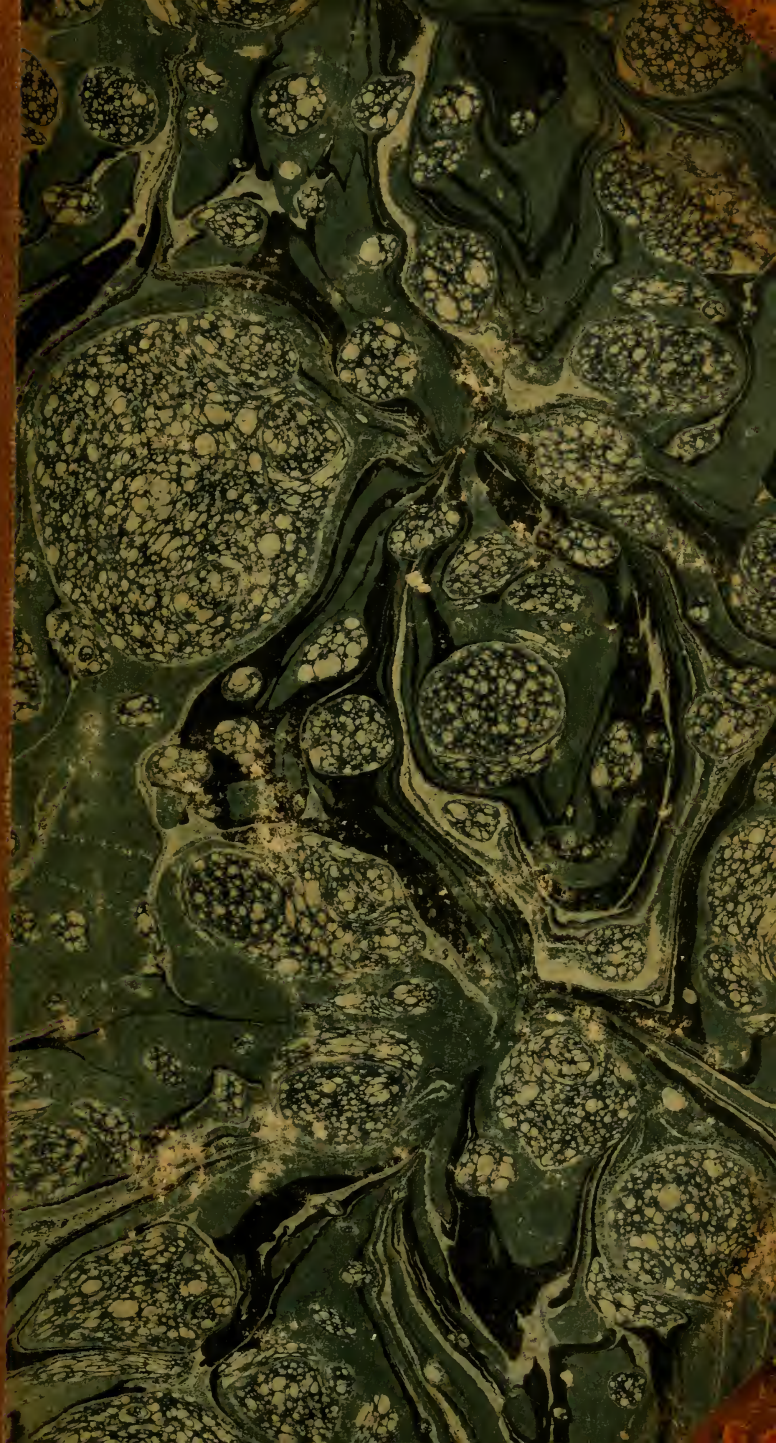




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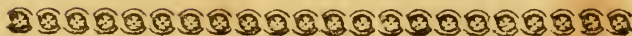
*



T R A V E L S

T H R O U G H

L O U I S I A N A.





T R A V E L S

THROUGH THAT PART OF

NORTH AMERICA

FORMERLY CALLED

L O U I S I A N A.

By MR. BOSSU, CAPTAIN IN THE
FRENCH MARINES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
By JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, F.A.S.
ILLUSTRATED WITH NOTES RELATIVE CHIEFLY TO
NATURAL HISTORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED BY THE TRANSLATOR
A SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE OF ALL THE
KNOWN PLANTS OF ENGLISH NORTH-AMERICA,
O R, A
FLORA AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS.

TOGETHER WITH
AN ABSTRACT OF THE MOST USEFUL AND
NECESSARY ARTICLES CONTAINED IN
PETER LOEFLING'S TRAVELS
THROUGH SPAIN AND CUMANA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Referred to the Pages of the original Swedish Edition.

V O L. II.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. *Horat.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. DAVIES in Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden.

M DCC LXXI.

В Л И М Е Р Т

О Т О Ч Е Н Н Ы Е

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T R A V E L S
T H R O U G H
L O U I S I A N A.

L E T T E R XXII.

To the MARQUIS de l'ESTRADE.

The Author returns to France. Dangers he runs at the Cape of Florida. Origin of a pretended Fountain, which has the Quality of making young again. The Ship on which he was on board, escapes from the English: Fight with one of their Privateers; the Ship is in Danger of being burnt; project of making a Descent upon the Coasts of New England; taking of an English Vessel. The Author arrives at Corunna.

S I R,

W H E N I arrived at Corunna the first of November 1762, I heard that M. de Kerlerec had sent a Spanish vessel to France, in order to prejudice the Premier against M. de Rochemore, commissary

general of the marine, and *Ordonnateur* † of Louisiana, who was recalled to *France* by the king's *lettre de Cachet*, and against the officers who accompanied him, amongst whom I was, without knowing of it. Already in the preceding month of June, that governor of *Louisiana*, notified to M. *de Belle-Isle*, whose history I have related to you, and to M. *le Chevalier d'Erneville*, commander of the troops of the marine in *Louisiana*, the disagreeable news of their recall in these terms :

“ I give you this notice, that I have received
 “ a letter from the *Duc de Choiseuil*, dated the
 “ first of January last, which informs me, that
 “ the king, displeased with your services, has
 “ broke you, and deprived you of your places.”

You may guess how great the astonishment of these two officers was, who had served their king and country with so much honour and dignity. This catastrophe has affected M. *de Belle-Isle* more than his unhappy situation when he was among the cannibals. This worthy officer, who has done great services to the colony of *Louisiana* where he hoped to die in peace, has not hesitated, notwithstanding his advanced age, to expose himself to the dangers of the sea
 and

† Overseer of the customs and of the provisions in *Louisiana*.

and of war, and to embark with us, in order to lay his complaints before the sovereign. He arrived here very ill, and his misfortunes afflict him to such a degree, that I fear very much, he will not be able to come to the throne of the best of kings, but sink under this unexpected reverse of fortune, at the latter end of his life *; you will perceive by the following account, that without the experience of this old officer, we should have perished, being one hundred and fifty of us in the ship *Medea* of twelve guns, commanded by Captain *Cochon*. The English fleet which had taken *Martinique*, was attacking the *Havannah* in *Cuba*. It is known, that in order to sail from *Louisiana* to *France*, the ship must get sight of that island.

This brings on a very natural reflection. Was it not just, that the governor of *Louisiana* should communicate to Captain *Cochon* those advices, which he had received, that he might not venture imprudently, as he afterwards did, to touch

B 2

at

* M. de *Belle-Isle*, being overwhelmed with grief and fatigue died at *Paris*, the fourth of May 1763, regretted by many good men. His kindness gained him the esteem and friendship of every officer. He never discontinued the pious exercises in his family and gave the best example to the whole colony. His wife and daughter soon followed him to the grave.

at the *Havannah*? he ought to have paid a very serious attention to give such advices.

We sailed from *Balise* the tenth of August 1762; and as we intended to avoid *Cuba*, we went towards the isles of *Tortugas* or of *Turtles**, we had a fair wind which blew very hard; but our pilot being little acquainted with these shores, missed the entrance of the channel of *Bahama*, in the dusk, and sailed into the bay which the cape of *Florida* forms, having taken the height, and found the latitude the same on this side the cape as it ought to be on the other, he believed he had doubled it; and we should have been lost, if M. *de Belle-Isle*, who in forty-five years had acquired a perfect knowledge of the coasts of *North America*, and had some doubts about the pilot's abilities, had not watched to avoid the danger. In reality, this experienced major seeing in the morning that the colour of the water was changed, went to wake the captain, who thought he was in the open sea and slept with security. Having taken the soundings he found his mistake, and was much surprised to find only about five fathoms
of

* They have got this name, because the turtles hatch their eggs in the sands thereon; they are all very low, and not visible till you come very near them.

of water, we veered about and happily got clear of these shores by the help of frequent soundings.

Before I proceed, I must be allowed to make a digression upon *Florida*, and on that fountain which had the power of making old people young again, which has made so great a noise in *Europe*, and has occasioned almost as many voyages in order to obtain it, as the insatiable desire of riches. The Spaniards wished to get possession of it, as they had of the rich mines of *Peru*: I hope, that these details will not prove disagreeable to you, and that hope alone is sufficient to authorise the abstract I am going to present you with.

The Spaniards call the cape of *Florida Cabo de los Corrientes*, because the water has so strong a current there, as to resist the wind, and hinder the ships from advancing, though they should croud all their sails; which occasions their being sometimes thrown against some rocks, which we were very near experiencing against some little isles which *Christopher Columbus* called *Los Martyres*, because, having perceived the tops of the rocks at a distance, he imagined he saw a likeness in them to men that were tortured. These isles are eleven in number. *Los Tortugas*, or the Turtles, were so called by the Spaniards, who caught six thousand tortoises upon these isles.

The *Bahama* islands are so low as to appear overflowed, by which means a great channel is formed with a current, which in the narrowest place is twenty leagues broad from *Albana* to *Los Martyres*, and fourteen from *Los Martyres* to *Florida*. All these isles are situated in twenty-five degrees fifteen minutes north latitude. We have cruized for twenty-seven days together in these parts, from whence we escaped by a kind of miracle.

It is known, that Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* discovered *Florida*, as he was in search of *Bimini*: this is the isle which has been so much talked of, containing the river *Jordan*, and the fountain so renowned by the Indians of *Cuba*, who asserted that its waters had the quality of making men young again. Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* believed this fable, and went in search of the fountain without finding it. He sent Captain *Perez de Ortubia* and the pilot *Antonio de Alminós* upon this discovery: he touched at the bay of *Puerto Rico*, where he found *Bimini*, but neither the river *Jordan* nor the fountain. Don *Juan* died some time after, unsuccessfully searching for this famous fountain.

The inhabitants of *Cuba*, who were plagued by the *Spaniards* to discover the gold mines, be-
ing

ing desirous of getting rid of these importunate guests, told them, that besides the gold which they would find in the isle of *Bimini*, there was likewise a river and a fountain which made old men young by bathing in it. This account was immediately transmitted to the court of *Madrid*, where it engaged many *Spaniards* to embark at *Cadiz*, in order to go to the *West Indies* to see this wonder, which, if it had really existed, would have been worth more than all the gold in the world.

When these *Spaniards* returned to *Cadiz*, every one found that they had been deceived; instead of being young, they were grown older, and the people laughed at their long and troublesome voyage; but in seeking for this imaginary fountain, they discovered Cape *Corrientes*. At that time all those who came to the isle of *Bimini*, tried all the rivers, fountains, lakes, and even the marshes in it, bathed in them, and drank their waters, in order to try whether they would make them young again; this wonder has but lately been sought for as the philosopher's stone was in *Europe*.

We agreed amongst ourselves, that if we were taken by *English* privateers, and carried to this isle, we would bathe in all the rivers and foun-

tains of *Bimini*. This isle now belongs to the *English*, and is called the *Isle of Providence*; it formerly was a retreat for the pirates who have infested the American seas for a considerable time.

The first thing that gave rise to this fable about the fountain is this: the air of *Florida* is so temperate, that it is said there have been men of two hundred and fifty years of age. It is likewise asserted, that the handsomest women in *North America* lived at *Bimini*; and all the men of the continent, even the old ones, retired to that isle to soften the miseries of their life; but all these innocent pleasures ended at the arrival of the *Europeans*, who dispossessed these poor people. All the isles have been settled by people who came from *Cuba*. The accounts inform us of the brave resistance which the *Indians* of *Florida* made against the *Spaniards*; when the latter arrived in their country, they met them in eleven *canoes* or *piraguas* armed with bows and arrows; they were bold enough to come and cut the cables of *Don Juan Ponce de Leon's* vessel, who was forced to make peace with them: these people are governed by *Paraustis* or *Caciques*.

I shall add here, being upon the article of this pretended fountain, that the *Indians* of *Darien* endea-

endeavouring, as those of *Cuba* had, to get rid of the *Spaniards*, on account of the inquiry they made after gold, persuaded them, by way of joke, that since they were so fond of this metal, they should go to the southward, where it was so common that they fished it with nets; *Vasco Nunnez de Balboa* inserted this account in a memoir which he sent to court; this piece of news pleased the *Spaniards*; about this time *Nunnez* discovered the South Sea and *Peru*; but the gold fishery proved abortive.

You know, that, in the time of the famous system of *John Law*, who was near overturning the whole kingdom, there was a representation at Paris of an Indian upon the river *Mississippi*, giving a *Frenchman* an ingot of gold for a knife, and every one had then the madness of bringing his real money, in order to have a share in the bonds of a pretended *Dorado*; it is certain that if some *Indians* of the neighbourhood of *New Orleans* had been at *Paris* at that time, they would have said with good reason, that the French had lost their wits, or rather they would have taken them for jugglers; it is said those pretended mines were the ruin of *M. de la Salle* in 1684, when he missed the mouth of the *Mississippi*. He did not take notice, that the interior parts of this vast continent had more precious

cious treasures : they were to be found by cultivation, which is the mother and nurse of all mankind, and the riches of countries.

We were obliged to keep along the coast of *Florida*, and on the thirty-seventh day of our voyage we were near *Louisiana*. Unhappily for us, a violent storm exposed us to the danger of perishing, and obliged us to go towards *Cuba*, where, not finding the squadron, we imagined the English had raised the siege ; but we were going to deliver ourselves up into their hands, as shall appear from the sequel.

We resolved to touch at the *Havannah* in order to take in provisions, which we were in want of, and likewise a coasting pilot. We came to the road on the eighth of September 1762, hoisted a flag, and fired several cannons to call assistance, but were surprised to see nobody come ; however, approaching more and more, and just as we were entering into the port, we saw *Castle Moro* almost demolished, which made us take a resolution to launch our boat with some officers, to go upon discovery ; our canoe luckily met with a Spanish *balandra*, or small vessel, going out of the harbour, having some families of that nation on board, with a passport from the *English* governor, Lord *Albemarle* ;

marle; the master of this vessel informed us, that the town and fort surrendered to the *English* on the 12th of August 1762.

We instantly veered about; an English frigate went to chace us; but Providence, attentive to our preservation, sent a very thick fog, by means of which we got off, and entered the channel of *Bahama* at night.

Some days after, we saw a ship preceded by two boats. We soon saw that she was a privateer from the isle of *Providence*, and that the two boats were prizes taken from our countrymen; she came to attack us, and we received her well, though inferior by four guns*; then, not relying on our mercantile cannoneers and officers, every one of us exerted himself to the utmost, and employed all his knowledge of artillery; our cannon was served so well, that, after a brisk fire during about three hours, the rigging of the English ship being almost entirely destroyed, and the ship itself not able to with-

stand

* I must observe here, that before we left *New Orleans* *M. de Kerlerec* took away two of our cannon, and this vessel, which had brought the staff-officers of the regiment of *Angoumois* to *Louisiana*, had fourteen guns; it is certain, that if we had had the same number, the privateer and her prizes must have struck to us.

stand our fire, she was obliged to retire, and we were lucky enough to have nobody killed or wounded on board ; our ship was shot through, and our sails and rigging so much damaged, that we were obliged to put up new ones in their stead.

During the fight, we were exposed to a great danger, the wind sending back some burning oakum into our ship, it set fire to a box of cartridges on the quarter-deck ; but happily it did not communicate to the powder-room, which would have blown us up.

The wind continued contrary to us, and we were in the open sea, without knowing when we should be able to touch any where. Every day the danger of starving to death became more and more visible, being already reduced to the fourth part of our allowance. We held a council, in which we resolved to attack the first ship of the enemy which we should meet with, or to make a descent upon the coast of *New England*, we being just opposite that province, in order to get provisions, or die sword in hand. The undertaking was bold, and I may say desperate, but our proverb says, Hunger drives the wolf out of the wood * ; we were come to that extremity,

when,

* *La faim chasse le loup hors du bois.*

when, by an effect of Providence, we got sight of a great ship : we bore down upon her immediately, being determined to grapple, because she appeared to be stronger in the number of her cannon ; we hoisted English colours, but she crouded her sails to get off ; however, as we had gained upon her, she prepared for the fight so boldly, that it would have kept off any but hungry people ; we hoisted our colours according to custom, by firing a gun ; and having brought our ship to the proper distance, we gave her a broadside, upon which she struck to us immediately. Her cargo was very rich ; we took away her cannon, and many chests full of muskets, pistols, and sabres, which served to arm us ; but we found few provisions in her, as she was near the place of her destination. After having ransomed her, we left her just provisions sufficient to reach *Carolina* with, whither she was bound, and from whence she was not above seventy leagues distant.

We now thought we might venture to sail for *Europe* with the provisions we had got, hoping that, as we were well armed, we might take another prize, or touch at the *Azores* * ; but we were disappointed in these expectations,

the

* Isles between *Europe* and *North America* in the Atlantic ocean.

the contrary winds always prevented our landing, and having met no vessel on our passage, we were during fifty days reduced to extreme misery, having no more than three ounces of biscuit, and half a bottle of water every day *.

This poor subsistence would soon have been consumed, if a violent storm had not, after numberless dangers, happily brought us to *Spain* on the ninety-fourth day of our passage, after having escaped from perishing by the waves, the sword, fire, hunger, thirst, &c.

Our first care on arriving in the port was to thank the Supreme Being by a *Te Deum*, during a general discharge of our artillery.

We found the Chevalier *de Ternay* here, who commanded the French squadron, coming from the glorious *Newfoundland* expedition. This brave officer was surprised to see so many soldiers sent back in our ship, in time of war, who could be useful in *Louisiana*. Part of them he took into his own ships, to serve there during the rest
of

* We had found in the *English* vessel thirty quarts of barley groats, which were of great use to us; we boiled them in water with mouldy biscuit; and this mixture made a dish which we found excellent; so true it is, that hunger is the best sauce.

of the campaign ; the others, who had got their leave, signed *de Kerlerrec* and *Foucaut*, disembarked, and took service among the Spaniards, in the army which was destined for *Portugal*.

We went on shore the first of November 1762, in a body, to pay a visit to the Marquis *de Croix*, captain-general in the kingdom *Gallicia*. This nobleman received us very graciously ; from thence we went to M. *David*, consul-general of the *French* nation in *Gallicia*, resident at *Corunna*. We begged he would advance us what we were most in want of, as we were without money to live upon the road in Spain ; he answered, that he had no orders to do it, but that when he found an opportunity of obliging a set of worthy persons, he took every thing upon himself : we thanked him for his goodness.

After this, having rested a little, to recover from the fatigue of our voyage, we are preparing to go to *France* by land, and hope to arrive at court in the beginning of January 1763.

I hope I have omitted nothing worthy of observation during our correspondence, in which I have endeavoured to be as exact as possible, and to imitate at the same time the bee which works for others. I do not speak of my success

to you ; you must have observed from my letters, what disagreeable situations I have been in, for disapproving of the immense abuse of authority, and for striving to go against the current. I asked leave to return to *Europe* in neutral vessels, which the governor always refused to grant under various pretences, forcing me afterwards to go in a merchant-ship, in which I have been exposed to perish as you have seen above.

As to rewards, is it not enough for a citizen to have been faithful to his king, and useful to his country ? It is merely from this consideration, that I will hope that our equitable and wise prime-minister, will have the kindness to acquaint the best of kings with the zeal of an officer, who has had the honour and satisfaction to serve him well both in *Europe* and in *America* ; I shall, with a respectful confidence, expect the honourable rewards due to military merit : and these compensations from the hand of our monarch, will be a thousand times more precious to me than all the riches of the *Indies*. I expect to have the honour of seeing you soon, and am, S I R, &c.

At Corunna, the 10th of

November 1762.

E N D of the T R A V E L S.



A C A T A L O G U E O F T H E

Known PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES
in NORTH AMERICA.

Collected from the various WRITERS on that Subject.



C L A S S I S I. M O N A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

<i>Linnæan Names.</i>	<i>English Names.</i>	<i>Places.</i>	<i>Authors & Observations.</i>
C ANNA glauca	Indian shot	Carolina	Dill. elth. t. 59. f. 69.
CINNA arun-	Canada grafs	Canada	
dinacea			
SALICORNIA Virgin.	Kelp, or Jointed gla[s]s- [wort	Virginia	
CALLITRICHE verna	Star-grafs	Ibid.	Gron. Fl. Virg. 143.

C L A S S I S II. D I A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

OLEA Americana	American olive	Car. Flor. Catefb. i. 61. purple- berried bay
CHIONANTHUS Virg.	Fringe-tree	N. Amer. Cat. i. 68.
CIRCÆA Canadensis	Enchanters nightshade	N. Amer.
Vol. II.	C	VERONICA

VERONICA	Virginica	Speedwell	Virginian	Virginia
	ferpyllifolia		thyme leav'd	N. Amer.
	beccabunga		brooklime	Ibid.
	arvensis		field	Ibid.
	Marilandica		Maryland	Ibid.
DIANTHERA	Americ.	Bastard	hedge-hyssop	Virg. Flor. Pluk. amalth. t. 423. f. 5
GRATIOLA	Virginian.	Hedge-hyssop	Virgin.	Virginia
UTRICULARIA	vulg.	Water-milfoil,	comm.	Ibid.
	fubulata		fubulated	N. Amer.
	gibba		gibbous	N. Amer.
VERBENA	orubica	Vervain,	orubian	Isle of A-
				rabua or
				Oruba
	nodiflora		jointed	Virginia
	hastata		hastated	N. Amer.
	Carolina		Carolina	N. Amer.
	urticifolia		nettle-leav'd	N. Amer.
	spuria		spurious	N. Amer.
LYCOPUS	Virginicus	Water-horehound	Vir.	Virginia
CUNILA	mariana	Penny-royal,	Virgin.	Virginia
	pulegioides		officinal	N. Amer. Kalm's Travels, vol. i.

p. 194. affords a good pectoral and sudorific medicine when infused like tea.

