of the corolla.
508 ———— Obtusum (205) the divisions rounded.
509 ———— Acutum (210) the divisions sharp.
510 ———— Spinosum (75) bearing spines.
511 ———— Aculeatum (244) bearing prickles.
AN EXPLANATION OF

512 Perianthium Superum, when the germen is below the receptacle.
513 Inferum, when the germen is above the receptacle.
514 Commune, a common calyx, containing many florets, as in compound flowers.
515 Imbricatum, scaled, various scales lying over one another.
516 Squarrosum, with scales pointing many ways.
517 Scariosum, having scales; their margins are membranaceous, hard, dry, and sounding, when touched.
518 Turbinatum, top-shaped, like an obverse cone.
519 Calyculatum, when a lesser calyx is added, and encircles the base of the larger one.
520 Involucrum, a kind of calyx standing remote from the flower.
521 Universale, in umbelliferous plants, standing under the universal umbel.
522 Partiale, an Involucrum standing under the partial umbel.
523 Proprium, always under the flower.
524 Gluma, a husk, a cup belonging to grasses, whose flowers it embraces with the valves folded over.
525 Uniflora, when it embraces one flower.
526 Multiflora, when it includes many flowers.
527 Univalvis, when there is constantly but one scale.
528 Bivalvis, when there are two valves.
529 Multivalvis, when there are many scales or more than two.
530 Colorata (219) coloured.
531 Glabra (216) smooth.
532 Hispida (243) covered with hard hairs.
533 Mutica, without point or arista.
534 Arista, an awl-shaped beard growing on the husk.
535 Terminalis, terminating and fixed to the top of the husk.
536 Dorsalis, fixed on the outside of the husk.
537 Recta, growing perpendicular.
538 Tortilis, twisted.
539 Gluma, Geniculata (43) jointed.
540 ——— Recurvata (139) recurved.
541 Amentum, ex Receptaculo (635) a catkin proceeding from a common receptacle, resembling the chaff of corn.
542 Spatha, a sheath, a kind of cup bursting out lengthways.
543 ——— Univalvis, of one valve, opening on one side.
544 ——— Dimidiata, halved, the inner one covering the fructification on one side, and the outer one on the other.
545 Calyptra, a veil or hood, covering the antheræ, in mosses.
546 ——— Recta, straight, everywhere equal.
547 ——— Obliqua, oblique, bent on one side.
548 Volva, a membranaceous calyx belonging to the fungi.
549 ——— Approximata, close to the head.
550 ——— Remota, at some distance from the head.
551 Corolla, the termination of the inner bark, present in the flower.
552 Petalum, a petal, a part of the corolla when divided into many.
553 Tubus, a tube, the lower part of a flower with one petal.
554 Unguis, a claw, the lower part of a polypetalous flower, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.
555 Limbus, the upper part of a monopetalous flower expanded.
556 Lamina, the upper spreading part of a polypetalous flower. Corolla monopetala, vel polypetala, &c. from one to many petals, or according to the number.
557 ——— Regularis of an equal figure, the size of all the parts proportional to one another.
558 ——— Irregularis, when the limb and other parts are disproportionate.
559 ——— Inæqualis, when the different sizes of the parts do not correspond but in proportion to one another.
560 ——— Glæbosa, globe-shaped.
561 ——— Campanulata, bell-shaped.
562 ——— Infundibuliformis, funnel-shaped.
563 ——— Rotata, wheel-shaped.
564 ——— Hypocrateriformis, salver-shaped.
565 ——— Ringens, gaping, irregular, with two lips. Galea, the upper lip gaping. Labium, instead of gaping, the lower lip stands forwards.
AN EXPLANATION OF

566 Faux, the jaws gaping between the divisions of the corollaé, where the tube terminates.

567 Corolla personata (565) gaping, but shut between the lips with a palate.

568 ———— Cruciata, having four equal spreading petals.

569 ———— Concava (248) hollow.

570 ———— Patens (134) spreading.

571 ———— Papilionacea, butterfly-shaped, irregular. Carina, the keel, the lower petal often in form of a boat. Vexillum, the standard, or upper petal ascending. Alæ, the wings, standing single on each side.

572 ———— Composita, compound flowers, having many florets in a common perianthium, above the common receptacle.

573 ———— Ligulata, tongue-shaped, florets whose limb is plane, and expanded outward.

574 ———— Tubulosa, florets that are all tubular and equal.

575 ———— Radiata, when the florets are tubular in the disk, and radiate and ligulate in the margin.

576 Nectarium, honey-pores, that part of the flower bearing honey.

577 ———— Proprium, properly so called, as a distinct part from the petal.