MONARDA	fistulosa		Canada
	didyma		N. York & Pensylv.
	clinopodia		Virginia
	punctata		Virginia
	ciliata		Virginia
SALVIA	lyrata	Sage, lyrated	Virginia
	urticifolia	nettle-leav'd	S. of No. Amer.
	verbenaca	sinuated	Virginia
COLLINSONIA	Canadensis	Horfe-weed	Pensyl. & Virginia

Kalm's Travels, vol. i. p. 197. is strong scented, used as a cure for rheumatic disorders; by an Indian against the bite of the rattlesnake.

C L A S S I S III.

T R I A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

VALERIANA locusta; ζ Valerian, corn-fallad Maryland

MELOTHRIA pendula Small creeping cucum- N. Amer.
ber

IRIS versicolor Flower de luce, mottled Penf. & Vir

Virginica Virginian Virginia

verna vernal Virginia

COMMELINA commu- Day-flower, common N. Amer.
nis

erecta upright Virginia

Virginica Virginian Virginia

XYRIS indica N. Amer. Raj. hist. pl. 2. p. 1318.

Its juice cures tetters
and other cutaneous
disorders.

SCHOENUS coloratus Cyperus rush, spotted Virginia

glomeratus globose Virginia

CYPERUS odoratus Cyperus, sweet-scented N. Amer.

compressus compressed N. Amer.

strigosus strigose Virginia

alternifolius tall Virginia Linn. Sp. plant. p. 63.

n. 4. Schoenus spa-
thaceus.

SCIRPUS palustris Rush-grass, marsh Canada

capitatus globose Virginia

capillaris dwarf Virginia

mucronatus mucronated Virginia

echinatus echinated N. Amer.

retrofractus Virginia

spadiceus brown Virginia

ERIOPHORUM Virgin. Cotton grass, Virgin. Virginia

cyperinum yellow N. Amer.

D I G Y N I A.

PHALARIS oryzoides Canary grass, Americ. Virginia

PANICUM glaucum Panic grass, rough- N. Amer.
seeded

Italicum hirsute Virginia

crus galli Virginia

PANICUM	fanguinale	Panic grafs, purple	N. Amer.	
	filiforme	flender	N. Amer.	Kalm.
	dichotomum	dichotomous	Virginia	
	clandestin.	sheathed	Penfylva.	Kalm.
	capillare	capillaceous	Virginia	
	latifolium	broad leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 11. ? Panicum panicula- tum, floribus muticis. Pluk. alm. 176. t. 92. f. 7.
	virgatum	virgated	Virginia	
AGROSTIS	Virginica	Bent grafs, Virginian	Virginia	An eadem cum <i>Uniola</i> <i>spicata</i> , Linn. ?
MELICA	altissima	Melic grafs, tall	N. Amer.	
POA	angustifolia	Meadow grafs, narrow	Canada	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 156.
	compressa	leaved compressed	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 13. Poa panicula diffusa an- gulis rectis, spiculis obtusis culmo obli- quo compresso.
	capillaris	capillaceous	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 66.
BRIZA	eragrostis	Quaking grafs	Virginia	
UNIOLA	paniculata	Spike grafs, panicula- ted	Carolina	Sea-side oats. Catefb. i. p. 32. t. 32.
	spicata	eared	N. Amer.	Confer. Agrostis Vir- ginica, Linn.
	[des			
DACTYLIS	cynosuroides	Cock's foot grafs	N. Amer.	
CYNOSURUS	Ægyptius	Dog's tail grafs	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 14.
BROMUS	purgans	Brome grafs, purging	Canada	Kalm.
	ciliatus	ciliated	Ibid.	Kalm.
STIPA	avenacea	Feather-grafs	Virginia	
AVENA	Penfylvanica	Oats, Penfylvanian	Penfylv.	Kalm.
	spicata	eared	Ibid.	
ARUNDO	phragmitis	Reed, common	Virginia	
	arenaria	land	N. Amer.	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 210.
ELYMUS	arenarius	Lyme grafs, sea	Canada	Kalm's Trav. vol. iii. p. 210.
	Philadelph.	Penfylvanian	Penfylv.	
	Canadenfis	Canadian	Canada	Kalm.
	Virginicus	Virginian	Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 15. Gramen spicatum fe- calinum.
	hystrix	bearded	Virginia	
HORDEUM	jubatum	Barley, Canada	Canada	Kalm.

TRIGYNIA.

ERIOCAULON decan-		N. Amer. Phil. Transf. vol. lvii. t.
gulare		
PROSERPINACA palu-		Virginia
stris		
HOLOSTEUM succu-	American chick-weed, N. York	
lentum	succulent	
MOLLUGO verticillata	Indian chick - weed, Virginia	
	verticillated	
QUERIA Canadensis		N. Amer.
LECHEA minor		Canada
major		Ibid.

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CEPHALANTHUS oc-	Button wood	N. Amer.
cidentalis		
DIPSACUS fullonum	Teazel, Fuller's	Virginia
SPERMACOCE tenuior	Button weed, annual	Carolina
DIODIA Virginiana		Virginia
HOUSTONIA cœrulea		Ibid.
purpurea		Ibid.
GALIUM bermudense	Lady's bedstraw	Ibid.
	mudian	Virg. Ber.
trifidum	trifid	Canada Kalm
tinctorium	dyers	N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. III. p. 14.
uliginosum	marshy	North A-Grøn. fl. virg 18 ? A-
		merica ? parine floribus albis, caule quadrato infir- mo, foliis ad singu- la genicula quatuor, fructu rotundo gla- bro lucido ?
CATESBÆA spinosa	Lilly thorn	Bahama Catesb. II. t. 100.
		Islands
MITCHELLA repens		N. Amer. Catesb. I. 20
CALLICARPA Ame-		S. Provin- Catesb. II. 47
ricana		ces of N. America

POLYPREMUM pro-	Carolina flax	Virg. Car.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19.
cumbens			<i>Polypremum</i>
PLANTAGO major	Plaintain, greater	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19.
			<i>Plantago foliis ovatis.</i>
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	
lanceolata β	lanceolated	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19.
			<i>Plantago, angustifolia glabra, cauliculis longis infirmis, spicis brevibus, flaminibus plurimis extantibus?</i>
SANGUISORBA media	Wild burnet, cylindric	Canada	
Canadensis	Canadian	Canada	
CORNUS Florida	Dogwood, florid	Virginia	Catesb. I. t. 27.
sanguinea	swamp	N. Amer.	An Gron. fl. virg. 20?
			<i>Cornus foemina floribus candidissimis umbellatim dispositis, baccis coeruleo viridibus, ossiculo duro, compresso biloculari?</i>
	alba		
	Canadensis	white herbaceous	Canada
PTELEA trifoliata	Shrub trefoil	Canada	
viscosa	Bermudian broom	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20.
LUDVIGIA alternifolia	Bastard loose strife, virginian	Berm. Isle	Pluk. alm. 43. t. 141. f. 1
	creeping	Virginia	
repens? N. S.			Gron. fl. virg. 20.
			<i>Ludwigia caule repente, foliis obverse ovatis petiolatis. Clayt. n. 775. Ludwigia parva aquatica repens: caule succulento glabro rubente: floribus ex alis foliorum egressis, dilute luteis, tetrapetalis, fugacissimis, vix conspicuis; foliis rubentibus, venosis, glabris lucidis, ad finem rotundis, exadverso binis: vasculo folioso in quatuor loculamenta diviso.</i>
OLDENLANDIA uni-		Virginia	
flora			
AMMANIA ramosior		Virginia	
ISNARDIA palustris		Virginia	

DORSTENIA contray-Contrayerva

Louisian.?

erva

N. Spain

MENANDRA Gronovii

Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 20.

N. S.

Menandra, ramis alternis.

ternata N. S.

Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 21.

Menandra ramis ternis.

DIGYNIA.

APHANES arvensis Parsley Piert

Virginia

HAMAMELIS Virgi- Witch hazel

Virginia Catesb. app. t. 2.

nica

CUSCUTA Americana Dodder, American

Virginia

TETRAGNIA.

ILEX Aquifolium

Holly, common

Virginia

Cassine

Dahoon

Carolina

Catesb. I. t. 31. an.

Gron. fl. virg. p.

222. Ilex maritima

ramosa, foliis non sinuatis.

POTAMOGETON na-Pondweed, floating

Virginia

tans, β

lucens

shining

Virginia

Gron. fl. virg. 23.

pectinatum?

pectinated

Gron. fl. virg. 23. Po-

tamogeton foliis longissimis gramineis.

rotundifolium

round leaved

Virginia

N. S.

Gron. fl. virg. 23. Po-

tamogeton foliis sub-

rotundis.

oblongifolium

foetid

Virginia

N. S.

Gron fl. virg. 23 Po-

tamogeton foliis ob-

longis.

RUPPIA maritima

Virginia

Gron. fl. virg. 23.

SAGINA procumbens Spring chick - weed,

Virginia

Gron. fl. virg. 23.

creeping

Virginia

Virginian

Virginia

CLASSIS V.
PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

MYOSOTIS	Virginica	Moufe ear,	American	Virginia	
LITHOSPERMUM	Vir-	Gromwell,	Virginian	Ibid.	
	ginicum				
ANCHUSA	Virginica	Buglofs,	Puccoon	Ibid.	
CYNOGLOSUM	offici-	Navelwort,	official	Ibid.	
	nale				
	Virginicum		Virginian	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 24. Its roots heal wounds, and stop the dysentery
PULMONARIA	Virgi-	Lungwort,	American	Virginia	In America, mountain cowslip. Gron. Its root has the quality of healing wounds.
	nica				
LYCOPSIS	arvensis	Wild Buglofs,	common	Virginia	
	Virginica		Virginian	Virginia	
ECHIU	vulgare f. } creticum ? }	Vipers Buglofs,	com-	Virginia	
			mon		
DODECATHEON	Me-	Meadia		Carolina	Catefb. app. t. 1.
	adia				
HYDROPHYLLUM	Waterleaf,	Virginian		Virginia	
	Virginicum				
	Canadense	lobated		Canada	
LYSIMACHIA	qua-	Loofe strife,	four-leav-	Virginia	
	drifolia		ed		
	punctata	punctated		Virginia	
	ciliata	ciliated		N. Amer.	
ANAGALLIS	arvensis	Red Pimpernel,	com.	Virginia	It is a good medicine for strengthening the lungs, and mitigates the delirious fits in fevers.
SPIGELIA	marilandica	Worm Honey-suckle		Maryland	Lonicera Marilandica,
				& S. Prov.	Linn. Syft. Nat. Ed. XII. Vol. II. p. 166. Sp. pl. p. 249. Catefb. II. t. 78. Indian pink, its decoction good againft worms.
OPHIORRHIZA	mitreola	Snake root,	Virginian	Virginia	

AZALEA nudiflora	Upright honey-suckle	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. II. p. 169.
viscosa	viscid	Virginia	Cateb. I. p. 57. t. 57.
PHLOX paniculata	Bastard Lychnis, paniculated	N. Amer. P.	Collinson.
maculata	spotted	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.
		N. York	
pilosa	hairy	Virginia	Pluk. alm. 133.
Carolina	Caroline	Carolina	
glaberrima	smooth	Virg. New	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.
		York	
divaricata	divaricated	Virginia	
ovata	oval leaved	Ibid.	
subulata	subulated	Ibid.	
setacea	setaceous	Ibid.	
CONVOLVULUS arven-	Bindweed, field	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 27.
fis			
panduratus	pandurated	Ibid.	
Carolinus	Caroline	Carolina	
purpureus	purple	N. Amer.	
Baratas	potatoe	Carolina	Cateb. II. t. 60.
repens	creeping	N. Amer.	
spithameus	dwarf	N. Amer.	
Jalapa	True jalap	Louisiana	M. Bossu Mill. dict. n.
		32.	
IPOMOEA Carolina	Jasmine bindweed, purple	Carolina	Cateb. II. t. 91.
lacunosa		Virg. Car.	
tamnifolia		Carolina	
POLEMONIUM reptans	Jacob's ladder, creeping	Virginia	
rubrum	red	Carolina	Jussieu.
dubium	dubious	Virginia	
CAMPANULA Ameri-	Bellflower, American	Pensylv.	
cana			
perfoliata	perfoliated	Virginia	
SAMOLUS valerandi	Water Pimpernel, round leaved	N. Amer.	
LONICERA sempervi-	Honey-suckle ever-	South of	
rens	green	N. Amer.	
Symphoricarpos	St. Peter's	Car. Virg.	Its root pounded and taken in a moderate dose is an infallible remedy against intermittent fevers. Clayt.
Diervilla	Dierville's	N. York	
		Nov. Sco.	
TRIOSTEUM perfolia-	Fever-root, Cinque	N. Amer.	In Pennsylvania it is called <i>Gentian</i> . Clayt.
tum			

TRIOSTEUM angustifolium	narrow leaved	Virginia	
CONOCARPUS erecta	Button tree	Berm. Isl.	Catefb. II. t. 33.
KUHNIA eupatorioides		Penfylv.	
ELLISIA Nyctelea	Ellisia	Virginia	Polemonium Nyctelea Sp. l. p. 231.
VERBASCUM Thapfus	Mullein, great yellow	Ibid.	
Blattaria	annual	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 31. Verbascum fol. incanis maximum odoratum, floribus luteis & albis arcte cauli adhærentibus & foliis multis angustis inter flores emanantibus. Morif. hist. 2. p. 485.
DATURA stramonium	Thorn apple, common	N. Amer.	
varietas flore cœruleo		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32.
NICOTIANA Tabacum	Tobacco, sessile	N. Amer.	
rustica	petiolated	Ibid.	
PHYSALIS viscosa	Winter cherry viscid	Virginia	
Penfylvanica	Pensylvania	Virginia	
Pruinosa		Penfylv.	
		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32. Physalis foliis ovatis amplis mollibus acute sinuatis nonnihil viscosis odoratis Clayt. n. 787. Dill. elth. p. 10. t. 9. f. 9.
SOLANUM nigrum	Night shade, black	Virginia	
mammosum		Ibid.	
Virginianum	Virginian	N. Amer.	
Indicum?	Indian	New Sp.	Pluk. alm. 350. t. 225. f. 6.
Carolinense	Caroline	Carolina	
Bahamense	Bahama	Isle of Providence,	Gron. fl. virg. p. 32. Clayt. n. 862.
		one of the Bahamas, and in Virginia	
CHIRONIA campanulata		Canada	Kalm
angularis		Virginia	Kalm
CORDIA Sebestena	Sebesten	Carolina	Catefb. II. t. 91.

SIDEROXYLON	lyci- odes	Ironwood lanceolated	Canada	
	decandrum	elliptic	N. Amer.	
	tenax	tough	Carolina	D. Garden
RHAMNUS	volubilis,	Buckthorn Sup. Jack.	N. Amer.	This species has lately been described and found to be a <i>Rhamnus</i> ; it is not yet in Linnaeus's works. The practice of making sticks of this tree; is so well known, that it is scarce worth mentioning.
	N. S.			
CEANOTHUS	Ameri-	New Jerfey Tea, com-	N. Amer.	
	canus	mon.		
CELASTRUS	bullatus	Staff tree, elegant	Virginia	
	scandens	twining	Ca. Virg.	
	myrtifolius	myrtle leaved	Virginia	
EVONYMUS	Ameri-	Spindle tree, Ameri-	Virginia	
	canus	can		
CYRILLA	racemiflora		Carolina	D. Garden.
ITEA	Virginica		Virginia	
GALAX	aphylla		Virginia	
RIBES	Grossularia	Gooseberry, common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
	nigrum β	Currant, black	Penfylv.	
	oxyacanthoides	Gooseberry, hawthorn like	Canada	
	Cynosbati	Canadian	Canada	Kalm
HEDERA	quinquefolia	Ivy, American	Can. Virg	
VITIS	vinifera?	Vine, Noah's	Virginia?	Linn.?
	labrusca	woolly	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
	vulpina	fox-grape	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
	arborea	arborescent	Virg. Car.	Gron. fl. virg. 35.
CLAYTONIA	virginica		Virginia	
ACHYRANTHES	di- chotoma		Ibid.	Linn. Mantiss. pl. p. 51.
CELOSIA	paniculata?	Cock's-comb, paniculated	Ibid.?	Gron. fl. virg. 35.?
				<i>Celosia foliis lanceolatis panicula diffusâ filiformi?</i>
GLAUX	maritima	Sea milkwort	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 201.
THESIUM	umbellatum		Penf. Virg	Kalm.
VINCA	lutea	Periwinkle, yellow	Carolina	Catesb. ii. t. 53.
PLUMERIA	obtusa	Tree-jasmine, obtuse	Baha. Isles	Catesb. ii. t. 93.
	rubra?	red	Ibid.?	Catesb. ii. t. 92.
ECHITES	umbellata		Baha. Isles	Catesb. i. t. 58.
TABERNÆMONTANA	amsonia		Virginia	

DIGYNIA.

CYNANCHUM	subero-Bastard dog's-bane	Virginia	
	fum		
APOCYNUM	androsæ-Dog's-bane, oval	Canada, Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 26.	
	mifolium	N. York	
	cannabinum Indian hemp	Pensylv. & Kalm, i. p. 13. & ii. p. 131. Used instead of hemp.	
ASCLEPIAS	variegata Swallow-wort, spotted	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 38. ?
			Asclepias caule erecto simplici maculato fol. lanceolato --- oblongis, glabris, subtus pallidis
	fyriaca	fyrian	Vir. Can. Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 28.
	purpurascens	purple	Carolina Gron. fl. virg. 38. ?
			Asclepias caule erecto ramoso, fol. lanceolatis integerrimis oppositis, umbella erecta terminali.
	amcena	beautiful	N. Amer. Gron. fl. virg. 37. ?
			Asclepias erecta non ramosa, fol. oblongis glabris acuminatis.
	nivea	white	Virginia
	incarnata	bloody	Ibid.
	tuberosa	orange	N. Amer.
	decumbens	decumbent	Virginia
	verticillata	verticillated	Ibid.
	rubra	red	Ibid.
CHENOPODIUM	Bo- Goose-foot, sagittated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
	nusHenricus		
	album	white	Ibid.
	rubrum ?	red	Ibid.
			Kalm's Trav. i. p. 118. Gron. fl. virg. 39. Chenopodium caule rubente, striato foliis amplis triangularibus ferratis.
	ambrosioides	sweet-scented	S. of N. Linn.
			Amer.
	anthelminticum	worm	Pensylva. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 163. & Gron. fl. virg. 39. Botrys præalta frutescens foliis longis lacinatis. Its seeds kill the worms. Kalm. Clay.
	aristatum	bristly	Virginia

SALSOLA	Tragus	Glass-wort	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
	rofacea?	rofaceous	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
				Kali spinosum, foliis brevioribus caulibus rubris? <i>Clayt.</i>
	Soda	Soda	E. Florida	Stork's Florida.
ULMUS	Americana	Elm, American	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 67. & ii. 298.
	procerior foliis angustioribus			Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 39. varietas præcedentis?
HEUCHERA	american.		Virginia	
SWERTIA	difformis	Nectar-gentian, virg.	Ibid.	A specific against the bite of a mad dog.
	corniculata	horned	Canada	Kalm.
GENTIANA	faponaria	Gentian, soapwort	Virginia	Catesb. i. t. 70.
	villosa	hoary	Ibid.	
	centaurium	less. centaury	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 40.
	quinquefolia	penfylvanian	Penfylv.	Kalm.
	lutea	yellow	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
	ciliata	ciliated	Canada	
ERYNGIUM	foetidum	Sea-holly, foetid	Virginia	
	aquaticum	aquatic	Ibid.	
HYDROCOTYLE	vulg.	Water-navelwort, com.	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 41.
	umbellata	umbelliferous	Ibid.	
	americana	American	N. Amer.	
SANICULA	Europæa?	Sanicle, common	Ibid.?	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 339.
	Canadensis	Canada	Canada	
	Marilandica	Black snake-root	Virgin. & Maryland	
TORDYLIUM	anthrif-	Hedge-parsley	Virginia?	Gron. fl. virg. 42.?
	cus			
DAUCUS	carota	Carrot, common	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 42.
FERULA	Canadensis	Belly-ach root?	Virginia, Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Angelica foliis æqualibus ovatis inciso-ferratis.
LIGUSTICUM	Scoti-Lovage		Ibid.	
	cum			
ANGELICA	atropurp.	Angelica, purple	Canada	
	sylvestris	common	Virginia	
	lucida	Belly-ach root	Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Angelica foliis æqualibus ovatis inciso-ferratis. This seems to be entirely the same with the <i>Ferula Canadensis</i> , Linn.

30 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

<i>Sium rigidius</i>	Water-parfnep, Amer.	Virginia	
<i>Sison Canadense</i>		Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Water-hemlock, bulb.	Canada,	Gron. fl. virg. 42. Am-
		Virginia	mi.
	maculata	spotted	Virginia
<i>Scandix procumbens</i>	Wild chervil, Virgin.	Ibid.	
<i>Chærophyllum ar-</i>	Chervil, shrubby	Ibid.	
	borefcens		
<i>Thapsia trifoliata</i>		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 43.
			<i>Sium folio infimo cor-</i>
			<i>dato, caulinis terna-</i>
<i>Smyrniun aureum</i>	Alexanders, golden	N. Amer.	<i>tis omnibus crenatis.</i>
<i>integerrimum</i>	columbine-	Virginia	
	leaved		

TRIGYNIA

<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Sumach, smooth	N. Amer.	Catesb. app. t. 4.
<i>vernix</i>	poison-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 77.
<i>copallinum</i>	copal tree	Virg. Flo.	
<i>radicans</i>	poison-oak	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 177.
<i>toxicodendron</i>	ivy-leaved	Ibid.	
<i>typhina</i>	virginian	Virginia	
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Viburnum, naked	Ibid.	
<i>prunifolium</i>	prune-leaved	Ib. & Can.	
<i>dentatum</i>	denticulated	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 162.
<i>acerifolium</i>	maple leaved	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 47. fo-
			<i>liis trilobis dentatis.</i>
<i>lentago</i>	marginated	Canada	Kalm.
<i>caffinoides</i>	bastard caf-	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 46. Caf-
	fine		fine.
<i>lantana</i> ?	mealy	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 46. ? Vi-
			<i>burnum fol. cordato-</i>
			<i>orbiculatis, glabris</i>
			<i>ferrato plicatis ?</i>
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elder, american	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66.
			& ii. p. 283.
<i>nigra</i>	black	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 47.
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Bladder-wort, americ.	Virginia	
<i>Sarothra gentian-</i>	Baltard gentian	Virg. &	Kalm's Trav. i. 126.
<i>oides</i>		Pensylv	Ground-pine. Clayt.
			Is a good traumatic.

PENTAGYNIA.

<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Bastard angelica,	Virginia	Prickly ash---in Ame-
	prickly		rica. Clayt.
<i>racemosa</i>	racemose	Canada	
<i>nudicaulis</i>	naked	Virginia	

STATICE armeria	Sea-pink, capitated	N. Amer.
limonium	smooth leaved	Virginia
LINUM virginianum	Flax, virginian	N. Amer.
DROSER A rotundifolia	Sundew, common	Ibid.

C L A S S I S VI.

H E X A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

TILLANDSIA usneoi- des		Virginia	Of the inner fibres of this plant the Balti- more-birds (orioli) make their nests.
BURMANNIA biflora		Ibid.	
TRADESCANTIA vir- ginica	Spider-wort, virginian	Ibid.	
PONTEDERIA cordata		Virginia	
PANCRATIUM caro- linianum	Sea-daffodil, american	Carolina	Catefb. app. t. 5.
AMARYLLIS atamasco	Attamusco lilly	Virginia	Catefb. app. t. 12.
ALLIUM canadense	Garlic, canadian	Canada, Pensylv.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 133. Gron. fl. virg. 50.? Allium radice latera- li, cordata solida, ca- pite bulbifero?
urfinum	wild	Ib. Virg.	Gron. fl. virg. 50.
LILIUM superbum	Lily, golden martagon	N. Amer.	Catefb. i. 50. Lilium. f. Martagon floribus aureis.
canadense	canada	Canada	Catefb. app. t. 11.
philadelphicum	pensylvania	Penf. Can.	Catefb. ii. t. 58.
camtschatense	northern		
UVULARIA perfoliata		Vir. Can.	
sessilifolia		Canada	Kalm.
ERYTHRONIUM dens	Dogs-tooth-violet	Virginia	
canis γ			
HYPOXIS erecta	Bastard star-flower, up- right	Ibid.	
sessilis	sessile	Carolina	
ANTHERICUM caly- culatum	Spiderwort, trigynous	Virginia	
LEONTICE thalictroi- des	Lion's leaf, virginian	Ibid.	
CONVALLARIA po- lygonatum	Convallary, Solomon's seal	Ibid.	

CONVALLARIA race-Convallary, racemose Can. Vir.

mosa

stellata

stellated Canada

ALETIS farinosa N. Amer.

YUCCA filamentosa Silkgrafs - plant, fila- Virginia
mentose

AGAVE virginica Bastard aloe, virginian Virginia

ACORUS calamus Sweet flag, common Ibid.

ORONTIUM aquati- Tawkee arum, floating Can. Vir. Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 101.
cum

JUNCUS effusus Rush, smooth Virginia

filiformis filiform Ibid.

nodosus jointed N. Amer. Gron. fl. virg. 54. Jun-
cus foliis articulosis,
floribus umbellatis ca-
psulis triangulis. Clay.

bulbosus bulbous Virginia Gron. fl. virg. p. 53.

ACHRAS sapota Sapadillo tree Baha. Isles Catesb. ii. t. 87.

PRINOS verticillatus Winterberry, verticil. Virginia

glaber cassine Canada, Catesby, ii. 57. Kalm.
Carolina A decoction of it is
Florida, drank by the Indians
in West Florida, and
called the *liquor of*
valour: it is a strong
diuretic. *Bosfu.*

BURSERA gumifera Gum elemy-tree Baha. Isles Catesb. i. t. 30.

TRIGYNIA.

RUMEX sanguineus Dock, red Virginia

verticillatus verticillated Ibid.

Britannica paniculated Ibid.

perficarioides Ibid.

acetosella forrel Ibid.

TRIGLOCHIN mariti- Arrow-headed grafs Canad. N. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
mum York

MELANTHIUM virgi- Virginia
nicum

MEDEOLA virginica Ibid.

TRILLIUM cernuum Three-leaved night- Carol N. Catesb. i. t. 45.
shade, hanging York?

erectum upright Can. Vir.

sessile sessile Ibid. Catesb. i. t. 50.

Trillium foliis ternis
subovatis obtusis, flo-
re sessili erecto unico;
Gron. fl. virg. 56.
seems to be a variety
of this.

HELONIAS bullata
asphodeloides

Pensylva.
Ibid.

POLYGYNIA.

ALISMA cordifolia Water-plaintain, cor-Virginia
dated
fubulata fubulated Ibid.

CLASSIS VII.

HEPTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

TRIENTALIS Euro-
pæa

Virginia Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
Cat's hills

AESCULUS pavia Buck's eye.

Carolina

TRIGYNIA.

SAURURUS cernuus Lizards-tail.

Virginia

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

RHEXIA virginica Soap-wood, ferrated Virginia
mariana ciliated Maryland

OENOTHERA biennis Night-willowherb, bi- Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
ennial Can. Vir.

parviflora small flowering N. Amer.

octovalvis great Ibid.

mollissima soft Virginia

fruticosa frutescent Ibid.

pumila dwarf N. Amer.

GAURA biennis Yellow loofestripe, vir-
ginian Virginia,

EPILOBIUM hirsutum Podded loose-stripe, Penfylv.
rough Virginia

AMYRIS elemifera	Balfam-tree, gum-ele-	Crolina	Catefb. ii. t. 33.
	my		
toxifera	poifonous	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 40.
CHLORA dodecandra		Virginia	Chironia dodecandra, Linn. Sp. pl. p. 273.
VACCINIUM flami - Whortleberry		N. Amer.	Called gooseberry in North America.
neum			
album	white	Penfylv.	Kalm.
mucronatum	mucronated	N. Amer.	Kalm.
corymbosum	corymbofe	Ibid.	Kalm.
frondosum	fhady	Virginia	
ligustrinum	privet	Penfylv.	
Oxyococcus	mos	N. Amer.	
hifpidulum	prickly	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 79. 80. American cran- berries.
DIRCA paluftris	Leather-bark, marfh	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 148. Moufe-wood.

T R I G Y N I A.

POLYGONUM virgini-Knotweed, virginian	Virginia
anum	
perficaria	arfe-smart
penfylvan.	penfylvanian
maritimum	maritime
aviculare	bird's
erectum	upright
articulatum	jointed
fagittatum	fagittated
arifolium	haltated
convolvulus	brank
COCCOLOBA uvifera	Mangrove grape-tree,
	fmooth
SAPINDUS faponaria? Soap-berry	Ibid.
	Catefb. i. 98?

T E T R A G Y N I A.

ELATINE hydropiper	Water-pepper	Virginia
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C L A S S I S IX.

E N N E A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

LAURUS indica	Bay, virginian	Virginia
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<i>LAURUS borbonia</i>	Bay,	red	Flor. Car. Catesb. i. t. 63.	Its wood is equal in goodness to the best mahogany. <i>Bartram. Flor.</i>
<i>Persea</i>		avogato	N. Spain, Louisiana	
<i>castivalis</i>		spice-wood	Virginia	Catesb. ii. 28. <i>Kalm's Trav. i. 68:</i>
<i>benzoin</i>		wild pimento	<i>Ibid.</i>	
<i>sassafras</i>		sassafras	all N. Am.	Catesb. i. 55. <i>Kalm's Trav. i. 68: 146: 340:</i>

C L A S S I S X.

D E C A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

<i>SOPHORA tinctoria</i>	Wild indigo, dyers	Virginia	
<i>alba</i>	white	Carolina	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 1006. <i>Crotalaria alba.</i>
<i>CERCIS canadensis</i>	Sallad-tree	Virginia	<i>Kalm's Trav. i. 69.</i>
<i>HYMENÆA courbaril</i>	Locust-tree	Musk. sho.	<i>Ellis's Directions, p. 29.</i>
<i>CASSIA ligustrina</i>	Cassia, privet-like	Virginia	
<i>marilandica</i>	maryland	Maryl. Vir	
<i>chamaecrista</i>	sensitive	Pensylv.	<i>Kalm's Trav. i. p. 121.</i> Its leaves shrink at the touch, like those of the <i>mimosa</i> , or sensitive plant.
<i>nictitans</i>	triflorous	Virginia	
<i>procumbens</i>	procumbent	<i>Ibid.</i>	
<i>GUILANDINA dioica</i>	Nickar nut	Flor. Can.	<i>Bartram's Journ.</i>
<i>SWIETENIA mahogoni</i>	Mahogany-tree	Florida	
<i>CÆSALPINIA brasiliensis</i>	Brasilleto,	Carolina	Catesb. ii. t. 51.
<i>MONOTROPA hypophytis</i>		Canada	
<i>uniflora</i>		Virginia	
<i>JUSSIÆA erecta</i>		<i>Ibid. ?</i>	
<i>KALMIA latifolia</i>	Dwarf-laurel, broad-leaved	Maryland	<i>Kalm's Trav. i. 336.</i>
		Pensylv.	<i>Spoon-tree, Catesb. ii. t. 98.</i>
		Virgin. N. York.	Its leaves lethal to cattle, but eaten without inconvenience by the deer.

KALMIA angustifolia Dwarf-laurel, narrow-leaved	Pensylv. N.York	Kalm's Trav. ii. 215. Catesb. app. t. 17. f. 1. Its leaves have the same quality with those of the preceding species.
RHODODENDRON maxium Rose-bay	Virginia	Catesb. app. t. 17. f. 2.
DIONÆA muscipula Venus's fly-trap	Carolina	Ellis's Dissertation.
ANDRŌMEDA mariana Wild rosemary,	Maryl. Vir.	Mary
paniculata	paniculated	Ibid. Catesb. ii. t. 43.
racemosa	racemose	Pensylv.
arborea	forrel-tree	Virg. Car. Catesb. i. t. 71.
calyculata	calyculated	Can. Vir.
EPIGÆA repens Creeping ground-lau- rel	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130.
GAULTHERIA procumbens	Canada	Kalm.
ARBUTUS uva ursi Bear-berry	Canada, N.York	
CLETHRA alnifolia	Car. Virg. & Pensyl.	Catesb. i. t. 66.
PYROLA rotundifolia Winter-green, round-leaved	Virginia	
umbellata	umbellated	N. Amer.
maculata	spotted	Virginia

DIGYNIA.

HYDRANGÆA arborescens	Virginia	
CHRYSOSPLENIUM oppositifolium Golden saxifrage	Canada	
SAXIFRAGA pensylvanica Saxifrage, capitated	Can. Vir.	
nivalis snow	Ibid.	
TIARELLA cordifolia Mitre-wort, cordated	N. Amer.	
MITELLA diphylla Bastard American fanicle	Ibid.	
SAPONARIA officinalis Soap-wort, officinal	Virginia	
DIANTHUS plumarius Pink, feather	Canada	

TRIGYNIA.

CUCUBALUS stellatus Lychnis campion	Vir. Can.	
SILÈNE nocturna Viscous campion, night flowering	Pensylv.	

SILENE virginica	Viscous campion, vir-	Virginia	
	ginian		
antirrhina	trifid	Vir. Car.	
ARENARIA serpylli-	Sandwort, thyme-lea-	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 70.
folia	ved		
rubra β	red	Ibid.	

PENTAGYNIA.

SEDUM rubens?	House-leek, red	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 71. Sedum.
PENTHORUM fedoides		Ibid.	
OXALIS acetosella	Wood sorrel, common	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 161.
longiflora	long-flowered	Virginia	
violacea	violet	Vir. Can.	
corniculata	yellow	Pensylva.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 201.
stricta	branched	Virginia	
CERASTIUM semide-	Moufe-ear chick-weed,	Ibid.	
candrum	emarginated		
arvense	rough	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 71.

DECAGYNIA.

PHYTOLACCA decan-	Poke, virginian	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 196.
dra			

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

ASARUM canadense	Afarabacca, canadian	Canada	
virginicum	virginian	Virg. Car.	
RHIZOPHORA mangle	Mangrove-tree	Baha. Isles	Catesb. ii. t. 63.
HALESIA tetraptera		Carolina	Catesb. i. t. 64.
diptera		Ibid.	Ellis. Philos. Transf. vol. li.
WINTERANIA canel-	White cinnamom	Baha. Isles	Catesb. ii. t. 50. Win-
la		Florida,	ter's bark.
HUDSONIA ericoides		Virginia	
PORTULACA oleracea	Purslain, common	N. York	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 284.
LYTHRUM verticilla-	Willow-herb, verticil-	Virginia	
tum	lated		

LYTHRUM petiolatum Willow-herb, petiola-
 ted
 lineare linear Ibid.

D I G Y N I A.

AGRIMONIA eupatoria Agrimony, common Virginia

T R I G Y N I A.

EUPHORBIA maculata Spurge, spotted	N. Amer.	
polygonifolia procumbent	Vir. Can.	
Ipecacuanhæ vomitive	Ibid.	Is used internally by some of the northern planters as a vomit.
portulacoides	purslain-like Pensylv.	
corollata	corollated Vir. Can.	
hypericifolia	divaricated Ibid.	
characias	perfoliated Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 74.

O C T O G Y N I A.

ILLICIAM anisatum	Badian or Star-anise	Floridas	William Clifton, Esq; chief-justice of West Florida found it near Pensacola. John Bar- tram found it in East Florida. It grows in Japan, and there is called <i>Skimmi</i> or <i>So- mo</i> . Vide Kämpfer's amœn. ex. p. 880. Its seed is a good spice, known abroad by the name of Star- anise or Badian. El- lis. Phil. Transf. vol. ix.
f. floridanum			

CLASSIS XII.

ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CACTUS Opuntia	Prickly pear	Virginia	
PHILADELPHUS inodorus	Mock orange, American	Carolina	Catesb. ii. t. 84.
PUNICA granatum	Pomegranate-tree	Florida	Bartram's Journ.
PRUNUS virginica	Prune, bird-cherry	Virginia, Carolina	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67. Catesb. i. t. 28.
canadensis	canadian	Canada	
pumila	dwarf	Ibid.	
domestica	common	Pensylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67.
spinosa	spinose	Ibid.	Ibid. p. 68.
cerasus ?	wild cherry	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 160.

DIGYNIA.

CRATEGUS coccinea	Hawthorn, virginian	Vir. Can. zarole	
crus galli	cockspur	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 115.
tomentosa	currant	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 151.
viridis	green	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. edit. prior. 163.
SORBUS aucuparia	Mountain-ash	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 151.

PENTAGYNIA.

MESPILUS arbutifolia	Medlar, virginian	Virginia	
canadensis	canadian	Can. Virg	
PYRUS coronaria	Crab-tree, virginian	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 166.
SPIRÆA tomentosa	Meadow-sweet, woolly	Pensylv.	
hypericifolia	tutsan-leaved	Canada	
opulifolia	lobated	Can. Virg	
aruncus	goat's beard	Virginia	
trifoliata	trifoliated	Vir. Can.	

POLYGYNIA.

ROSA carolina	Rose, Carolina	N. Amer.	
canina	wild	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 77.
	D 4		RUBUS

RUBUS idæus?	Rasp-berry, common	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. p. 78.
occidentalis	american	Can. Penf. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66.
hispidus	hispid	Ibid.
fruticosus	Black-berry, common	Virginia
canadensis	canada	Canada
odoratus	odoriferous	Ibid.
arcticus	northern	Ibid.
Dalibarda	Dalibard's	Ibid.
FRAGARIA vesca	Strawberry, common	Can. Vir.
POTENTILLA fruticosa	Cinquefoil, frutescent	N. York Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
canadensis	canadian	Canada
reptans	creeping	Virginia
norvegica	northern	Canada
GEUM virginianum	Herb-bennet, virginian	Virginia
COMARUM palustre	Marsh cinquefoil	N. Jersey Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
CALYCANTHUS floridus		Carolina Catesb. i. t. 46.

C L A S S I S XIII.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

ACTÆA spicata, alba	Herb Christopher, berry-bearing	N. Amer.
racemosa	capsular	Flor. Can.
SANGUINARIA cana-	Blood-root, Puccoon	N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130.
densis		Catesb. i. t. 24. The root is an emetic.
PODOPHYLLUM pella-	May-apple, pellated	Ibid.
tum		
diphyllum	cordated	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 81.
CHELIDONIUM glaucum	Celandine, smooth	Ibid.
SARRACENIA flava	Side-saddle flower, yellow	Virginia, Trumpet-flower. Clay. N. Carol. Catesb. i. 69.
purpurea	purple	Ibid. Catesb. ii. t. 70.
NYMPHÆA lutea	Water-lilly, yellow	Canada
alba	white	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 81.
lotus	dentated	Virginia
SLOANEA emarginata		Carolina Catesb. ii. t. 87.?
TILIA americana	American Lime-tree	Vir. Can. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69.
CISTUS canadensis	Rock-rose, Canada	Canada

INUM itaphi-
fagria

ns

POLYGYNYIA.

LIRIODENDRON tuli-Tulip-tree
nifera

glauca	swamp	Vir. Pens. Catesb. i. t. 39.
acuminata	acuminated	Pensylv. Catesb. app. t. 15.
tripetala	umbrella	Car. Virg. Catesb. ii. t. 80.

reticulata	reticulated	Baha. Isles
glabra	smooth	Carolina Catef. ii. 64.
triloba	trilobated	Ibid. Ibid. t. 85.

virginica	virginian	Ibid.
dichotoma	dichotomous	Canada

CLEMATIS viorna	Virgin's bower, violet Virg. Car.
crispa	crispated Carolina

virginiana	odoriferous N. Amer.
vitalba	broad-leaved Virginia

THALICTRUM Cor- Meadow Rue, Canada Canada
nuti

dioicum	dwarf	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 85.
purpurascens	purple	Ibid.	

RANUNCULUS abor-Crowfoot, triflorous Vir. Can.
tivirus

sceleratus	corrosive	Ibid.
bulbosus	bulbous	Ibid.

repens creeping Ibid.

4² CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

ANUNCULUS muri-Crow-foot, muricated Vir. Can.		
	catus	
	aquatic	Ibid.
HELLEBORUS foetidus	Hellebore, foetid	Virginia
	trifolius	Canada Kalm's Trav. iii. 160.
CALTHA palustris	Marsh Marygold	Virginia
HYDRASTIS canadensis		Canada Ellis.

C L A S S I S XIV.

D I D Y N A M I A.

G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

TEUCRIUM chama-pithys	Germander, ground-pine	Virginia
	canadense	Canada
	virginicum	Virginia
SATUREJA virginica	Savory, virginian	Ibid.
HYSSOPUS nepetoides	Hyssop, quadrangular	Ib. & Can.
NEPETA Cataria	Cat-mint, common	Ibid.
	virginica	Ibid.
MENTHA viridis?	Mint, green	Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. p. 89.?
	canadensis	Canada
LAMIUM amplexicaule	Dead nettle	Virginia
STACHYS annua	Base Horehound, annual	Ibid.
MARRUBIUM vulgare	Horehound, common	Ibid.
LEONURUS cardiaca	Lion's tail, motherwort	Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. p. 90.
CLINOPODIUM vulg.	Field-Basil, common	Canada
	incanum	N. Amer.
	rugosum	Carolina
ORIGANUM vulgare	Wild marjoram, common	Can. Virg
MELISSA nepeta	Basil, cat	Virginia
DRACOCEPHALUM virginianum	Dragon's-head	Ibid.
HORMINUM virginicum	Virginian Clary	Ibid.
TRICHOSTEMA dichotomum		Vir. Pens.
	brachiatum	Ibid.
SCUTELLARIA latiflora	Skull-cap, lateral	Can. Vir.
	integrifolia	Ibid.

SCUTELLARIA	hyssopifolia	hyssopleaved Canada	Virginia
PRUNELLA	vulgaris	Self-heal, common	Ibid.
	grandiflora?	great?	Ibid.
PHYMA	Leptostachya		Ibid.
			A good traumatic Gron. fl. virg. p. 91. Prunella sylvestris autumnalis, floribus dilute purpureis, capitulis dense stipatis?

ANGIOSPERMIA.

BARTSIA	coccinea		Virg. New Kalm's Trav. II. 222. York
RHINANTHUS	Virgi-Elephant's head	Virgini- nianus	Ibid.
SCHWALBEA	Americana		Ibid.
PEDICULARIS	Sceptri Carolini varietas		Ibid.
			Gron. fl. virg. p. 93? P. caule simplici flor. capitatis, foliis pinatifidis crenulatis?
GERARDIA	purpurea		Virginia Canada
	flava		Ibid.
	pedicularia		Ibid.
CHELONE	glabra	Humming-bird tree, smooth	Ibid.
	hirsuta	rough	Ibid.
	Pentstemon	dichotomous	Virginia
ANTIRRHINUM	melantine	Snapdragon, Fluellin	Ibid.
	trionithophorum	gigantic	Ibid.
	canadense	Canada	Canada Virginia
SCROPHULARIA	Ma-Figwort	Maryland	Maryland Virginia
DIGITALIS	purpurea	Foxglove common	Canada Kalm's Trav. I. 201.
BIGNONIA	Catalpa	Trumpet flower	Carolina Catesb. I. t. 49.
	sempervirens	yellow	Virginia Catesb. I. t. 53. Yellow Jessamine.
	crucigera	crossed	Ibid.
	pentaphylla?	five leaved	Bahamas Catesb. I. t. 37.
	radicans	radicant	Virginia The juice of this plant is said to be poisonous.
	caerulea	blue	Carolina Catesb. I. t. 42.

44 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

CAPRARIA gratioli-Sweetweed Virginian Virginia
des

ERINUS Africanus

Virginia I place this plant
Pensyl. here merely on Dr.
Gronovius's autho-
rity, who positively
corrects *Africa* in
Linnæus's species pl.
and puts *Virginia* and
Pensylvania as the na-
tive country of this
plant.

Canadensis

Canada Linn. Mantifs. 88.