578 ———— Petalimum, when inserted into the petal.

579 Stamen, the male organ of generation furnished with a viscus, designed for the preparation of the pollen.

580 Filamentum, thread, the part that elevates, and is connected to the antheræ.

581 ————Æqualia, equal, when they are all of an equal length.

582 ————Inæqualia, unequal, when some are long and others short.

583 ————Connata, when joined in one body, but their number, figure, and insertion expressed.

584 Anthera, that part of the flower big with the pollen, which it emits when come to maturity.

585 ————Distinctæ, not cohering.

586 ————Connatae, joined by the sides into one body.

587 Pollen, powder, of the antheræ, destined for the impregnation of the germen, and bursting in a viscous humour, into fine atoms, is by a prolific blast scattered on the stigma.

588 Pistillum, a viscous humour adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, and is the female organ of generation.

589 Ger-
BOTANIC TERMS.

589 Germin, the immature rudiment of the fruit within the flower.
590 ——— Superum, when included in the corollæ.
591 ——— Inferum, when below the corollæ.
592 Stylus, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germin.
593 Stigma, the female uterus, at the top of the pistil, furnished with a moist humour.
594 Pericarpium, the womb of the plant big with the seeds, which it emits when mature.
595 Capsula, a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or opens in some determinate manner.
596 Valvula, an opening, a part of the capsule, or outer cover to the fruit.
597 Loculamentum, a kind of arched cell, for the lodge-ment of the seeds.
598 Dissepimentum, partitions of the fruit, which divide the pericarpium into cells.
599 Bicapsularis, two capsules, Tricapsularis, &c. three capsules, or according to the number.
600 Bilocularis, &c. two cells, &c. according to the number.
601 Tricocca, a capsule, with three protuberant knobs, which divide into three cells.
602 Didyma, a capsule with two gibbous knobs, which divide into two cells.
603 Siliqua, a pericarpium of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to the opposite sutures.
604 ——— Compressa, flatted, the opposite sides coming nearly together.
605 ——— Torulosa, brawny protuberances, when the pericarpium is lunched out by the seeds.
606 ——— Articulata, interrupted by arched joints.
607 Parallelum Dissepimentum, the width or diameter of the dissepiment to which the valves adhere.
608 Transversum dissepimentum, dissepiments running cross-wise.
609 Legumen, a pericarpium of two valves, the seed fixed to one suture only.
610 Isthmis interceptum, pods with various cross divisions, forming distinct cells.
611 Folliculus, a pericarpium of one valve, gaping length-wise on one side, without the seeds being fixed to the suture.

612 Dru-
AN EXPLANATION OF

Drupa, a pulpy pericarpium without valves, containing a stone or nut (633)

Succulenta, containing a pulpy humour.

Sicca, opposite to the foregoing, dry.

Pomum, an apple, a fleshy pericarpium without valves, containing a capsule.

Bacca, a berry, a pulpy pericarpium without valves containing naked seeds.

Nidulantia semina, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry.

Strobilus, a pericarpium formed from an Amentum, with hard scales lying over each other, as in the pine tree.

Semen, seed, the rudiment of a new plant; seeds are known according to their number, figure, superficialies, and consistence.

Hilum, the eye, an external scar of the seed, where it has been fixed to the fruit or receptacle.

Corculum, the essence of a new plant within the seed.

Plumula, part of the Corculum, the ascending scaly part of the plant.

Rostellum, the descending part of the Corculum that forms the root.

Cotyledon, the side lobes of the seed of a porous substance, and perishing.

Corona, a crown, a little cup adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.

Pappus, a downy feathered cup, adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.

Stipitatus, a kind of thread-like trunk, elevating the down, and connecting it with the seeds.

Capillaris, hairs undivided.

Plumosus, having feathery hairs.

Cauda, thread terminating the seed.

Hamus, a hooked seed adhering to animals.

Ala, a membranaceous wing fixed to the seed.

Nux, a nut, a seed covered with a bony epidermis, having one, two, or more cells.

Arillus, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously, and is either cartilaginous, or succulent.

Receptaculum, the base by which the parts of fructification are connected.