LINNÆA borealis

Ibid. Kalm's Trav. I. p. 138.

OBOLARIA Virginica

Virginia

OROBANCHE Virginica Broom rape Virginian
ca

Ibid.

uniflora

single

Ibid.

MIMULUS ringens. Dog's snout upright

Canada

Virginia

RUPELLIA strepens

Virginia

biflora

Carolina

VITEX Agnus Castus Chaste tree

Ibid.

C L A S S I S XV.

T E T R A D Y N A M I A.

S I L I C U L O S A.

DRABA verna

Virginia

alpina

Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. 98.
Draba caule nudo, fo-
liis hispida.

LEPIDIDIUM Virginica Dittander Virginian
cum

Virginia

THLASPI Bursa pastoris-Shepherd's purse
ris

Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.

COCHLEARIA Coroscurvy grass pinnatifid
nopus

Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.

S I L I Q U O S A.

CARDAMINE hirsuta Lady's smock, rough Virginia
Virginica Virginian Ibid.

SISYMERIUM Nastur- Water Cress, common Virginia
um

Sophia

Surgeons Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. p. 100.

ERYSIMUM officinale Hedge mustard officinal Ibid.

ARABIS alpina Bastard Tower mustard

alpine Ibid.

thaliana

entire

Ibid.

lyrata

lyrated

Canada

Canadensis

smooth

Ibid.

BUNIAS Cakile

Mountain Cale

Virginia Kalm's Trav. III. p.
Canada 211.

C L A S S I S XVI.

M O N A D E L P H I A.

D E C A N D R I A.

GERANIUM macula-Crane's bill, spotted Virg.Car.

tum

Carolinia-

Carolina

Car. Virg.

num

P O L Y A N D R I A.

SIDA rhombifolia Indian Mallow rhom-

boid

Ibid.

Abutilon

two horned Ibid.

crispa

crisped

Carolina,
the Ba-
hamas
Virginia

NAPÆA hermaphro-

dita

dioica

Ibid.

MALVA Caroliniana Malow,

Carolina

Carolina

rotundifolia

round leaved

Virginia

Abutiloides

abutiloid

Bahamas

Omitted in the last e-
dition of the Systema
Naturæ Linn.

HIBISCUS Moscheu-Hibiscus, petiolated

Canada

The root is a paregoric.

tos

Virginia

palustris

marsh

Ibid.

Virginicus

Virginian

Ibid.

GORDONIA Lasianthus Loblolly bay
thus

Virg. Car. Ellis Phil. Trans. vol.
LX. Catesb. I. t. 44.
Hypericum Lasianthus
Linn. Syst. ed. XII.
p. 509.

STEWARTIA Malacodendron

Virginia Catesb. app. t. 13.

CLASSIS XVII.

DIADELPHIA.

HEXANDRIA.

FUMARIA Cucullaria Fumitory, naked
sempervirens evergreen

Virginia
Ibid.

OCTANDRIA.

POLYCALA incarnata Milkwort, flesh co-
loured Canada

Senega Rattle snake root

Canada
Pennsylv.
Virginia

This root is an excellent specific against the bite of the rattle snake, and used as such, by the Indians who call it Senega. See Linn. Amoen. Acad. 2. p. 139. t. 2. and Kalm's Trav. III. p. 5.

lutea
viridescens

yellow
greenish

Virginia
Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. fol. oblongis? is perhaps a variety of this. Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. foliis linearibus, capitulis subrotundis

sanguinea

sanguinea

Ibid.

verticillata
cruciata

verticillated
cruciated

Ibid.
Ibid.

DECANDRIA.

ERYTHRINA herba- Coral tree, herbaceous
cea

Carolina
Louisiana

AMORPHA

AMORPHA fruticosa	Bastard Indigo, frutescent	Carolina	
CROTALARIA perfoliata		Ibid.	
fagittalis		Virginia	
alba		Carolina	
LUPINUS perennis	Lupine, perennial	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 155. Disliked by cattle.
PHASEOLUS helvolus	Kidney-bean, carolina	Carolina	
DOLICHOS regularis		Virginia	
polytachios		Ibid.	
GLYCINE monoica	Kidney-bean tree, apetalous	Ibid.	
comosa	lateral	Ibid.	
tomentosa	tomentose	Ibid.	
apios	tuberous	Ibid.	Its Indian name is <i>Hop-nis</i> ; they used to eat its roots.
frutescens	frutescent	Carolina	
CLITORIA virginiana		Virginia	
mariana		Ibid.	
PISUM maritimum	Pea, sea-side	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 201.
VICIA sylvatica?	Vetch, wood	Virginia	Gron. Fl. Virg. p. 105. <i>Vicia pedunculis multifloris, petiolis cirriferis, stipulis quaternis acuminatis, caule fruticoso?</i> is perhaps a variety.
fativa	common	Ibid.	
ROBINIA pseudacacia	Locust-tree, uniflorous	N. Amer.	
hispida	hispid	Carolina	Catesb. app. t. 20,
HEDYSARUM canadense	Honeyfuckle vetch, canadada	Vir. Can.	
canescens	canescent	Virginia	
marilandicum	maryland	Car. Mar.	
frutescens	frutescent	Virginia	
viridiflorum	green-flowered	Ibid.	
violaceum	violet	Ibid.	
paniculatum	paniculated	Ibid.	
nudiflorum	naked	Ibid.	
repens	creeping	Virginia	
hirtum	rough	Virginia	
alpinum	alpine	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 109.
GALEGA virginiana	Goat's Rue, virginian	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 111. Cracca. Perhaps the <i>vicia foliis pinnatis abruptis</i> Gron. fl. virg. p. 106. is a mere variety of this plant.

48 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c!

ASTRAGALUS caroli- Milk-vetch, carolina		Carolina
nianus		
canadensis	canada	Can. Vir.
TRIFOLIUM M. offi- Trefoil,	officinal mc-	Virginia
cinalis	lilot	
reflexum	reflected	Virginia
repens	creeping	Virginia
alpinum?	alpine	Virginia
		Kalm's Trav. ii. 157.
		An Gron. fl. virg. 110.
		Trifolium caule sim-
		plicissimo erecto vix
		ramoso, foliis lance-
		olato-linearibus hir-
		futis flosculis fascicu-
		latis terminatricibus?
arvense	field	N. Amer.
biflorum	biflorous	Vir. Can.
MEDICAGO virginica	Snail Trefoil, vir-	
	ginian	Virginia
lupulina	single-seeded	Virginia

C L A S S I S XVIII.

P O L Y A D E L P H I A.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

HOPEA tinctoria		Carolina	Cateb. i. t. 54. Lin-
			næus says, this figure
			is a bad one. Its
			root is a stomachic,
			and a remedy against
			colds.
HYPERICUM kalmia- St. John's wort, Kalm's		Virginia	
num			
calycinum	calycine	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiss. p. 106.
ascyron	tufan	Canada	
prolificum	prolific	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiss. p. 116.
virginicum	virginian	Pensylv.	
canadense	canada	Canada	
mutilum	sessile	Vir. Can.	
fetosum	brittly	Ibid.	
ASCYRUM crux An- St. Andrew's wort, di-		Ibid.	
dreæ	echinotomous		
hypericoides	double-edged	Ibid.	
villosum	hairy	Ibid.	

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

TRAGOPOGON	dande-	Goat's beard, dande-	Virginia
	lion	lion	
	virginicum	virginian	Vir. Can.
SONCHUS	canadensis	Sow-thistle, Canada	Can. Vir.
	oleraceus	common	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 115.
	floridanus	hastated	Vir. Can.
LACTUCA	canadensis	Lettuce, canadian	Canada
PRENANTHES	altif-	Wild lettuce, tall	Vir. Can.
	fima		
	alba	white	Car. Virg
			Penfylv.
	β.		Ibid. Is called Dr. Witt's
			snake-root, and af-
			fords an instantane-
			ous cure for the bite
			of the rattle-snake.
			Clayt.
LEONTODON	Taraxa-	Dandelion, common	Virginia
	cum		
HIERACIUM	venosum	Hawkweed, veiny	Virginia
	Gronovii	obovated	Virginia
	paniculatum	paniculated	Canada
	Kalmii	Kalm's	Penfylv.
HYOSERIS	virginica	Swine fuccory, virgi-	Virginia
		nian	
ARCTIUM	lappa	Burdock, common	Vir. Can. Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
SERRATULA	novebo-	Saw-wort, pendulous	All N. A-
	racensis		mer.
	præalta	tall	N Amer.
	glaucæ	corymbose	N. Amer.
	squarrosa	squarrose	Virginia
	scariosa	scarious	Ibid.
	spicata	spiked	Ibid. Its root is a good dif-
			cussive remedy, and
			has thence got its
			name of <i>Throat-wort</i> .
CARDUUS	acanthoi-	Thistle pedunculated	Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. p. 117.
	des?		C. foliis sinuatis de-
			currentibus.
	altissimus	tall	Carolina

50 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

CARDUUS virginianus	Thistle, virginian	Virginia	
crispus	crisped	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
CARLINA acaulis?	Carline thistle	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. Carlina.
BIDENS tripartita	Spanish needle, trifid	Ibid.	
frondosa	smooth	N. Amer.	Perhaps the Bidens aquatica humilior, &c. in Gron. fl. virg. p. 118. is a variety of this species.
bipinnata	bipinnated	Penstylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 171. They call this species <i>Spanish needles</i> like-wife.
nivea	white	Carolina	
CACALIA suaveolens	Alpine	Colt's-foot, sweet-scented	Vir. Can.
atriplicifolia		orach-leaved	Ibid.
EUPATORIUM hyssopifolium	Hemp-agrimony, hyssop-leaved	Virginia	
scandens	twining	Ibid.	
sessilifolium	sessile	Ibid.	
rotundifolium	round-leaved	Ib. & Can.	
altissimum	gigantic	Penstylv.	
trifoliatum	ternated	Virginia	
purpureum	purple	N. Amer.	
maculatum	spotted	N. Amer.	
perfoliatum	perfoliated	Virginia	
ivæfolium	subferrated	Ibid.?	The Eupatorium foliis ovato lanceolatis simplicibus obtuse serratis in Gron. fl. virg. p. 120. seems to answer to Linnæus's description of the <i>Eupatorium ivæfolium</i> .
coelestinum	sky-blue	Virginia	
aromaticum	aromatic	Virginia	
AGERATUM altissimum	Bastard hemp-agrimony, tall	Can. Vir.	
CHRYSOCOMA graminifolia	Golden locks	Canada	

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTEMISIA campestris	Mugwort, field	Virginia
GNAPHALIUM obtusifolium	Cudweed, obtuse-leaved	Virginia Penstylv.

GNAPHALIUM mar- Cudweed everlasting		N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 130.	A decoction of this plant is employed to bathe any bruised limbs, or the plant itself is used, to rub the part so afflicted. It is called <i>life everlasting</i> .
garitanum			
plantagini- folium	Plantain-leaved	Virginia	White Plantain
purpureum	purple	Ibid.	
uliginosum	marsh	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 121. Gnaphalium caule ramoso diffusum.
BACCHARIS halimifolia	Plowman's Spikenard, orach leaved	Virginia	
ivæfolia	lanceolated	Ibid.	
foetida	stinking	Ibid.	
CONYZA Asteroides	Fleabane, radiated	N. Amer.	
virgata	virgated	Carolina	
bifrons		Canada	
ERIGERON Carolini- anum		Carolina	
Canadense		Canada	
Philadelphicum		Virginia	
		Canada	Gron. fl. virg. p. 122?
		Pensylv.	Erigeron caule simplicissimo sæpius bifloro, folio caulino amplexi cauli.
camphora- tum		Virginia	
SENECIO hieracifolius	Ragwort	N. Amer.	
vulgaris	common	Virginia	
Canadensis	Canada	Canada	
Jacobæa	Jacobæa	Virginia	
aureus	golden	Virginia	
		Canada	
faracenicus	broad leaved	Ibid.	I imagine what Gronovius in his fl. virg. p. 125. describes by the name of Senecio foliis ovatis inæqualiter dentatis, &c. must be only a variety of this plant.
ASTER divaricatus	Starwort divaricated	Virginia	

ASTER hyssopifolius	hyssop leaved	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantifs. p. 114.
dumosus	daisy flowered	Virginia	
ericoides	heath	N. Amer.	
linarifolius	mucronated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 125. A. ramosis petiolis foliis &c.
linifolius	flax leaved	N. Amer.	
concolor	purple	Virginia	
rigidus	stiff-leaved	Ibid.	
undulatus	undulated	Ibid.	
Novæ Anglæ	New Eng-land	New Eng.	
cordifolius	cordated	N. Amer.	
puniceus	red stalked	Ibid.	
annuus	annual	Canada	
vernus	vernal	Virginia	
lævis	smooth	N. Amer.	
mutabilis	variable	Ibid.	
tradescanti	Tradescant's	Virginia	
Novi Belgii	New York	N. York Pennsylv. Virginia	
tardiflorus	late flowering	N. Amer.	
grandiflorus	great flowered	Ibid.	
macrophyllus	great leaved	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 125? A foliis cordatis, acutis ferratis, petiolatis, summis ovatis, &c.
SOLIDAGO sempervirens	Golden rod, ever green	New York Canada	
Canadensis		Canada Virginia Canada	
altissima	gigantic	N. Amer.	
lanceolata	lanceolata	Ibid.	Linn. Mantifs. p. 114.
lateriflora	lateral	Ibid.	
bicolor	two coloured	Ibid.	
cæsia	blue	Ibid.	Linn. Mantifs. p. 114.
Mexicana	Mexican	Virginia	
flexicaulis	twisted	Canada Virginia	
latifolia	broadleaved	Canada	
rigida	rigid	New Eng. Pennsylv.	

SOLIDAGO	Noveboracensis	Golden rod, New York	New York
INULA	Helenium Mariana	Elecampane, common	Virginia Maryland N. Amer.
ARNICA	maritima		Ibid.
DORONICUM	planta-gineum ?	Leopard's bane, plain-tain leaved	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. p. 126. D. foliis cordatis crenatis, &c.
HELENium	autumnale	Bastard sun-flower	N. Amer.
CHRYSANTHEMum	leucanthemum arcticum	Corn Marygold white	Ibid.
MATRICARIA	asteroides	Fever few, asteroid	Pensylv. Bartram Linn. Man-tifs. 116.
ANTHEMIS,	Cotula	Chamomile, common	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. p. 127.
ACHILLÆA	Millefolium	Milfoil common	Ibid.
SIGESBECKIA	occidentalis		Ibid.
VERBESINA	Virginica alba	White stick weed	Ibid.
BUPTHALMUM	frutescens	Ox-eye, frutescent	Ibid.
	Helianthoides	ovated	N. Amer.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANA.

HELIANTHUS	multiflorus	Sun-flower	multiflorous	Virginia
	tuberosus		tuberosus	Ibid.
	frondosus		frondose	Ibid.
	decapetalus		ten leaved	Canada
	strumosus		long rooted	Ibid.
	altissimus		tall	Pensylv.
	giganteus		gigantic	Virginia Canada
	lævis		smooth	Virginia
	angustifolius		narrow leaved	Ibid.
	divaricatus		divaricated	N. Amer.
	atrorubens		purple	Virginia Carolina
RUDBECKIA	laciniata	Rough leaved	Sun flower	Virginia
	triloba		er laciniated	Canada
		trilobated		Ibid.

RUDBECKIA	hirta	hairy	Virginia	
			Canada	
	purpurea	purple	Virginia	
			Carolina	
	oppositifolia	opposite	Virginia	
	angustifolia	narrow leaved	Ibid.	
COREOPSIS	verticilla-	Tick seeded sun-flower	Ibid.	
	ta	verticillated		
	coronata	crowned	Ibid.	
	Bidens	bidentated	Penfylva.	
	auriculata	auriculated	Virginia	
	tripteris	ternated	Ibid.	
	lanceolata	lanceolated	Carolina	Gron. fl. virg. 132. C. foliis linearibus integerrimis?
	alternifolia	alternate	Canada	
			Virginia	
CENTAUREA	benedicta	Centaury Blessed Thistle	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. Cnicus caule diffuso, &c.
	Calcitrapa	Star Thistle	Virginia	

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

SILPHIUM	laciniatum	Steril Sun-flower	laciniated	Louifiana	
	perfoliatum	perfoliated	Ibid.		
	Asteriscus	asterisk	Virginia		
			Carolina		
	solidaginoi-	lanceolated	Ibid.		
	des				
	trifoliatum	three leaved	Ibid.		
POLYMNIA	Canadensis		Canada		
	Uvedalia		Virginia		
	Tetragonotheca	Melon apple-flower	Ibid.		Gron. fl. virg. p. 128. Sp. pl. 1273. Tetragonotheca helianthoides.
CHRYSOGONUM	virginianum		Ibid.		

POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

ELEPHANTOPUS	fca-	Elephant's foot, rough	Virginia	
	ber			
	tomentosus	woolly	Ibid.	

MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA plumierii		Bahamas Catefb. i. t. 79.
kalmii		Canada
Cardinalis		Virginia Kalm's Trav. ii. 222.
siphilitica		Pensylv.
		Ibid. This is one of the specifics against the venereal disease.
inflata		Virginia
		Canada
cliffortiana		Ibid.
VIOLA palmata	Violet palmated	Ibid.
pedata	pedated	Ibid.
lanceolata	lanceolated	Canada
		Nov. Sco.
primulifolia	cowslip	Virginia
canina	dog's	Ibid.
Canadensis		Canada
IMPATIENS Nolitan-		Canada
gere		Virginia
		A mere variety of this seems to be the Im- patiens foliis profun- de ferratis, caule lu- tescente in Gron. fl. 7 virg. 136.

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA.

DIANDRIA.

ORCHIS ciliaris	Orch, ciliated	Virginia
		Canada
flava	yellow	Virginia
psycodes	Canada	Virginia
		Canada
spectabilis	beautiful	Virginia
bifolia?	two leaved	Ibid.
OPHRYS cernua	Twyblade cernuous	Virginia
		Canada
linifolia	flax leaved	Ibid.
Corallorhiza	Coral root	Ibid.
LIMODORUM tubero-	Bastard Helleborine	Ibid.
fum		

ARETHUSA bulbosa	Virginia	
	Canada	
ophioglossoides	Ibid.	
divaricata	Ibid.	Catesb. i. p. 58. t. 58.
CYPRIPEDIUM Calce-Lady's Slipper	Ibid.	Mocassine.
olus		
EPIDENDRUM	Ibid.	Epidendrum caule erecto simplicissimo nudo, racemo simplici erecto Gron. fl. virg. 140. I know not to what Linnæan species of Epidendrum to refer this description.

TRIANDRIA.

SISYRINCHIUM Bermudiana	Virginia
	Bermud.

PENTANDRIA.

PASSIFLORA cuprea?	Passion flower, coppery	Bahama	Catesb. ii. t. 93.
		Islands	
maliformis?	apple shaped	Tortugas	
		or Turtle	
		Islands	
		upon the	
		Coast of	
		Florida	
lutea	yellow	Virginia	
incarnata	flesh colour-	Ibid.	
	ed		
ARISTOLOCHIA Ser-Birthwort, snake root	Ibid.		Its root is not only a remedy for the bite of snakes, but likewise fascinates and kills them?
pentaria			
Anguicida		Louisiana	Bosfu. Has the same quality as the preceding one.
PISTIA Stratiotes	Waterlcek?	Florida	Bartram. Journ.

POLYANDRIA.

ARUM triphyllum	Wake-robin, triphyl-	Virginia	
	lous		
virginicum	virginian	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. 125 <i>Taw-ho, Tuckahoo,</i> <i>Taw-him</i> , the Indian names.
auritum?	eared	Ibid.?	Gron. fl. virg. 142. A- rum caulescens, foliis ternatis?
DRACONTIUM foetidum	Pole-cat weed, } Skunk weed, }	Virg. Car.	Catesb. ii. 71. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 90.
ZOSTERA marina	Grafswrack. Sea oat?	Atlantic Ocean	Gron. fl. virg. 142.

CLASSIS XXI.

MONOECIA.

MONANDRIA.

ZANNICHELLIA palustris	Triple-headed Pond-weed	Virginia	
ELATERIUM trifoliatum	Spring-gourd, virginian	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 154. <i>Sicyos foliis ternatis.</i>

DIANDRIA.

LEMNA minor	Duck-meat, lesser	Virginia
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TRIANDRIA.

TYPHA latifolia	Reed-mace, or Cat's tail	N. Amer.	In Virginia the poorer people eat it, and are very fond of it, because it has a sweet- ish taste.
SPARGANIUM erectum	Burr-reed	Virginia	
ZEAMAYS	Maize, or Indian corn		
COIX lacryma Jobi	Job's tear grass	Ibid.	

TRIPSACUM	daityloi-	Sesame grafs		Gron. fl. virg. 144.
	des			Coix feminibus angu-
				latis.
CAREX	panicea	Sword-grafs, inflated	Ibid.	
	pseudo cyperus	cyperus-like	Ibid.	
	folliculata	folliculated	Canada	
			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 144.
				Carex caule umbella-
				to, pedunculis spicatis.
PHYLLANTHUS	epi-	Sea-side Laurel	Baha. Ifles	Catesb. ii. t. 26.
	phyllanthus			

T E T R A N D R I A.

BETULA	nigra	Birch, black	Vir. Can.	Its bark has the same
				taste as the rattlesnake
				root, or Polygala Se-
				negal, Linn.
	lenta	cordated	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69.
	pumila	american dwarf	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
				Betula nana.
	alnus	alder	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 90.
URTICA	pumila	Nettle, small	Ibid.	
	cylindrica	cylindrical	Ibid.	
	capitata	capitated	Canada	
	divaricata	divaricated	Vir. Can.	
	canadensis	canada	Ibid.	
	urens?	burning	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 146.
MORUS	rubra	Mulberry, red	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68.
	tinctoria	rustick wood	Florida	Stork's Florida.

P E N T A N D R I A.

XANTHIUM	fruma-	Lesser Burdock	Virginia	
	rium			
AMBROSIA	trifida		Vir. Can.	
	elator		Ibid.	
	artemisiifolia		Ib. Pensyl.	
PARTHENIUM	inte-	Eastard Feverfew	Ibid.	
	grifolium			
IVA	frutescens	False Jesuits bark	Ibid.	
AMARANTHUS	lividus	Amaranth, livid	Ibid.	
	albus	white	Pensylv.	
	gracizans	lanceolated	Virginia	
	hybridus	hybrid	Ibid.	
	sanguineus	bloody	Baha. Ifles	
	hypochon-	purple	Virginia	
	driacus			
	retroflexus	recurvated	Pensylv.	

H E X A N D R I A.

ZIZANIA aquatica	Water-oats, Taregrafs	N. Amer.	Eaten by the Indians as rice; it grows in swamps.
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P O L Y A N D R I A.

SAGITTARIA sagitti- folia	Water Arrow-head	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 97. Its roots are eaten by the Indians, who call them <i>Katnisi</i> .
QUERCUS phellos	Oak, willow	Virg. Car.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Catefb. i. t. 16.
prinus	chestnut	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Catefb. i. t. 18.
nigra	black	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 19. 20.
rubra	red	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 23. & t. 21. f. 2. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. 68.
alba	white	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 21. f. 1. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 65.
JUGLANS alba	Hicccory, white walnut	N. Amer.	Catefb. i. t. 38.
cinerea	cinereous	Ibid.	
nigra	black	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 67.
FAGUS castanea	Chestnut-tree	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67. Bartram. Journ.
pumila	Chinquapin bush	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 296. Catefb. i. t. 9.
sylvatica	Common Beech	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69. Gron. fl. virg. 150.
CARPINUS betulus	Hornbeam, common	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
ofrya	Iron-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
CORYLUS avellana	δ Hazel, filbert	Ibid.	
PLATANUS occidenta- lis	Plane-tree, occidental	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 62. Catefb. i. t. 56.
LIQUIDAMBAR styra- ciflua	Sweet gum-tree	Ibid.	Catefb. ii. t. 65. Kalm's Trav. i. 67. ii. 61.
perigrina		Ibid.	

A D E L P H I A.

PINUS sylvestris	Fir	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 36c.
tæda	black pine	N. Amer.	

60 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

PINUS	strobus	Fir,	white pine, N. Amer.
	balsamea		weymouth pine hemlock spruce
	larix?	larch	fir N. Amer. Gron. fl. virg. ? 153.
	canadensis	canada	Abies. N. Amer.
	abies	scotch fir	N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. i. 360.
THUJA	occidentalis	Arbor vitæ	Can. Vir.
Cupressus	disticha	Cypress, american	Ib. & Car. Catesb. i. t. 11.
	thyoides	white cedar	Can. Penf. Kalm's Trav. ii. 174.
ACALYPHA	virginica		Virginia
CROTON	cascarilla	Ilathera bark	Bahamas Catesb. ii. t. 46.
			Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 153.
			Croton fol. cordatis, ferratis, petiolatis al- ternis.
JATROPHA	urens	Physic-nut, burning	Virginia
RICINUS		Palma Christi?	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 153. Ri- cinus foliis maximis.
STILLINGIA	sylvatica		Carolina D. Garden. Is a speci- fic against the Siphili- titis or venereal dis- ease.
HIPPOMANE	mancinella	Manchineel-tree	Baha. Isles Catesb. ii. t. 95.

SYNGENESIA.

Sicyos	angulata	Single-seeded Cucum-Canada ber
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CLASSIS XXII.

DICECIA.

MONANDRIA.

SALIX	Willow	Virginia Salix vulgaris. Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 154.
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TETRANDRIA.

Viscum	rubrum	Mistletoe, red	Carolina Catesb. ii. t. 81.
	purpureum	purple	Ibid. Ibid. t. 95.

VISCUM .. terrestre	Mistletoe, ground	Penfylv.	
HIPPOPHAE canadensis	Sea-Buckthorn	Canada	
MYRICA Gale cerifera	Gale, common Candleberry Myrtle	Ibid. N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 138. Catesb. i. t. 13. & t. 69. The berries of this shrub are used to extract from them tallow for candles.

PENTANDRIA.

ZANTHOXYLUM clavatum	Toothach-tree	Virg. Car.	Catesb. i. t. 26. Gron. virg. p. 47.
IREGINE celosioides		Virginia	
ACNIDA cannabina	Indian Hemp	Virginia	
HUMULUS lupulus	Hop	Virginia	
SMILAX farfaparilla	Rough Bindweed, farfaparilla	Virginia	
rotundifolia	round-leaved	Canada	Catesb. i. t. 15.
laurifolia	laurel-leaved	Virg. Car.	
tamnoides	briony-leaved	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 52.
caduca	ovated	Canada	
bona nox	spine-leaved	Carolina	
herbacea	herbaceous	Vir. Mary	
lanceolata	lanceolated	Virginia	
pseudo china	false china-root	Virginia	
DIOSCOREA villosa		Virg. Flor.	

OCTANDRIA.

POPULUS nigra	Poplar, black	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 251.
balsamifera	tacamahaca	N. Amer.	Catesb. i. t. 34.
heterophylla	cordated	Virginia	
tremula	aspen	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 157.

DODECANDRIA.

DATISCA hirta	Bastard hemp	Penfylv.	
MENISPERMUM canadense	Moonseed, Canadian	Vir. Can.	
virginicum	virginian	Ibid.	
carolinum	carolina	Carolina	

62 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

MONADELPHIA.

JUNIPERUS virginia-	Juniper, red cedar	N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 180.
	na	
TAXUS baccata	Yew-tree, berry-bear-	
	ing	
CISSAMPELOS smila-	Bastard smilax	Carolina Catesb. i. 51.
	cina	

C L A S S I S XXIII.

P O L Y G A M I A.

MONŒCIA.

CELTIS canadensis	Nettle-tree	Virginia, Kalm's Trav. i. 69. Flor. Can.
VERATRUM album	White hellebore	
luteum	Unicorn's horn.	Rat-Virginia
	tle-snake root	
ANDROPOGON divari-	Beard gras, divarica-	Virginia
catum	ted	
nutans	bent	Virginia
alopecuroides		N. Amer.
virginicum	virginian	Virginia
bicorne	two-horned	Virginia
hirtum	hirsute	Virginia
HOLCUS laxus	Soft gras, filiform	Vir. Can.
friatus	friated	Virginia
CENCHRUS tribuloides	Hedge-hog gras	Virginia
ATRIPLEX halimus	Orach, common	Virginia
laciniata	laciniated	Virginia
CLUSIA rosea	Balsam-tree,	Carolina Catesb. ii. t. 99.
ACER rubrum.	Maple, red	Vir. Pens. Catesb. i. t. 62.
saccharinum	sugar	Pens. Can.
penfylvanicum	penfylvanian	Penfylv.
negundo	ash-leaved	Vir. Pens.
MIMOSA circinalis	Sensitive plant, spiral	Bahamas Catesb. ii. t. 97.
glauca	blueish	Ibid. Ibid. t. 42.

D I Œ C I A.

GLEDITSIA triacan-	Three-thorned Acacia	N. Amer. Catesb. i. t. 43.
thos		

FRAXINUS americana Ash, american
 excelſior common
 DIOSPYROS virginiana Perfimon-tree
 NYSSA aquatica Tupelo-tree
 PAXAX quinquefolium Ginfeng root

Car. Virg. Cateſb. i. t. 08.
 Ibid. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68.
 N. Amer. Cateſb. ii. t. 76.
 N. Amer. Cateſb. i. t. 41. & t. 60.
 Virginia, This is the root ſo
 Penſylv. much in requeſt with
 Louiſiana, the Chineſe. See Of-
 Canada beck's voy. i. p. 222.
 From ſome imagina-
 ry reſemblance of its
 root with the human
 body, the Indians call
 it *Garent-Oguer*, i. e.
 human thighs.

trifolium

Virginia

TRIÆCIA.

FICUS indica

Baha. Iſles Cateſb. app. t. 12.

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

EQUISETUM arvenſe Horſe-tail, field Virginia
 hyemale winter Ibid.

ONOCLEA ſenſibilis Ibid.

OSMUNDA virginiana Flowering Fern, vir- Ibid.

claytoniana pinnatifid Ibid.

regalis royal Ibid.

cinnamomea cinnamon Maryland

ACROSTICHUM poly- Virginia

podiioides

areolatum Ibid.

platyneuron Ibid.

PRERIS caudata Brakes, tailed Ibid.

atropurpurea purple Ibid.

LONCHITIS Ibid.

Gron. fl. Virg. p. 166.
 Lonchitis parva; fo-
 liis ad baſin auricula-
 tis, alternatim coſtæ
 nigre ſplendenti af-
 fixis.

64 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

ASPLENIUM rhizo-	Spleen-wort, radicant	Vir. Can.	
phyllum			
POLYOPIDIUM virgi-	Polypody, virginian	Ibid.	
nianum			
aureum ?	golden	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 164. Osmunda frondibus pinnatis, foliolis o- mnibus connatis, &c.?
lonchitis	spleenwort	Virginia	
cicutarium	laciniated	Virginia	
noveboracense	New York	Canada, & N. York	
marginale	marginal	Canada	
bulbiferum	bulbous	Ibid.	
decussatum	striated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 167.
ADIANTUM pedatum	Maiden-hair, american	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 118. Is good against colds and coughs.
		Virginia	Adiantum foliis sub- tus lanatis. Gron. fl. virg. 167.

M U S C I.

LYCOPODIUM rupe-	Club-mofs, rock	Virg. Can.	
stre			
alopecuroides	fox-tail	Ibid.	
obscurum	obscure	Penfylv.	Gron. fl. virg. 168.
		Bl. Mount	
carolinianum	carolina	Carolina	
felago	dichotomous	Virginia	
apodum	creeping	Car. Vir.	
		Penfylv.	
		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 168. L. trichotomum, clava depressa.
PORELLA pinnata		Penfylv.	
SPHAGNUM palustre	Bog-mofs, common	Virginia	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 168. Sphagnum caulibus ramosis, &c.
PHASCUM caulescens		Penfylv.	
POLYTRICHUM com-	Golden Maiden-hair	Virginia	
mune			
MNIUM fontanum		Virginia	
polytrichoides		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 169. Polytrichum.
BRYUM pomiforme		Virginia	

BRYUM heteromallum
 scoparium
 tortuosum
 viridulum

Virginia
 Ibid.
 Ibid.
 Ibid.
 Ibid.

See Gron. fl. virg. 170.
 where several species
 of Bryum are obscure-
 ly described.

HYFNUM taxifolium
 filicinum
 proliferum
 delicatulum
 crista castrensis
 abietinum
 purum
 curtispiculum
 illecebrum
 serpens
 julaceum

Virginia
 Ibid.
 Ibid.
 N. Amer.
 Pensylv.
 Virginia
 Ibid.
 N. Amer.
 Ibid.
 Virginia
 Ibid.
 Ibid.

In Gron. fl. virg. 171.
 172. are some more
 species and varieties
 of this genus.

A L G Æ.

JUNGERMANNIA di-
 latata
 platyphylla
 furcata

N. Amer.
 N. Amer.
 N. Amer.
 N. Amer.

MARCHANTIA cru-
 ciata
 tenella

Virginia
 N. Amer.

ANTHOCEROS lævis

LICHEN caninus

Liverwort, canine

proboscideus
 cocciferus
 cornucopioides
 pyxidatus
 rangiferinus
 paschalis
 plicatus
 barbatus
 floridus

rostrated
 cocciferous
 cornucopiæ
 orenulated
 rein-deer
 crustaceous
 folded
 bearded
 florid

Virginia
 N. Amer.
 Virginia
 Pensylv.
 Virginia
 Ibid.
 Ibid.
 Ibid.
 Pensylv.
 Virginia
 Ibid.
 Ibid.
 Ibid.

Gron. flor. virg. 173.
 Lichen purpurascens
 lusitanicus, &c.

	Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 173. Lichen olivaceus scu- tellis lævibus.
	Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Lichenoides foliis glaucis crinitis, &c.
ULVA intestinalis	Ibid.	
	Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulva filiformis sub- ramosa æqualis.
	Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulva subrotunda, tu- bulosa, conglomerata.
CONFERVA	Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta ramo- sa, setacea, lævis. Greedily eaten by the deer in summer.
	Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta, ramo- sissima, ramulis hinc inde coadunatis.

F U N G I.

BOLETUS igniarius	Punk	Virginia	Is used in America, as in Europe, as tinder for lighting fire; and grows chiefly on the Hicccory-tree.
PHALLUS esculentus	Moril	Virginia	
PEZIZA lentifera	Cup Mushroom	Virginia	
CLAVARIA militaris	Club Mushroom	Virginia	
ophioglossioides varietas?		Carolina	Catesb. i. t. 36.
LYCOPERDON tuber	Truffles	Virginia	Kalm. The Indians in Virginia call it Tuckahoo. Clayt.

N. B. There are many other species of Fungi in North America, as appears from Gronovius's Flora Virginica, p. 175. 176.; but they are all so superficially described, that it is impossible to class them according to the Linnean genera.

A P P E N D I X.

P A L M Æ.

CHAMÆROPS humilis Palmetto
ARECA oleracea Cabbage-tree

Florida
Ibid.

Bartram. Journ.
Bartram. Journ. Its
pith serves for mak-
ing *Sagoe* in Ameri-
ca; at the top of the
tree are some leaves
which taste as well or
rather better than cab-
bage.

F I N I S.

X. I. D. M. H. P. A.

SEVENTH

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the plane was the fresh air. It was
 like a warm blanket. The sun was shining
 brightly, and the birds were singing. I
 felt like I was in a new world. The
 people were friendly, and the food was
 delicious. I was in luck. I had found
 a new home.

AN
A B S T R A C T

Of the most useful and necessary

A R T I C L E S

MENTIONED BY

P E T E R L O E F L I N G,

Botanist to his Catholic Majesty,

I N H I S

T R A V E L S T H R O U G H S P A I N,

And that Part of

S O U T H A M E R I C A

C A L L E D

C U M A N A,

C O N S I S T I N G

In his Life, and in Systematical Descriptions of the
Plants of both Countries, referred to the Pages of the
original Swedish Edition.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. H O R A T.

AN
ABSTRACT

OF THE
ARTICLES

ARTICLED BY
PETER GOETTING

IN HIS
TRAVELS THROUGH SWITZERLAND

AND THE AMERICAN
STATES

AND
A M A N

By the Author, and is published in London by the
Printer, in Pall Mall, and in the City of the
Printer, in the City of the



T H E

L I F E

O F

P E T E R L O E F L I N G.

PETER LOEFLING was a son of *Eric*
P *Loefling*, Book-keeper, and of *Barbara*
Strandman, born 1729, January 20-31.
in the Province of *Gestríkeland*, at *Tolforsbrook*,
in the parish of *Walbo*.

His parents took care to have him prepared for his university education by private tutors. In 1743, he entered the university of *Upsala*, and after having regularly assisted the lectures of several professors and especially those of Dr. *Linnaeus*, he resolved to study physic in 1745. He was very diligent and applicated in the pursuit of all the sciences necessary in the branch of literature he had fixed upon, and for that purpose never failed to be present at Dr. *Linnaeus*'s botanical excursions. The Doctor could not yet discern him among the great number of pupils who attended his demonstrations. But having at the end of the term, given leave to his pupils, to consult him

either by word of mouth, or by letter upon such points as were not sufficiently clear to them : *Loefling* made a good use of this leave, and never failed to propose to his tutor by every return of post, some queries on botanical subjects, which were delivered by his intimate friend *John Otto Hagstroem*, who is now physician to the province of *Ostgothland*. The great *Linnaeus* soon discovered in the course of this correspondence, his botanical genius, and in order to encourage him, he was never deficient in answering regularly his queries.

Dr. *Linnaeus* desired him to return soon to the university, where he had the best opportunity of improving himself in a science for which he had a peculiar turn. The pupil was ready to comply with this invitation ; but found himself under the most critical dilemma, on account of the poverty of his parents, who could not afford to keep him any longer at the university at their expence : he therefore begged the doctor to procure him a place as private tutor. The professor thought it his duty to encourage so fine a genius, and as there was no other opportunity to place him, he resolved to take him into his house, and to make him the companion of his own son. He foresaw that the tutor would not only kindle a desire for improvement in botany,
in

in his tender pupil ; but that even his enthusiasm would be communicated to his young friend, and so it really happened. In this station *Loefling* made the best of his time, and of the opportunity of improving by the Doctor's lectures, at which he was assisting very regularly ; the rest of the time left to him, he spent in seeing the most ingenious and diligent students, whose friendship he acquired, and in visiting the botanical garden several times a day, and at dinner he proposed queries and dubia to his tutor, by whom he now was esteemed worthy of the greatest intimacy and friendship ; for the doctor observed in his pupil, according to his own expression, “ a
 “ mind as pure as gold, and without the least
 “ duplicity of manners or words, which were
 “ exactly corresponding with his most secret
 “ thoughts.” He was not effeminate, and relished neither the pleasures of the table, nor vanity in dressing ; he slept as comfortably on the hardest bench, as in the softest bed ; and the finding of a small plant or moss, repaid him amply the fatigue of a long excursion.

In the summer term of 1748, the Doctor gave to each of his scholars a branch of botany for its illustration, as a task. *Loefling* got the buds of trees for his allotted share, as this subject had never been well inquired into, and he was the
 only

any one who executed his task. The benefit of visiting the botanical garden at every hour of the day, gave him an opportunity to make the most accurate observations on the buds of trees, from whence he drew the most curious inferences, which he published in 1749, in a dissertation *de Gemmis arborum*. In the year 1750, Dr. *Linnaeus* began to draw up his *Philosophia Botanica*, but he was attacked by so violent a fit of the gout, that he was almost past all hopes of recovery; the disease however relenting a little, he dictated the work to *Loefling*, who went on with it as fast as the press could go. This business, was not only amusing to *Loefling*, but proved very useful to him; for he never failed to apply to his tutor for the elucidation of such articles as he did not understand, which was readily granted, and thus the pupil became a perfect master of the Doctor's system and its spirit.

Linnaeus pursued his grand plan in botany with an undaunted courage and perseverance in spite of all the fatigues, obloquy, and ingratitude he met with. His disciples were gone to the most distant parts of the globe, and returned loaden with the most curious discoveries. *Kalm* from *Canada*, *Osbeck* from *China*, *Hasselquist* from *Egypt*, *Toreen* from *Suratte* and *Montin* from
Lapland.

Lapland. The southern parts of Europe, however were less searched, than those in the remotest parts of India. For this purpose the great botanist endeavoured to get acquainted with the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, the Spanish ambassador at the *Swedish* court; in order to obtain leave for one of his pupils to travel through *Spain*. The first steps for this purpose were scarcely taken by the Doctor's friends, when the ambassador sent him word by Lieutenant *Radbaud*, that his Catholic Majesty had already desired to have a botanist from Dr. *Linnaeus*, which occasioned him great astonishment: but it is worthy to be remarked, that some Englishmen had been the first who occasioned the court of *Spain* to send for a botanist to *Sweden*, at a time when *Linnaeus* had been most anxious about the method of introducing one of his pupils into *Spain*. Some English gentlemen, and among them, *Robert More*, Esq; F. R. S. observing with what indolence and carelessness the greater part of travellers passed through those parts of our globe, which when diligently searched, might afford a vast field for discoveries and new observations in Natural History, resolved to travel in company, through *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, with a view to fulfill in part the plan to enquire more accurately

accurately into the various curiosities peculiar to each country. These gentlemen being in *Spain*, were invited to dine with *Don Carvajal*, who accidentally asked them their opinion about *Spain*; they answered, that its curiosities had by far surpassed their expectation, and that for all this, the remark of *Linnaeus* in his *Bibliotheca Botanica* were still true, that the *Flora Hispanica* would turn out as new as it was rich. *Don Carvajal* wished to see the Doctor's performance, and having read the passage, he declared, that *Spain* should in a little time be free from such a reproach. Mr. *More*, in his tour through *Sweden*, communicated to the Doctor this anecdote, when he visited the university of *Upsala*, and thus it became a key to the message of the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, which had caused *Linnaeus* so great an astonishment.

Dr. *Linnaeus* was very happy, as he heard he had leave to select out of his pupils, one whom he thought most deserving of occupying a place that would be both honourable and profitable: he fixed upon *Loeßling* his favourite; and though this young man had gone through the usual exercises, and was to obtain the degree of Doctor of *Physic* in three months time, he resolved to neglect this honour, and to go on his tour to *Spain*. In a month's time he was ready, having
taken

taken leave of his relations, friends, and country. The Royal Academy of Sciences made him a present of a fine English microscope, a thermometer, a most exact geometrical scale, and many other instruments. Count *Piper*, Mr. *Peter Wargentin*, the one president, the other secretary to the Royal Academy, and many of its members, vied with each other in contributing to the equipment of the young botanist. The director of the *Swedish East India* company, *Clas Grill*, generously offered him a free passage and board, in one of his ships bound for *Porto* in *Portugal*: and the *Marquis Grimaldi* granted him a handsome allowance towards the expences of the Tour to *Madrid*. *Loefling* was well made, tall, strong, and of a healthy constitution, unimpaired by debauches and luxury, all which promised him good success in his labourious undertaking in a foreign climate. The leave he took of his tutor at *Upsala*, was very affecting and moving. The nineteenth of March, 1751, he left for ever his native country, went round the *Baltic*, passed the *Sound*, crossed the *German* ocean, the bay of *Biscay*, and at last arrived May the eighteenth, at *Oporto*. Some *Fuci* and marine productions of the *Vermes* Class, amused our natural historian during his passage; but the *Portuguese Flora* was an ample field for his inquiries,

quiries, he collected every plant, dried specimens, collected seeds, and sent them to *Linnaeus*. For want of another ship, and not venturing to go to *Lisbon* in a *Portugueze Caravela*; he staid at *Oporto* till the beginning of August, when he took his passage in a *Swedish* ship. They were becalmed, and therefore spent eight days on a passage of a few hours. Here he found a very remarkable difference in the climate, which produced the finest *American* plants, as the *Agave Americana*, *Caëtus opuntia*, *Phœnix dactylifera*, and the *Dracæna Draco*. Mr. Godin, a *French* astronomer, who had been fifteen years in *America*, and who was appointed Director of the Academy of Marines at *Cadiz*, took *Loefling* in his company, and left *Lisbon* with him the latter end of September. During the journey, the attention of the young botanist was employed in examining those wild growing plants, which in this country were the ornaments of the best gardens, and required a careful cultivation. He found the *Narcissuses*, the *Leucoya*, *Ornithogala*, *Squills*, and *Asphodels* in full flower: *Lavender*, *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Fenil*, *Thyme* and *Stocchas Arabica*, spread their odoriferous effluvia; and the groves consisted of *Olives*, *Myrtles*, *Coluteas*, *Jessamines*, *Rosebays*, *Phyllireas*, *Mastic-trees* and *Chio Turpentine Trees*,

All these contributed to make his journey both useful and agreeable. At *Madrid* where he arrived, after having been seventeen days on the road *Loeffling* began to fear he should find neither botanists, nor friends, nor patrons: but the gloom which this thought had spread over his countenance, was soon changed into joy and contentment, by the recommendation of Mr. *Godin*, who introduced him into the best companies, and presented him to Don *Carvajal*, who favoured him with a kind and gracious reception.