Commune, containing many flowers and fruit.
637 Receptaculum Punctatum, a Receptacle marked with hollow punctures.
638 ———— Pilosum (241) hairy.
639 ———— Paleaceum, chaffy scales which distinguish the florets.
640 ———— Planum (246) plain, a flat surface.
641 ———— Convexum (249) the disk elevated.
642 ———— Conicum, cone-shaped, rounded and lessening towards the point.
643 ———— Subulatum (269) awl-shaped.
644 Compositus flos, a compound flower, with the receptacle spread out and entire, the florets sessile.
645 Aggregatus-flos, an aggregate flower, the receptacle enlarged, and the florets on little peduncles.
646 Umbella, an umbel, a receptacle which from a common centre, runs out into thread-shaped footstalks of proportionate lengths.
647 ———— Simplex, when the footstalks proceed from one and the same centre of the receptacle.
648 ———— Composita, when every footstalk of the general umbel produces a partial umbel.
649 ———— Universalis, composed of many simple umbels.
650 ———— Partialis, a little umbel, a part supported by the universal umbel.
651 ———— Prolifera, an umbel more than decompound.
652 Cyma, a receptacle producing many footstalks from the same centre, that are of unequal lengths, the partial ones irregular on long fastigiate peduncles.
653 Rachis, a thread-shaped receptacle, the flowers adhering to it lengthwise, and forming a spike.
654 Spadix, the receptacle of a palm, produced within a sheath or sheath, divided into branches that bear the fruit.
655 Bulbus, is an Hybernacle placed on the descending caudex, and contains the rudiment of the plant and leaf that perishes.
656 ———— Solidus, a solid fleshy bulb, without any internal divisions.
657 ———— Tunicatus, bulbs having coats lying over each other like the onion.
658 ———— Squamatus, bulbs consisting of imbricated scales, as in the lily.
659 ———— Caulinus, bulbs growing on the stalk of the plant.
660 Gemma, a bud, is an hybernacle of the future plant with its leaves.
AN EXPLANATION OF

661 Gemma Petiolaris, inclosing the rudiments of the leaves.
662 Stipularis, inclosing the stipulae.
663 Corticalis, consisting of cortical squamae.
664 Foliaris, containing the leaf and not the flowers.
665 Floralis, containing the flower and not the leaf.
666 Communis, containing both the leaf and the flowers.
667 Vernatio, the position of the leaf within the bud.
668 Conduplicata, when the parallel sides of a leaf approach.
669 Convoluta, rolled together in a spiral form.
670 Involuta, rolled inwards spirally from the lateral margins.
671 Revoluta, rolled spirally backwards from the lateral margin.
672 Obvoluta, rolled together, one margin embracing the other alternately.
673 Equitantia, when the sides of the leaf lie parallel, the outward one embracing the inner one.
674 Imbricata, a parallel straight surface, the scales lying over each other.
675 Plicata, plaited, when their complication is in plaits lengthways.
676 Reclinata, reclined, reflexed downward towards the petiole.
677 Spiralia, spiral, twisted in transverse plaits, so that the apex becomes the centre.
678 Æstivatio, the complication of the corollæ, before the unfolding of the flower.
679 Convoluta (669) rolled together.
680 Imbricata (674) imbricate.
681 Conduplicata (668) when the parallel sides of the leaf approach.
682 Valvata, having valves.
683 Inaequalvis, with unequal valves.
684 Somnus, sleep, the change that leaves of plants undergo in the night.
685 Connivens, when the upper disks of two opposite leaves or folioles are pressed together so as to appear one leaf.

686 Inclu-
686 **Includens**, when the leaves are alternate, and in the night press against the stalk, so as to include it.

687 **Circumsepiens**, when leaves growing in an horizontal position, erect themselves at night, by clasping together in the form of a funnel.

688 **Muniens**, when the leaves having footstalks spreading horizontally, become dependent, in form of a hollow arch.

689 **Conduplicans**, doubling, when the folioles lightly approach each other with their upper disk, so that both are covered.

690 **Involvens**, when the points of the upright folioles are pressed together, and form a cavity between.

691 **Divergens**, when the bases of the folioles approach, and the points are spreading.

692 **Dependens**, when the folioles hang downwards.

693 **Invertens**, when the folioles hang down, and are at the same time inverted.

694 **Imbricans**, the folioles imbricated, (120.)

**MENSURA, their Measure.**

695 **Linearis**, linear, the twelfth part of an inch,

696 **Unguicularis**, the length of a nail.

697 **Policaris**, the length of the outward joint of the thumb.

698 **Palmaris**, the width of the hand.

699 **Spithameus**, a span, the length between the point of the thumb and fore finger.

700 **Dodrantalis**, nine inches, the space between the point of the thumb and little finger when extended.

701 **Pedalis**, a foot, the space from the bending of the elbow to the base of the thumb.

702 **Orgyalis**, a fathom or six feet, the height of a man, or a space between the extreme points of the fingers, when the arms are extended.

**THE END.**

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