The most unexpected thing to him was the great number of lovers of botany, which he found at *Madrid*. Four of them deserve chiefly to be mentioned: viz. Don *Joseph Ortega*, chief apothecary to the army, and secretary of the physical academy at *Madrid*; Don *Minuart* chief apothecary to the hospitals; Don *Quer*, first surgeon to the king, who had a splendid botanical garden, and a most elegant collection of plants; and Don *Christoval Velez*, apothecary and examiner of the College of Physicians, who was possessed of a choice collection of botanical books, of a grand *Hortus Siccus*, and had drawn up a *Flora Madritensis*. These gentlemen found our young botanist much to their liking; he was caressed by every one, and their

houses,

houses, gardens and libraries were at his service. He got from the king a pension of eight thousand Reals per annum, without becoming the object of their envy.

Loefling gained more and more the favour of these physical gentlemen, and paid to each of them a handsome compliment, by calling four new plants found in *Spain* after their names, which will be a lasting monument of the gratitude of the *Swedish* botanist, as *Linnaeus* has taken these names into all the subsequent editions of his *Genera* and *Species plantarum* and into the last editions of his *Systema Naturæ*. *Loefling* staid about two years at *Madrid*, and made during that time some little botanical expeditions in its neighbourhood: and collected above 1300 distinct species of *Spanish* plants. The ministry then began to think of sending *Loefling* to *Spanish South America*. The plan for this expedition was great, and worthy of *Don Carvajal's* genius and love for the sciences. According to this plan the whole expedition should be under the direction of *Don Joseph de Itturiaga*, *Capitan de Altobordo* in the fleet, and director of the *Caracas*, and the trading company there: under him was the next in command, *Don Eugenio Albaradi* Colonel in the land service, a native of *Lima* in *Peru*. Four professors

professors were at the head, each of one science, viz. 1. a geographer ; 2. a natural philosopher : 3. a botanist ; and 4. one acquainted with commercial affairs. Each professor had four assistants, and besides them were four surgeons, and many other people intended for this expedition. Don *Juan Ignatio Madariaga* and Don *Joseph Solano* both Capitans de Fregatta, with Don *Joseph Santos Cabrera* were for the geographical department. *Loebling* was the head botanist, and had Don *Benito Paltor*, from the Pyrenees, and Don *Antonio Condal*, from Barcellona, two young physicians, for his assistants : and two other youths, born at *Madrid*, of wealthy parents, called Don *Bruno Salvador*, and Don *San Juan de Dios Castel*, were intended for draughtsmen and pupils in natural history. The other departments were filled up in proportion, so that this might have turned out one of the grandest and most useful undertakings if properly conducted and executed. *Loebling* got twenty thousand *reales de Vellon* towards his equipment in linen, cloaths and other necessaries. His salary was increased to ten thousand reales per annum, and that of each of the physicians under him, was fixed at five thousand reales. The regulation of the limits between the Spaniards and the Portuguese in North America,

merica, was the chief object of this expedition ; Don *Carvajal* represented to the king that this would be the best opportunity to get acquainted with the products of the interior parts of this extensive continent : that France and England were great only by the knowledge and use of the fine products of their settlements in America ; that South America, no doubt, was richer in them than any other part of the world, and that nothing was wanting to reap the same benefit from the Spanish colonies, than a nearer inspection into, and examination of, the American plants, animals, and natural productions, which could now be procured by the addition of a good natural historian. This being at last agreed to by the king, the expedition was put into execution, and *Loefling* ordered to go with his assistants to *Cadiz*. From whence they set sail February the fifteenth, 1754. The passage was happy and short ; they passed February the twenty-fourth, the *Canary Islands* ; April the third, the isle of *Tabago*, the fourth, the isles of *Granada* and *Margarita*, and arrived April the eleventh at *Cumana*, the capital of the province of *New Andalusia* or *Cumana*.

This town is under the tenth degree north latitude. Their summer begins at Christmas, and ends at Midsummer-day, from which time to Christmas,

Christmas, they reckon their winter. During this winter, the Swedish thermometer of Professor *Celsius*, was within doors constantly, between twenty-six and thirty degrees, and in summer between thirty and thirty-three. Out of doors the heat is, between nine and five o'clock, excessive, so that it would be intolerable for the whole animal and vegetable creation, did not at the same time a constant east wind and rain, contribute towards abating the heat while the sun is in the zenith.

Here *Loeßling* found a new world, every plant he beheld was new, and their great number gave him employment from morning to night. This expedition was intended to go up the great *Orenoco* river, then by *Rio Negro*, into the *Marannon*, or river of *Amazons*, and afterwards along the limits of *Brazils*, till to those pretended lakes which are situated at the source of *Rio de la Plata*, which river they intended to follow to *Buenos Ayres*, and from thence the tour should go back through *Chili*, *Peru*, *Lima*, and *Quito*, all countries which never had been visited by any botanist of note, if we except that Mr. *Jussieu* had seen part of *Peru*.

G 2

During

The here-mentioned degrees of *Celsius's* thermometer, correspond thus with the degrees in *Fahrenheit's* scale, $26=79\frac{1}{2}$; $30=86$; and $33=91$.

During the whole passage he gave lectures on botany, to his pupils, and made them acquainted with the use of the Linnæan system; the *Philosophia botanica* was his *Syllabus*, and the young physicians seemed to apply very closely to the study of botany. At his landing the collection of plants and seeds, the examination and description of every new object, and the drawings of such things, as were either new or not well drawn before, gave sufficient occupation to *Loefling* and his assistants.

During six months residence at *Cumana*, he made an excursion through *New Barcelona*, and the missions of *Piritu*, towards the river *Guayana*, where he continued his observations during two or three months; from thence he travelled to the mission of *Curoni*, and then returned to *Cumana*; but he and the whole company fell sick at their return, of a fever or ague, of which he had every day an access. This being removed, he fell ill again with a tertian, having got wet feet in a marsh. Some time after this was cured, he got again a quotidian fever, which he could not get rid of for a long while. His chief shewed great care and tenderness for his health, and desired him absolutely not to write, till afternoon or in the evening, the only proper time for this business in those hot climates: for

Loefling

Loefling had already collected about six hundred species, and among them were about thirty new *Genera*, and about two hundred and fifty species not mentioned before by Dr. *Linnaeus* in his works, the descriptions of which he drew up. The fever had emaciated poor *Loefling*, he got a double tertian with fainting fits, but conquered this. In the beginning of 1755, he went to the mission of *Merercuri*, here he got new paroxysms of intermittent fevers, and soon after the *Leucophlegmatia* (perlesia) and at last that kind of dropsy called *anasarca*, of which he died February the twenty-second, 1756. His tutor *Linnaeus* published *Loefling's* letters containing absolutely nothing but descriptions, queries and *Dubia* about plants, with some repeated acknowledgments to his tutor, some descriptions of rare Spanish plants, which are given here at full length, and reckoned by Dr. *Linnaeus* to be models in their kind; lastly, some descriptions and remarks on *American* plants which are likewise here added.

Thus died together with *Peter Loefling*, the hopes of the great advantages to natural history, which were expected from his tour through *Spanish South America*; which country no doubt is the richest field for discoveries of every kind in natural history and whose treasures are now, as

it were, buried, through the indolence and jealousy of the Spaniards and their ministry.

The here annexed catalogue of North American plants, the advantages which accrue by their knowledge to trade and commerce, the daily new accessions to the Flora of this extensive continent, procured by the activity of this great, learned and commercial nation are an incontestible proof of the advantages which might be reaped, if *South America* were in the hands of a nation possessed of the same spirit of industry, and free inquiry, which are the two great supports of national wealth and liberty: they prove at the same time the providential care over this wealthy and free nation, in that spirit of indolence and jealousy, with which the Spaniards are still infatuated, and probably will be so for some time, in spite of the great and expensive efforts made from time to time by their government, in order to promote industry and learning, and to put their commerce on a better basis. The premature death of *Loeßling*, though very hurtful to science in general, may however be considered as a further proof of this assertion: he died in the prime of his youth, with a strong constitution, supported liberally in a science in which he was an enthusiast, before he could go on the intended great expedition, before he
could

could instruct the pupils trusted to his care, and before Spain could reap the least benefit from the science of this promising and able botanist, and which no doubt it would have enjoyed, had he gone through the intended great tour in *South America*.

I conclude with a most ardent wish, that England may never be without disinterested and patriotic men, who for the increase of useful learning and the knowledge of nature, will exert their influence, genius, and wealth, to promote, encourage, and protect, the investigation of natural history in the West-Indies and America, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers in Africa, and the great and extensive possessions which the English enjoy in the East-Indies, and wherever their navigation extends.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, at the
Sign of the Sun in St. Dunstons Church
Lane, 1704.

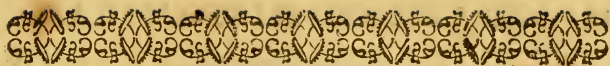
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THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
FROM THE DEATH OF CHARLES THE FIRST
TO THE DEATH OF CHARLES THE SECOND

BY JOHN BURNET

LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, at the
Sign of the Sun in St. Dunstons Church
Lane, 1704.



P L A N T Æ

112.

H I S P A N I C Æ.

R A R I O R E S

D E S C R I P T I O N E S

E P I S T O L A R E S A U T H O R I S.

T R I A N D R I A.

I. M O N O G Y N I A.

O R T E G I A.

I.    R T E G I A *hispanica*.

 O  *Juncaria salmanticensis. Clus. Hisp.*

  502. f. 503. *hist. p. 114.*

Rubia linifolia aspera. C. Bauh. pin. 333. Raj. hist. 1033.

Habitat in vineis Salmanticae, Clusius. In Castilia veteri, Minuart. In Baetica ad Pedroches de Cordova, Velez.

Radix annua Clusio (sed videtur perennis secundum specimina Domini VELEZ), flexuosa, glabra, tenuis.

Caulis

Caulis erectus, spithamalis usque pedalis, articulatus, quadrangularis, striatus, scabriusculus.

Rami oppositi, a basi caulis usque ad summum, erecti, cauli consimiles, ramulosi vel simplices.

Folia opposita, linearia vel lanceolata-linearia, acuta, semiuncialia, erecta, sessilia, scabriuscula.

Flores in corymbis confertis, dichotomis, brevi ramulo sustentatis, oppositis; sessiles.

Bracteae minimae, acutae, oppositae ad singulam divisionem dichotomiae.

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum, erectum: *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, subcarinatis, marginibus intus coloratis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. Filamenta tria, subulata, calyce dimidio breviora.

Antherae oblongae, lineares, compressae, filamentis paulo breviores.

113. *PIST. Germen* ovatum, medietate superiori trigono-pyramidatum: angulis subacutis. *Stylus* filiformis, rectus, simplex, calyce paulo minor. *Stigma* capitato-obtusum, simplex, apice levissime emarginato.

PER. Capsula ovata, medietate superiori trigona, calyce tecta, unilocularis, ad medium trifariam dehiscens.

SEM.

SEM. plurima, oblonga, utrinque acuta, minutissima.

Color Calycum incanus, marginibus subalbis; *Germinis* luteo-viridis, *stigmatis* & *Antherarum* luteus.

Ab Illecebro spurio (*Loefflingia*) cui proxime accedit, differt corolla nulla; calyce obtusiore ovali, foliolis integris oblongis; ob stylum unicum alias proxima.

LOEFLINGIA.

2. **LOEFLINGIA** *hispanica* (Illecebrum spurium Loeßl.).

Habitat Madriti in collibus nudis cis Casam del Campo, supra saltum, vulgo foto de Migas calientis, copiose.

Radix tortuosa, descendens, ramosa, glabra, annua.

Caules solitarii vel plures, profusi, procumbentes, sursum paullo adscendentes articulati, teretes, pilis viscidis tenuissime pubescentes, longitudine semiunciali vel digitali.

Folia opposita, ad genicula inferiora, lineari-acuta, minima, ad basin denticulo utrinque acuto, brevissimo erecto notata; superiora subulato-tridentata: denticulis lateralibus erectis in medio latere folii.

Flores

Flores sessiles, axillares in spicis lateralibus alternis imbricati, conferti.

Bracteae subulatae, tridentatae, parvae, imbricatae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: *foliis* distinctis, lanceolatis, leviter intus inferius concavis, apice tereti subulato acutissimo, pilo quasi terminato, lateribus similiter ac folio denticulo utrinque subulato, brevissimo notatis, interioribus tribus intus quasi coloratis, foras omnibus subviscosis.

COR. *Petala* quinque (non raro solum quatuor, quantum est possibile videre), minutissima, oblongo-ovato, globosa, conniventia, integerrima.

114. STAM. *Filamenta* semper tria, corollae circiter longitudinis vel levissime breviora, hinc minutissima. *Antherae* subrotundae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-trigonum, parvum. *Stylus* simplex, filiformis, brevis, sursum paulo crassior. *Stigma* simplex, obtusiusculum, omnino indivisum.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, apice obsolete trigona, trifariam dehiscens, unilocularis.

SEM. plura, ovato-oblonga, minima, punctis (lente visa) minutissimis punctata.

Color Corollae pallidus.

Genus

Genus mihi difficile designatur; videtur tamen proxime accedere ad Illecebrum, sed stamina tantum tria et semina plurima, diversa sunt. Facies Plantae et ramificationes Herniariam et Paronichiam referunt, sed differt ab illis praesenti corolla et numero staminum, uti a Mollugine stylo simplici. Videtur tamen, ni fallor, similitudinem habere quandam cum fructif. illecebro cymoso, quam, non nisi exsuccam, vidi in Estremadura.

II. DIGYNIA.

SCHOENUS.

3. SCHOENUS *aculeatus*.

PHALARIS repens, floribus sessilibus fasciculatis fastigiatis, foliaceo bivalvi compresso obtectis. *Loefl.*

Habitat in depressis subhumidis nudis, fluxu Maris quotidie inundatis, ad St. Ybes Portugalliae.

Gramen minimum et repens est.

Radix parva, fibrosa, culmos plurimos producens.

Culmi minimi, vix semidigitales, repentes s. arcte terrae incumbentes, profusi, tribus quatuorve geniculis ex singulo ramulo.

Rami

Rami prodeuntes, confimiles.

Folia brevissima, graminea, ovata f. lanceolata, disticha, complicata.

Vagina in foliis culmaceis geniculorum fere longitudine, glabra, striata, inferius gibbo-ventricosa.

Membranula nulla, sed ejus loco pili tenuissimi, parvi.

115. *Flores* terminales, culmi ramulis sessiles, aggregati in Capitulum plano-compressum, fastigiatum, truncatum.

Involucrum bicornae ex foliis binis, brevissimis, conduplicatis, vagina ampla compressa, florum fastigio paullo longiore.

CAL. biglumis, compressus; glumis subaequalibus, (altera paullo brevior angustior; dorso acuto, compresso), muticis, glabris, unifloris.

COR. biglumis: glumis calyce latioribus, dorso acutis, compressis, calyce paullo majoribus, muticis.

STAM. - - - -

PIST. - - - -

PER. corollae glumae semen continent, demittunt.

SEM. unicum, oblongum compressum, sulco

in altero latere, nudum nec corolla adnata obtectum.

D A C T Y L I S.

4. DACTYLIS *cynosuroides* quae Phalaroides spicis linearibus terminalibus secundis adpressis.

Habitat in locis palustribus, marinis, argillosis, graminosis trans Fluvium Tagum Ulyssiponi Lusitaniae, autumnio florens.

Radix fibrosa, repens.

Culmi erecti, solitarii, pedales circiter, superne foliosi, inferne nudi, foliis orbati et quasi spongiosi ab vaginis persistentibus, imbricatis; frequenter et minute geniculati, glabri.

Folia graminea, erecta, involuta, glabra, supra subtiliter striata, quasi subtomentosa.

Vaginae longae; totum Culmum ubique vestientes, geniculis 5 *plo.* 6 *plo.* 10 *plo.* &c. longiores, glabrae, imbricatae post folia decidua per inferiorem culmum.

Membranula integra, rigida, brevissima vixque nisi margo vaginae truncatus.

Flores spicati, unilaterales, duplici serie alternatim, imbricati, solitarii, sessiles, erecti.

Spicae ternae, rarius binae, l. quaternae, alternae, terminales, lineares, arcte dorso suo singulo nodo sibi invicem approximatæ,

proximatae, adpressae, unicam spicam
saepe mentientes.

116.

Axis florifer antice, varie ob Flores ad-
pressos excavatus, postice nudus ob
spicas invicem adpressas saepe oblique
planiusculus.

CAL. biglumis, uniflorus: *glumis* lineari-
bus, acutis, complicato-carinatis: altera
interiore paulo brevior multoque angu-
stior: muticis.

COR. biglumis; *glumis* lanceolatis, conca-
vo-carinatis, calyce paulo longioribus et
latioribus: altera paulo minori.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* line-
ares.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, oblongum, sursum la-
tius. *Styli* duo, longitudinaliter villosi.

PER. - - - -

SEM. - - -

Qua Genus omnino eadem cum praece-
denti, licet facies totaliter diversa, ut
mihi videtur.

FESTUCA.

5. FESTUCA *calycina* panicula contracta, spi-
culis linearibus muticis longitudine calycis
flosculorum.

Radix

Radix fibrosa, alba, tenuissima: fibrillis longis, simplicibus, glabris vel pubescentibus; fasciculos culmorum et foliorum protrudens.

Culmi setacei, triarticulati seu duobus geniculis leviter inflexis instructi, erecti.

Folia radicalia aggregata, setacea, semiuncialia vel uncialia, basi latiuscula, superius convoluta, plerumque glabra, interdum per mediam partem pilis longis, raris, albis hirsuta.

Culmorum brevia, setaceo-convoluta vel glabra, vel saepe in eadem planta hirsuta pilis raris, longis, praesertim basin versus.

Vaginae longae, filiformes, subtiliter striatae.

Membranula vix ulla, sed pili longi, exstantes, albi, copiosi, ejus loco cingentes vaginam et intus et foris ad basin foliorum.

Flores in panicula erecta, contracta, semiunciali circiter colliguntur.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, floribus raris: spiculis linearibus. 117.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: *valvulis* subaequalibus, dorso rotundatis, apice, subacuto, totius spiculae longitudine.

COR. composita, quinque-f. sexflora, hermaproditâ: junctim teretiuscula, linearis: flosculis brevibus, alterne axi adpressis.

Singula biglumis: *gluma* dorsali oblonga, obtusa, dorso convexo, striato, apice tenuiter membranaceo, mutico; inferiore paulo minore, obtusa, membranacea.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae*. - - -

PIST. *Germen* ovale, glabrum. *Styli* - - -

PER. nullum, corollae adnascitur, decidit, non dehiscens.

SEM. ovato-oblongum.

Gramen parvum, uncialis biuncialis vel palmaris altitudinis. Apud Scheuchzerum non invenio.

Festuca haec affinis valde est Festucae decumbenti. Fl. Suec. 92. differt tamen ab illa, quod tenerrima et omnibus suis partibus minor. Spiculae descriptae sunt lineares et congeries flosculorum, omnino teretiusculo-linearis, quae in Suecica ovato, acuta, congerie flosculorum basi latiore, glumis calycinis magis tumidis, etc.

A I R A.

6. AIRA *minuta* panicula laxa ramosissima, flosculis muticis.

Gramen phalaroides, sparsa panicula, minimum angustifolium. *Barr. obs.* 111. p. 1218. ic. 144. n. 1. (*non synonym. quod gramen aristatum*).

Gramen minimum. *Dalech. hist.* 1. p. 432. desc. *bréviss.* p. 433. fig. 1. fig. mala.

Forte *Tournef. inst.* 524. et *Vaill. parif.* 87. n. 41. per Gramen mont. panicula spadicea intelligunt hanc. *C. Bauh. & Scheuchzeri* est *Agrostis capillaris.* *Fl. suec.* 62.

Radix fibrosa, annua, multiplex, fibrillis simplicibus.

Culmi tribus geniculis ad basin fere, ultimo longissimo. 118.

Folia radicalia vix alia quam ad basin culmi.

Culmorum: ad basin tria circ. absque vagina, acuta, plana, cito marcescentia.

Genicula ultima folia semiuncialia et breviora, laxè conduplicata.

Vagina inferius contractior, sursum laxior, paulo ventricosa, ibique angulosa.

Membranula alba, ovata, longiuscula (ratione graminis).

Flores in panicula diffusa, ramosissima, laxa, ubique patentissima: ramulis binis singulo loco oriundis: subdivisis in ramulos binos: omnibus capillaribus, paulo flexuosis floribus omnibus pedicellatis, solitariis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis ovatis, compressis, dorso convexo, obtusis, muticis.

COR. composita biflora, hermaphrodita: flosculo altero levissime pedicellato, non tamen calyce altiore: singula gluma bivalvi: valvulis aequalibus, calycis circ. longitudine; exteriore convexa, obtusa; interiore plana.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* breves, subrotundae, biloculares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, minimum. *Styli* duo, setacei, breves. *Stigmata* plumosa vel ramosa, pennata, minuta, corolla dimidio breviora.

PER. nullum. *Corolla* oblonga, obtusa, striata adhaeret, triturando dimittit.

SEM. oblongum, glabrum hinc convexum, inde linea longitudinali sulcatum.

Altitudo biuncialis vel digitalis.

Color

Color paniculae spadiceus, fructu maturo pallidior.

Semina matura sunt ad initium mensis Aprilis.

S T I P A.

7. STIPA *tenacissima* panicula spicata, aristis basi pilosis, foliis filiformibus tenacissimis.

Gramen spartum 1. panicula comosa. *C. Bauh. pin. 5. n. 1.*

Gramen spicatum, quod Spartum Plinio. 119.

Tournef. hist. 518. spartum herba Plinii.

Clus. hist. 2. p. 220.

Habitat in montibus et collibus fabulosis juxta Aranjuez et Cienpozuelos, copiosissime ad Bugonam quoque et Chinchon.

Radix perennis, aggregata radiculis filiformibus, crassis, magnos acervos foliorum et culmorum promens.

Culmi plures, bi vel tripedales; erecti, rigidi, crassitie culmo frumentaceo paulo tenuiores, sed tenaces, farcti.

Folia radicalia aggregata, copiosa, filiformiter arcte convoluta vel conduplicata, glabra, tenacissima.

Caulina breviora, simillima reliquis.

Vaginae longae, glaberrimae, apparenter tamen striatae, firmae; terminatae membranula tomentosa, lacera, crassiuscula, utrinque basi saepius seta stipulae instar aucta.

Flores in panicula contracta, erecta, spicata, spithama longiori; flosculis ubique et ramis erectis, adpressis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis subaequalibus: exteriore paulo longiore, membranaceis, tenuissimis, concavis, apice acutis, muticis, unifloris.

COR. simplex, uniflora, biglumis: *gluma exterior* calyce ferme dimidio brevior, subulato-convoluta, sericeo-pubescent, apice terminata *arista* quintupla, basi angulata, contorta, latere exteriore pilis sericeis longiusculis vestita: reliqua parte setacea, nudo, medio geniculo reflexa: *Gluma interior* linearis, angustissima, mutica.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Styli* duo, hirsuti, acuti, basi uniti. *Stigmata* simplicia, pubescentia.

PER, nullum. *Corolla* arcte adnasciter semini, decidit.

SEM.

SEM. oblongo-cylindricum, glabrum, utrinque acutum.

Hispanis nominatur *Esparto*. *Ufus* hujus frequentissimus per universam Hispaniam ad stercas ob pavimenta lateritia, per hyemen : ad funes crassiores (*cables*) pro navibus atque corbes et alia utensilia pro transportandis fructibus.

III. T R I G Y N I A.

H O L O S T E U M.

8. HOLOSTEUM *umbellatum*.

Alfene verna glabra, floribus umbellatis albis. 120.

Tournef. inst. 242. *Vaill. Paris.* 7. n. 4. *descr. bona* (*refert ad fig. 2. tab. 3.*) quae proprie est Alfines verna glabrae *Magn.* attamen praesentem plantam, primos flores explicantem, sat bene repraesentat.

Habitat Madriti, vulgatissima primo vere.

Radix tenuissima, annua, fibrosa.

Caulis suberectus (vel subprocumbens), semidigitalis usque spithamalis, glaber vel tenuissime pubescens ; prope radicem ramulosus : ramulis erectis cauliformibus.

Folia radicalia copiosiora, lanceolata.

Caulina opposita, lanceolata, basi coadunata, glabra; at lateribus saepe pilis raris tenuissimis, praesertim inferius ciliata.

Flores terminales 4-8 ex eodem loco orti, successively excrecentes, *Pedunculi* ab initio brevissimi, demum elongantur, filiformes; post florescentiam semiunciales vel unciales, deflexi.

Bracteae umbellae subjectae; ovatae, acutae, brevissimae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis lineari-lanceolatis, longiusculis, acutis, concavis, glabris.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, integra, acuta, ad apicem tamen incisura sublaterali, obtusa, obliqua notata vel inaequaliter saepe tridentata, calyce paulo longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, subulata, petalis dimidio breviora, basi glandula tumida depressiore imposita. *Antherae* bipartitae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum. *Styli* tres, erecti, approximati. *Stigmata* crassiuscula, divergentia.

PER. *Capsula* ovata-cylindrica, teretiuscula, recta, calyce, longior, summo apice dehiscentia.

scens denticulis sex, paulo inaequalibus,
acutis, revolutis.

SEM. - - -

Color Corollae albus.

MINUARTIA.

9. MINUARTIA *dichotoma* foliis setaceis, 121.
caule simplici erecto, floribus sessilibus confertim dichotomis.

Habitat Madriti in collibus extra pontem Toletanum sat copiose.

Planta minima, vix unquam ultra altitudinem uncialem.

Radix annua, tenuissima, simplex vel ramosa, fibrillis paucis.

Caulis saepe ungue non major, simplicissimus, (rarius adest ramulus ex radice serior) erectus, superius ad flores dichotome subdivisus; dichotomiis brevibus confertis.

Folia opposita, subulata-setacea, basi latiusculo striata, erecta, adpressa, totum caulem tegunt.

Flores sessiles in dichotomiis, solitarii, ab dichotomiis confertis, aequalibus, constituunt capitulum turbinatum, caulis ipsius longitudine, supra aequale, quadratum, rigidum, post totam florescentiam contrahitur, rigescit

rigescit magis (Anastaticae instar); hinc fructus ob ramulos dichotomiae adpressos lateraliter compressi.

Bracteae sunt folia longa, fetaceo-subulata, floribus duplo triplove longiora, rigida.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum, sub florescentia ipsa vix patulum, sed cylindricum, alias semper clausum: *foliis* lanceolatis, acutissimis, lateribus submembranaceis, rigidis.

COR. nulla, sed *Nectarii* glandulae aliquot, obscure (5) intra calycem elevatae, interdum bifidae.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevissima. *Antherae* didymae, filamentorum duplae magnitudinis.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* tres, basi conjuncti, staminum altitudine. *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* longo-ovata, lateraliter (h. e. e regione ramulorum dichotomiae) compressa, calyce tertia parte minor, unilocularis.

SEM. nonnulla, compresso-subrotunda, latere uno levissime emarginata.

Color Floris herbaceus.

10. MINUARTIA *montana* floribus confertis lateralibus alternis bractea brevioribus.

Habitat in collibus altis Madriti imminentibus 122.
saltum vulgo Soto Luzon ad horum latera
in arena humosa.

Radix parva, tenerima, annua, fibrosa, simplex, terrae arctius adhaerens.

Caulis solitarius, simplex, uncialis vel minor, articulatus, glaber.

Folia opposita, erecta, setacea, basi latiora, striata, acuta, rigida.

Flores sessiles ex alternis alis per caulis longitudinem, plures conferti saepius terni, rarius solitarii.

Bractee sunt folia opposita, floribus sessilibus subiecta, calyce longiora, subulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum; foliolis subulatis, duobus vel tribus exterioribus leviter longioribus, apice setaceis, rigidis, persistentibus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, plano-subulata. *Antherae*. . . .

PIST. *Germen* trigonum, rectum, obtusum.
Styli tres, parvi. - - -

PER. *Capsula* triquetro-columnaris, calyce minor, unilocularis, ad basin trivalvis.

SEM. nonnulla 3-7, subrotunda, compressa, parva.

Quum primum medio mensis Octobr. illam vidissem, floris descriptio quatenus manea est.

II. MINUARTIA *campestris* floribus confertis terminalibus alternis bractea brevioribus.

Habitat in planitie collium praedictorum.

Radix tenuissima, simplicissima, fibrillam referens, subtorta.

Caulis simplicissimus, brevissimus, medii unguis, (cum floribus vix unquam uncialis mihi visus) teres, foliis tectus.

Folia opposita, plano-subulata, angustissima, 7 striata, stricta, cauli adpressa, oppositionibus crebris, copiosa : superiora basi magis patefcunt.

123. *Flores* terminales, in capitulum compactum, fastigiatum sed inaequale, sessiles ex alis foliorum summorum alternis : ex ala infima (florifera) flores bini una axillari, altera laterali : ex superioribus quasi semper terni
uno

uno axillari, reliquis lateralibus : hinc dichotomiae particulares sunt, sed capitulum totum dichotomum non est.

Bractee subulatae, binae unicuique Flori oppositae, floribus breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum : foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, planiusculis, trifuriatis, rigidis subaequalibus.

COR. nulla, quantum videtur. *Glandulas* 3 appressas habet.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, (quum duo magis approximata vidi, nescio an plures flori perfecto sint) setacea, tenera, germinis altitudine. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* trigonum parvum. *Styli* tres, filiformes. *Stigmata* obsolete crassiuscula, subrepanda.

PER. *Capsula* subtriangularis, oblonga, acuminata, calycis dimidio paulo brevior, unilocularis, ad basin trivalvis.

SEM. pauca 5-6, subrotunda, compresso-reniformia.

Color totius plantae paleaceus vel glumaceus.

Haec species propius quam prior accedit ad Minuartiam floribus sessilibus dichotomis : florum glomere tamen distinctissima. A praecedente differt :

(a) Quod

110 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

(a) Quod minor.

(b) Florum glomere terminali, latiore.

(c) Floribus multo longioribus usque lineam longis.

(d) Bracteis flore brevioribus.

(e) Foliis angustioribus.

(f) Est minus terrae adhaerens

(g) Seminibus majoribus, &c.

T E T R A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

P L A N T A G O.

112. **P**LANTAGO *Loeflingii* foliis linearibus, spica ovata oblongaque, bracteis carinato-concavis, membranaceis.

Habitat Madriti vulgaris in collibus et marginibus agrorum, vere.

Radix simplex, descendens, fibrillosa, annua.

Folia radicalia omnia, linearia, angusta, in plantis majoribus lanceolata acute, vel integerrima vel denticulis minimis denticulata, vel glabra vel pubescentia.

Scapi solitarii vel plures pro ratione loci, unciales circ. majoribus plantis, digitales saefoliorum longitudine, filiformes.

Flores in spica valde variabili, quo ad figuram collecti, sessiles. Principio spica ovata, compressa, brevis, demum longior, interdum oblonga, teres, saepe uno vel altero flore referta.

Bracteae

Braëteae obtuse carinatae, concavae, glaberrimae; auctae marginibus amplexiculis, membranaceis latis: apice obtusae, sed magis ibi compressi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum: foliolis ovatis, acutis, membranaceis, bractea minoribus.

COR. monopetala: *tubo* ovato, superius magis contracto. *Limbus* reflexo-patentissimus, laciniis acutis fuscis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuissima, limbum vix excedentia. *Antherae* lutescentes, minutae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum. *Stylus* erectus, staminibus paulo longior. *Stigma* simplicissimum.

125. PER. *Capsula* ovata, glabra, elongata, bracteis longior, supra basin discedens, unilocularis.

SEM. duo, oblonga, hinc convexa glabra, inde plana, puncto oblongo notata.

Spica nuper erupta in compendio refert ex acte gemmas floriferas Ulmi.

Variat foliis glabris et pubescentibus, integerrimis et denticulatis, spica copiosiore longiore et brevior, floribus paucioribus.

A *Coronopo* differt. a) quod minor sit et praecocior.

b) Spica ovata; ejus vero longissima filiformis.

c) Floribus, rarius imbricatis.

d) Bracteis glabris, navicularibus; iis vero pubescentibus, subulatis, angustis.

e) Color Corollae fuscior, staminibus brevioribus et calycinis foliolis acutioribus.

f) Folia nunquam pinnatim incisa,

C L A S S I S V.

P E N T A N D R I A.

I. M O N O G Y N I A.

C A M P A N U L A.

13. **C**AMPANULA caule angulato panicula
to, foliis ovatis sessilibus subserratis.

Habitat in Lusitania ad Porto in collibus et
muris.

Radix fibrosa, tenuis raro ramosa.

Caulis suberectus, superne ramosus, quinque-
angulatus: angulis inaequalibus, compres-
sifusculis; leviter hispidus pilis pallidis, bre-
vissimis.

Rami alterni, longi, paniculati, plerum-
que glabri, alias confimiles.

Folia radicalia jam exsiccata evanuerunt. . . .

Caulina et subramorum ovato-oblonga
subglabra, sessilia, subserrata, alterna:
ramorum superiora ovato-lanceolata,
vix serrata.

Flores terminales ramis, pedunculis tenuibus.

CAL. supra *Germen*, laciniis quinque, plano-
setaceis, *Corolla* paulo minoribus, laxis.

COR. recto-campanulata; ad dimidium quinquefida: laciniis oblongis, acuminatis; caeruleis tubulo infimo brevissimo albo.

STAM. quinque subulata, tubo brevissimo duplo longiora, basi latiora, valvularia. *Antherae* filamentorum longitudine, lineares, albae.

PIST. *Germen* trigonum, turbinatum: singulo latere triplice sulco, medio profundiore, sub receptaculo. *Stylus* superne crassior, staminum dupla longitudine. *Stigma* triplex, lineare, erectum.

Capsula trigono-turbinata: disco plano, truncato, calyce patente cincta.

Foramina seminalia tria, versus discum propiora.

14. CAMPANULA *hederacea* foliis subrotundis quinquangularibus basi emarginatis, glabris, floribus solitariis. 127.

Campanula Cymbalariae foliis vel folio hederaceo. *C. Bauh. pin.* 93. n. 24.

Campanula minima annua. *Grist. virid.* 25.

Campanula Cymbalariae folio. *Pluken. phyt.* t. 23. f. 1.

Radix annua, minima, fibrosa.

Caulis plerumque erectus, teres, glaber, vix ultra digitalis.

Rami alterni, confimiles, pauci.

Folia alterna, subrotunda, quinquangulata; angulis acuminatis, sinibus obtusis; basi emarginata. *Petiolus* foliis brevior.

Flores solitarii, terminales et axillares, erecti.

Pedunculi fetacei, longi.

CAL. laciniis quinque fetaceis; corollae dimidium vix attingentibus.

127. COR. monopetala, campanulata, erecta.

15. CAMPANULA (Erinus) caule quadrangulo patulo scabro, calycibus sessilibus axillaribus corollae tubulosae aequalibus.

Habitat in collibus petrosis, et muris, ut et ad vias in Portugallia, locis sterilissimis.

Ad Porto legi copiosum; ad S. Ybes rarius.

Radix annua, fibrosa, subsimplex.

Caulis ramosissimus, flaccidus, quadrangulus, hispido-pubescens.

Rami confimiles, patentes, alterni.

Folia oblonga, acuta, serrata, serraturis paucis, magnis; ad ramificationes saepius bina opposita.

Flores solitarii ex alis; flore erecto parvo, nutante fructu, subsessiles. Pedunculus brevissimus.

CAL. supra Germen, foliolis quinque recte ovato-lanceolatis, scabris, corollae ferme longitudine.

COR. tubulosa, monopetala, tubo ubique aequali: *Limbo* quinque dentato: dentibus acutis erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, receptaculo infidentia basi levissime (vix fere) valvulosa. *Antherae* longae, acutae, Corollae dimidia altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* turbinatum, sub receptaculo hispidum, trigonum, angulis obtusis. *Stylus* filiformis corolla paulo brevior. *Stigma* sensim crassius, obtusum, simplex. 128.

PER. *Capsula* turbinata, basi contractior, hispida, rugosa: disco plano, cincta calyce; trilocularis (Dehiscentiam nescio, licet plurimas viderim maturas) foramina semina- lia observare potui nulla.

SEM. numeroso, minutissima oblonga, nitentia. Facies fere cujusdam Sherardiae.

An *Trachelium* potius ob Corollam stigma et Capsulam.

II. DIGYNIA.

HERNIARIA.

16. HERNIARIA. *fruticosa* caulibus lignosis, floribus quadrifidis.

Herniaria fruticosa viticulis lignosis. (C. Bauh. pin. 382.) Tournef. inst. 408.

Polygonum Herniariae foliis et facie, perampla radice. Bauh. hist. 3. p. 378.

Polygonum fruticosum erectum hispanicum.

Bar. ic. 713. bona.

Habitat in montibus vulgo del Espartal et de las salinas juxta Cienpozuelos copiose.

Radix crassa, digiti minoris crassitie, tortuosa, plerumque superficialis, longa, procumbens hinc inde caules promens, submolliter lignosa.

Caules tortuosi, ramosissimi, erecti vel procumbentes, usque spithamam longi, cortice transversim rugoso, inaequali: ramis frequentissimis, patentibus, foliis acervatim onustis.

Folia opposita, brevissima, minutissima, oblonga, obtusa, plana, glabra: fasciculo ex alis semper prodeunte foliis minimis, confertissime glomeratis, linearibus, crassis, obtusis referto, adeo ut appareant glomeruli acerosi, oppositi, totos ramos et caules occupantes.

Stipulae simplices, interfoliaceae, oppositae, minutissimae, acutae, lacerae, membranaeae, subalbae.

729. *Flores* glomerati, confertissimi, copiosi in summitate ramorum; sessiles.

Folia floralia et Bracteas distinguere nequeo.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, erectum vel leviter patulum: foliolis ovatis, crassis, concavis: exterioribus oppositis, apice gibbosis; interioribus oppositis, planioribus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor fertilia, calycis foliolis opposita, calycis altitudine, subulata. Praeter haec *Filamenta* quatuor alia sterilia, calycis foliolis interposita, absque *Antheris*.

Antherae quatuor, subrotundo-didymae.

PIST. *Germen* minutissimum, elliptico-subrotundum, compressum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata* duo, crassiuscula.

PER. . . .

SEM. . . .

Color Stamina luteus, calycis viridis vel albopallidus.

Differt a reliquis 1. floribus quadrifidis. 2. calycinis foliolis quatuor ad basin distinctis. 3. Staminibus quatuor. Attamen summam affinitatem arguunt Bracteae, Stamina alterna sterilia, nec non facies; forte tamen ob affine Genus *Illecebre*, necessarium erit distinguere hanc plantam ab *Herniariis*.

S A L S O L A.

17. SALSOLA *vermiculata* fruticosa, floribus
spicatis alternis solitariis.

Kali fruticosum hispanicum, tamarisci folio.

Tournef. inst. 247.

Kali geniculatumaphyllanthes, gilvis paleaceis
flosculis, hispanicum. *Barrel. obs.* 501. *ic.*
255. *f.* 6. *sub statu fructifero.*

Habitat per colles omnes copiose circa Madri-
tum atque Setubal Lusitaniae.

130. *Radix* lignosa, crassa, crassitie saepe duorum
pollicum, profundissime ultra pedem unum
vel alterum descendens, valde inaequalis,
perennis, supra terram adscendens, tortuo-
sissima, varie divisa.

Caules lignosi, varie basi divisi, tortuosi, co-
piofi, depressi, breves, perennes. *Rami*
steriles consimiles, ab initio pubescentes,
perennes.

Fruetificantes adscendentes, interdum e-
recti, digitales usque pedales, recti,
simplices; interdum ramulis alternis
patentibus obsiti, annui.

Folia inferioribus caulibus et ramis sterilibus
linearia, subacuta, inermia, supra linea
sulcata, brevia sparsa, cum fasciculo folio-
rum

rum ex alis, interdum glabra saepius levissime pubescentia.

Flores spicati, alterni, sparsi, solitarii, totos ramos occupantes, sessiles.

Bractee singulo flori tres, dorsali reliquas includente, ovatae, acuminatae, concavae, flore paulo breviores: lateralibus magis carinatis, aequalibus.

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, basi membranaceis, concavis, erectis, apice tempore florescentiae acutis absque membrana.

COR. nulla.

STAM. Filamenta quinque, calyce paulo altiora, setacea, planiuscula. *Antherae* oblongae ad medium ex basi bifurcatae.

PIST. Germen ovatum, paulo compressum, desinens in stylum crassiusculum superius leviter bifidum. *Stigmata* acuta.

PER. Capsula ovata, acuminata, unilocularis, tecta calyce h. t. aucto foliolis quinque, membranaceis, subrotundis, latissimis, integerrimis, tenuissimis, cornei coloris, supra medium Calycis affixis.

SEM. unicum, subrotundum, depressum, convexum spirale.

Color. Plantae et florum herbaceo-cinereus, demum albo incanus. *Floret* ad medium

medium mensis Augusti, fructificat in
Octobri.

131. 18. *SALSOLA prostrata* lignosa, ramis filiformibus adscendentibus, floribus conglomerato-spicatis.
- An Kali fruticosum hispanicum, capillaceo folio villoso? *Tournef. inst.* 247,
- Habitat* Madriti ad latera collium, citra fontem regium vulgo la fuente del Verro.
- Radix* perennis, lignosa, digiti et interdum pollicis crassitie, profunde descendens.
- Caules* plures ex radice, basi tortuosi, sed teretes, lignosi, plerumque glabri.
- Rami* procumbentes, adscendentes, viminei, filiformes, teretes, glaberrimi, pedales usque bi et tripedales, simplicissimi.
- Folia* lanceolato-linearia, plana, sericeo-incana, inermia, acuminata, alterna, inferius confertiora, supra remotiora cum fasciculis parvis, foliosis, ex alis inferioribus.
- Flores* summos ramos totos occupantes, spicati: glomerulis alternis inferius remotis, alternis superius versus summitates confertim spicatis.
- Glomerulus singulus subrotundus ex ala folii s. Bracteae 3. 4. 6 floribus sessilibus, compositus, absque bracteis aliis inter-

interstinguentibus : receptaculo communi piloso.

Braëtea f. folium glomerulis dorsale, oblongo-lanceolatum, floribus paulo majus.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, depressum, obtuse pentagonum, supra planiusculum cum acumine : foliolis ovato-acutis, concavis, medio dorso horizontaliter angulato, h. t. absque alis membranaceis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calyce paulo minora. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* orbiculato-subrotundum, f. paulo depressum. *Styli* duo, erecti, calyce longiores. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* depressio-globosa, unilocularis, tecta h. t. Calyce pentagono, ex angulis calycis horizontalibus, alis membranaceis, patentibus, quadrato-linearibus, integerrimis vel suberosis, nunquam sibi mutuo incumbentibus, sed sinu interstitiali, lineari remotis.

SEM. unicum, depressum, spirale.

132.

Color Foliorum incano-sericeus; Ramorum lutescens, saepius eleganter Salicum more rubens; Calycis herbaceo-pallidus. Floret autumnno.

Sub-

Sub florescentia non tantum qua calycem et florem, sed et qua totam faciem Chenopodio valde est similis. Calyx depressus, alae fructus non incumbentes et flores glomerati absque bracteis interstinctivis huic speciei singularia sunt; hinc a priori vulgari specie notabiliter differt.

19. SALSOLA *Souda* diffusa herbacea, foliis teretibus, floribus conglomeratis.

Salsola fativa. *Caesalp.*

Kali hispanicum supinum annuum, fedi foliis brevioribus. *Jussieu. art.* 1717. p. 74. d. b.

Kali minus alterum *C. Bauh. pin.* 283. 3. ?

Habitat per Regna Valentiae, Murciae, Granaetae circa Almeriam et Alicante copiose, ubi pro *Souda* feritur in agris marinis.

Radix annua fibrosa.

Caules ramosissimi, undique diffusi, subangulati, glabri sublignoso-herbacei, ramis et ramulis alternis, simplicibus, succulentis.

Folia alterna, succulenta; obtusa vel acumine fetaceo obscuro minimo terminata, undique teretia, aequalia, superius linea longitudinali fusca picta (non tamen sulcata), patentia, vix ungue longiora: infima basi latefcunt, interius basi plano-concava.

Flores

Flores sessiles, axillares, conglomerati: glomeribus crassis, brevibus, fastigiato-truncatis, multifloris, compositis ex glomerulis binis, oppositis, lateralibus cum flore intermedio in media ala folii; glomerulus singulus lateralis subtriqueter: primis ad primam bracteam, etc. sicque saepe 9. 11. 13. flores singulo glomerulo adfunt.

Bractee floribus longiores, crassae, succulentae, apice obtusissimo, interdum acumine setaceo brevissimo terminatae, basi-lato-concavae ob flores et bracteas interiores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, compressum 133.
(ob bracteas crassas comprimentes), foliolis ovato-acutis, erectis, apice h. t. sub florescentia membranula minutissima, recta, laxiuscula, terminali.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calycis altitudine, setacea.

Antherae oblongiusculae.

PIST. *Germen* a latere bractearum vel glomerulorum, compressum, subrotundum, versus apicem latere anteriore gibbere notatum.
Stylus setaceus, bifidus. *Stigmata* acuta.

PER. - - -

SEM. - - -

Color plantae cinerascens, succulentus.
Flores albescenti-flavidi.

Cum haec fativa sit, crederem esse *fativam*
Caesalpini : licet forte Cl. Sauvages
meth. 7. 90 intelligat Kali maius semi-
ne cochleato C. Bauh. quod Guettard
obs. 2. p. 426. 63. vocat Salsolam fo-
liis inermibus. Hispanis Barilla au-
dit.

G E N T I A N A.

20. GENTIANA *perfoliata*.

Habitat in Portugallia ad Porto, ubi paucissi-
mas legi plantas in latere collis cujusdam
arenosi, ruderati.

Radix parva, fibrosa, simplex, annua.

Caulis erectus (semipedalis), herbaceus, teres,
glaberrimus ramis paucis, oppositis, ere-
ctis.

Folia opposita, connato-perfoliata, utrinque
ovata, integerrima, acuta, glabra, glauca
ut et caulis.

Flores pauci, dichotomi, terminales. Corol-
la lutea.

CAL. *Perianthium* 8 vel 9-phyllum ; foliolis li-
nearibus, acutis, concavis, longis, leviter
sub florescentia patentibus, persistentibus.

COR.

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis: *tubo* cylindrico-ovato, Germini arcte adnato, idque totum, excepto summo apice, obtegente: *Limbo* tubo longiore, fere ad basin octo vel novem-fido, concavo, patulo: laciniis oblongis, inferius et superius angustatis; marcescens.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo vel novem, limbo ad basin laciniarum corollae inserta, subulata, limbo dimidio breviora. *Antherae* lineares, erectae. 134

PIST. *Germen* in fundo calycis, oblongum, crassum, Corollae tubo adnato fere totum obtectum, apice haemisphaerico solum conspicuum. *Stylus* erectus, staminum longitudine, filiformis, apice bifidus. *Stigmata* duo, crassa, lunulata, conniventia: cornibus obtusis.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, crassa, calycis jam conniventis longitudine, sulco duplici profundiori opposito sulcata: receptaculo feminali ad valvulas prope sulcos (ni fallor, nam Capsula adhuc subsucculenta, non matura erat).

SEM. plurima, oblonga, minutissima.

Ad ordinem naturalem 52. ROTACEORUM, certe pertinet.

In partibus floris, nescio an numerus nonarius vel octonarius sit magis naturalis, plures flores vidi numero nonario in eadem planta, sed in tanta paucitate plantarum definire non audeo.

Transmitto in epistola, binas, quas habeo, plantas. Lacinae limbi dum claudatur, externe latere dextro imbricantur, hinc intorsio dextrorsum h. e. contra solem, ut *Gentiana* ante explicationem floris *Philos. bot. p. 104.*

B U P L E U R U M.

21. BUPLEURUM *fruticescens* caule fruticoso, foliis linearibus, involucri duplici pentaphyllo.

Bupleurum arborescens hispanicum, gramineo folio. *Tournef. inst. 310.*

Bupleurum fruticans angustifolium hispanicum. *Barr. ic.*

Habitat in montibus et collibus altis ad Aranjuez copiose, inter *Quercum* humilem *Ilicem* et *Lycium* angustifolium.

Radix fruticosa.

Caulis fruticosus, 1-2-vel 3 pedalis, varie et copiose ramosus, lignosus, teres, glabriusculus. *Rami* erecti, alterni, superius annui,
spi-

spithamali-pedales, teretes, glabri, leviter flexuosi, juncei.

Folia alterna, linearia, apice valde acuta (Lini), 135.

basi amplexicaulia, sessilia, uncialia vel biuncialia, glaberrima.

Flores in umbellas terminales et laterales, ex alis foliorum, pedunculatas. *Pedunculus* semiuncialis.

Umbella universalis, radiis in ambitu 5, in centro vero uno alterove vel nullo, adeoque quinque-*f.* octofida. *Partiales* umbellulae (h. t. confertae, cum flores nondum explicaverint), similiter in ambitu radiis quinque, in centro pluribus, ut videtur.

CAL. Involucrum universale pentaphyllum: foliolis brevibus, acutis, singulis singulo radio subjectis.

Involucrum parziale pentaphyllum, con- simile.

COR. lutea, etc.

Fine mensis Junii nondum flores explicavit.

Differt ab alia specie Bupleuro fruticoso, quam circa Sintram in Lusitania legi, foliis, sed praesertim involucris duplicibus, quae omnino defuerunt in illa.

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LEUCOIUM.

22. **L**EUCOIUM *autumnale* spatha multiflora, corollis, tubulosis, stylo filiformi.

Leucoium minus bulbosum autumnale. *Clus. hisp.* 271. f. 272.

Leucoium bulbosum tenuifolium minus autumnale. *Grist. virid.* 89.

Habitat in montanis, ad Porto legi unicum exemplar in latere montano, loco elevato sterili ad littus australe fluvii Durii, nuper infloratum.

Radix bulbosa, sub terra longius sita (adhuc non vidi). *Folia* (nulla vidi).

Scapus palmaris, erectus, teretiusculo-subangulatus, glaber.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, lineari-lanceolata, dehiscens, terminalis, biflora (in subjecto), floribus pedunculatis, nutantibus.

COR. hexapetala, tubulata (non campanulata):

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 131

ta) : *petalis* lanceolata-oblongis, teneris, vix succulentis, tribus exterioribus apice subtridentatis, medio productiore, crassiore; tribus interioribus apice acuminato, simplice.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex subulata, brevissima. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, acutae, latere utrinque longitudinaliter dehiscentes; dehiscencia versus apicem patula.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo, turbinato-trigonum, breve. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior. *Stigma* simplex, subcapitatum, vix stylo crassius.

PIST. - - -

SEM. - - -

OCTANDRIA,

MONOGYNIA.

ERICA.

23 **E**ERICA *cinerea* foliis acerosis glabris ternis, corollis oblongo-ovatis staminibus longioribus verticillato-racemosis.

Habitat in collibus nudis copiosissime per Portugalliam.

Radix - - -

Caules ramosi, vagi, teretes, lignosi, nudi, fruticosi.

Rami confimiles, foliosi.

Folia acerosa f. linearia, angustissima, glabra, compresso-cylindracea, fusco-viridia, subtus linea pallida longitudinali notata, terna, rarius sparsa: (verticillis confertis *Pedicellis* brevissimis, levissime decurrentibus, pallidisculis) patentia. Ex alis foliorum saepe fasciculus foliosus, novi ramuli initium ordiens.

Flores in racemo verticillato terminali ramorum dispositi, nutantes.

Pedun-

Pedunculi corollae longitudine, terni in verticillis confertis, recurvi.

Bractee foliis exacte similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus, dimidio corolla brevior: foliolis linearibus, angustis, acutis.

COR. monopetala, oblongo-ovata, apice contracta: *Limbo* quadridentato dentibus reflexis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corollae dimidio paulo breviora. *Antherae* erectae, acutae, nigrae, sursum parum bicornes: corniculis acutis: inter cornua longitudinaliter dehiscentes; utroque apice cohaerentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-obtusum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtusum.

PER. - - -

SEM.

24. ERICA *umbellata*, foliis aërosis glabris ternis; corollis ovatis, staminibus brevioribus, terminalibus. 138.

Habitat in Portugallia in collibus Ericae prioris sp. et Ulice obsitis. Legi etiam Porti ad colles sylvaticos extra urbem austrum versus sat copiose.

Radix. - - -

Caulis fruticosus, varie ramosus, plerumque inclinatus, glaber.

Rami confimiles, tenues : ramulis ternis patulis.

Folia acerosa, brevia, terna, glabra viridia, subtus linea albida notata.

Flores in umbella simplici, terminali ex apice ramorum et ramulorum.

Pedunculi tenuissimi, ex uno loco oriundi, 4, 5, 7 numero.

Bracteae omnino nullae, nec alia folia umbellae subiecta adfunt.

CAL. tetraphyllus, cum aliquot aliis foliis arcte incumbentibus : foliolis linearibus ; Corollae tertiam partem attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, ovato-subrotunda, versus apicem contracta, angulata : ore quadridentato, aequali : pallide caerulea, marcescens.

STAM. *Filamenta* subulata, corollae aequalia. *Antherae* oblongae, apice bicornes, nigrae, extra corollam prominentes.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundo-oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior. *Stigma* obtusum simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, parva, obsolete-angulata, intra corollam marcidam, aridam.

SEM. minuta, plurima.

Priori multo minor, corollis magis pallidis, foliis longe brevioribus.

25. *ERICA ciliaris* foliis ovatis ciliatis ternis, corollis ovatis apice tubulosis irregularibus verticillato-racemosis.

Habitat in Portugallia in Ulicetis, vepretis, sub rosis, rarius ad Porto.

Radix lignosa.

Caulis suffrutescens, erectus, debilis, bi-vel 139. tripedalis, superne pubescens, ramulos saepius ternos emittens.

Folia oblongo-ovata, sessilia, acuta, parva, terna, patentia; supra plana, viridia, glabra; versus marginem pilis raris ciliata; subtus margine reflexa, albida.

Flores in racemo longo terminali dispositi, terni, verticillati, interdum ad unum latus flexi, nutantes, purpureo-caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, teretes, pubescentes, sub calyce uno alterove foliolo notati.

Braëteae sub singulo pedunculo ex aëre foliis similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, corollae quartam partem attingentibus, versus apicem supra ciliatis, subtus margine inflexo, uti in foliis.

COR. monopetala, magna basi ovato-inflata, versus apicem contracta, tubulosa, ore quadridentato, obliquo; denticulis brevissimis: inferiori minimo; marcescens.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corolla paulo minora. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum, subangulatum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, angulato-rugosa, octofulcata, quadrivalvis, quadrilocularis.

SEM. minima plurima.

Folia saepius in verticillos obliquos distributa, h. e. ad unum et alterum latus magis flexa. Margo eorum crispus et angulatus est, superiori angulo ciliato.

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

RUTA.

26. **R**UTA *montana* foliis bipinnatis, linearibus: floribus spicatis secundis, spicis divaricato-corymbosis.

Habitat prope Ulyssiponem, legi in sepulcreto Protestantium ibidem; jam dum exaridam.

Radix. - - -

Caulis erectus, teres, glaber, punctatus, superne ramulosus ex alis.

Folia alterna, bipinnata, sessilia: laciniis linearibus, acutis, pinnatim remotis.

Flores sessiles, secundi, approximati, erecti, in *Spicis* adscendentibus, divaricatis, dichotomis, corymbosis, linearibus.

Axis spicae linearis, flexuosus, alterne denticulatus ob flores.

Braeae lineares, acutae, uno alterove lobo acuto auctae, postice axin tegentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, capsulae longitudine.

COR.

COR. tetra five pentapetala : *petalis* lanceolatis, acutis, (ni fallor, ex unico enim exarido flore judico).

STAM. *Filamenta* decem f. octo, subulata, basi plana. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* quinque l. quadrilobum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. *Capsula* quinque l. quadriloba, semiquinque vel quadrifida, sulcata : angulis subcarinatis, punctis plurimis notata : lobis apice rotundatis : quinque l. quadrilocularis.

SEM. quinque f. quatuor, solitaria singulo loculo, reniformia, curva, nigra, rugosa.

Flores plerique quadrifidi, primus centralis quinquefidus.

341.

Facies fructificationis Sedi vel apprime Penthori.

Differt a Ruta vulgari latifolia, quae etiam in montibus Ulyssip. crescit.

a Ruta nostra habet flores sessiles, spicatos, approximatos.

vulgaris - - pedunculatos, raros vix corymbosos.

β - - nostra - - - capsulam magis quadrilobam lobis apice obtuse rotundatis.

- Ruta

Ruta vulgaris - - - capsulam apice folium quadrifido, acuto.

γ - - - nostra, puncta capsulae magis conspicua.

T R I G Y N I A.

A R E N A R I A.

27. ARENARIA foliis fetaceis, floribus pentandris, calycum foliolis subulatis.

An? Alfine tenuifolia *J. Bauh. Tournef. inst.* 243. *Vaill.* 7. 3. *vel?* Alfine annua s. minor angustifolia, flore albo *Juss. Barr. n.* 483. (*Barrel. ic.* 580.) *licet illic valde ramosa et nostra quasi semper simplex.*

Habitat in collibus extra portam Toletanam.

Radix annua, simplicissima, descendens, recta, fibrillis paucis lateralibus.

Caulis solitarius, simplex vel ramis 1. 2. ex radice prodeuntibus, teres, erectus, uncialis, tenuissimus.

Folia fetaceo-subulata, erecta, adpressa, opposita, caulem totum obtegentia; folia summa basi latiuscula, subulata.

Flores dichotomi, terminales, pauci.

Pedunculus sub et post florescentiam erectus, capillaris.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum : foliolis subulatis, striatis, paucis pilis obsitis (non tamen hirsutis) acutissimis, membranula nulla auctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, calyce paulo minora vel aequalia, integra, acuta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque inter petala, setacea, basi glandulae insidentia, erecta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

142. PIST. *Germen* subtriangulari ovatum parvum. *Styli* tres, flexi, subpubescentes. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula*. - - -

SEM. - - -

Color floris abus.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

C E R A S T I U M.

28. CERASTIUM *pentandrum* floribus pentandris, petalis minimis acutis.

Cerastium floribus pentandris, petalis emarginatis. *Hort. Cliff. Fl. Sv.* 381.

Cerastium hirsutum minus, parvo flore *Dill. giff. Raj. syn.* 3. p. 348. t. 15. f. 1. bona (*plantam adultiorem fructiferam, sed petala vix unquam vidi emarginata*).

Habitat

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 14

Habitat Madriti primo vere vulgatissima.

Radix tenuissima, fibrosa, annua.

Caulis sub florescentia vix quartam unciae partem aequat, demum fructiger pollicaris altitudinis: ex basi interdum ramosus: ramis subprocumbentibus.

Folia ovalia, opposita, plana, sessilia, patentia, obtuso-acuta, linea in media fulcata, pubescentia.

Flores quatuor circ. vel plures, in principio subsessiles florentes, postea, planta ipsa fructifera elongata, etiam elongantur pedicelli.

Bractae duae ad basin pedunculi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis erectis, ovatis, acutis: tribus exterioribus lateribus subciliatis, apice membranaceo auctis; duobus interioribus undique membrana tenuissima auctis, integris.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolato-acuta, tertiam partem longitudinis circ. calycis, erectiuscula.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata, petalis leviter longiora, inserta glandulae vel basi cincta glandula parva, tumente.

Antherae brevissimae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, glabrum, petalis brevius. *Styli* quinque, staminum altitudine, cum sole paulo spiraliter flexi. *Stigmata* crassiuscula.

143. PER. *Capsula Ceraatii.*

SEM. - - -

Color floris intus quasi luteus ob stamina et Pistilla occupantia totum florem; petalorum vero subalbidus. Planta pulcre viridis, nec ad incanam faciem ita vergit, ut aliae Ceraatii species; in initio nunquam vidi viscosam, sed leviter tantum in antiquis.

29. CERASTIUM *vulgatum* floribus decandris, petalis subtridentatis, calyce majoribus.

Myosotis hirsuta altera viscosa. *Tournef. inst.* 245?

Habitat in campis elevatis nudis circa Madritium, imprimis supra monasterium St. Bernhardi, vere.

Radix simplex, descendens, annua, demum fibrosa, arcte adhaerens.

Caulis solitarius, erectus, villosus villis gluten fecernentibus: ex alis rarius ramosus.

Folia radicalia elliptico-oblonga, pilosa, saepe fusca: *caulina* subovata, simpliciter viscido-pilosa.

Flores terminales cauli ramisque, in panicula dichotoma, sensim florente foliosa: foliis five bracteis reliquis confimilibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum : foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, latere, pro situ, membranaceis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, acutiuscula, apice oblique emarginata, calyce saepius duplo majora, patentia.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, calycis medio breviora, subulata, alterna basi infidentia glandulae elongatae, disco tumido ; alterna intra petala basi nuda.

Antherae didymae subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-oblongum, staminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, breves, stellatim patentes. *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* cylindrica, sursum paullo attenuata ; obtusa, leviter curva.

SEM. subrotunda, pedicellis minimis receptaculo affixa. *Color* Corollae albus, Plantae vero saepius fuscus.

SPERGULA.

30. SPERGULA *pentandra*, foliis verticillatis, feminibus marginatis.

Alfene Spergulae facie minima, feminibus marginatis. *Tournef. inst.* 244. *Vaill. parif.* 8, n. 8.

Habitat ad margines agrorum adque latera viarum colliumque Madriti, primo vere.

Radix tenuissima, annua, fibrosa, arcte terrae adhaerens.

Caulis vel solitarii vel plures, procumbentes, adscendentes, vel erectiusculi, glaberrimi, primo vere vix unciales, demum interdum usque digitales et rarius spithamales, subfusi, simplices.

Folia radicalia plurima, in orbem sparsa, aggregata, fetacea, glaberrima, fusca.

Caulina fasciculato-dispersa, verticillato-opposita, fetacea, glabra, fusca saepe (in plantis minoribus) terminalia, interdum in majoribus verticillo uno vel altero in medio.

Stipulae opposito-connatae; brevissimae; obtusae, fasciculo foliorum verticillato subjectae.

Flores in panicula peduncalata, terminali, dichotoma.

Pedunculus primarius filiformis, rectus; secundarii dichotomi, post florescentiam deflexi.

Bracteae opposito-connatae, acutae, nigro-fuscae.

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, patentibus, glabris, foras fuscis, interioribus

rioribus majori membranula marginali auctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, lanceolata, calyce paulo longiora, subobtusa, integerrima, patentia.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque (semel 7 vidi) calycis dimidii longitudinis, subulata. *Antherae* breves.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, staminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, obsoletissimi vixque evidenter observabiles. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda-ovata, calycis altitudine, unilocularis, quinquefida, paulo ultra medium dehiscens: post dehiscentiam campanulato-patens.

SEM. nonnulla, subrotunda, planiuscula, nigra, cincta membrana tenuissima, alba.

Color corollae albus.

C L A S S I S XI.

D O D E C A N D R I A.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

G L I N U S.

31. GLINUS *lotoides*.

Alfine lotoides ficula. *Bocc. rar.* 21.

t. 11. *f.* 2. *Jus. Barr.* 47. *n.* 478.

(*ic.* 336.) *Tournef. inst.* 242.

Habitat in Estremadura Hispaniae. Legi ad aggeres sepiales locis argilloso-glareosis prope Talavera del Badajoz et in rivulo exsiccatō, Sabuloso, versūs Miajada inter Meridam et Truxillo.

Radix magna, simplex, longe descendens, fibrillis lateralibus; annua tamen videtur.

Caules plures, longi, pedales circiter, undique diffusi, procumbentes, subglabri, ramosi et quasi articulati: articulis ad ramificationes parte inferiori crassioribus, pubescentibus.

Rami alterni, laterales, iterum similiter ramosi, cauli consimiles, magis pubescentes.

Folia

Folia obovata, petiolata, bina vel saepius ternaria, caulem vero non cingentia, semper enim ad alterum latus (superius) caulibus inserta sunt. *Petiolus* folio dimidio paulo longior, supra planiusculus.

Florès subsessiles, ad geniculà et folia acervatim conferti, ex caulibus supina parte semper oriundi.

Pedunculi brevissimi, calycis circiter longitudine, pubescentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, acutis concavis, erectis, persistentibus, pubescentibus.

COR. nulla. *Filamenta* plana saepe coalescunt mentiunturque petala parva, inaequaliter bifida, luteo-viridia, calyce breviora.

STAM. *Filamenta* numero incerta et variantia 146.
a 9 usque ad 14 f. 15. sulculata, plana, calycis dimidio paulo longiora, receptaculo aequaliter inserta. *Antherae* oblongae, compressae, didymae, erectae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obsolete quinquangulare, magnum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata* quinque, longiuscula, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, calycis longitudine quinquangularis, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis: *valvulis* membranaceis, tenuissimis, in

dio singuli loculamenti perpendiculariter usque ad basin dehiscens.

SEM. plurima simplicis seriei, sub valvulis, parva, subrotunda, tuberculata, basi affixa membranulae tumidae, (arilli consimilis?) ea tamen non obteguntur, sed per ipsam receptaculo adhaerent.

Receptaculum conico-subulatum, quin-
quangulare, angulis compressis, a dis-
sepimentis dehiscens, liberum.

D I D Y N A M I A.

I. G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

T E U C R I U M.

32. **T**EUCRIMUM *spinosum* calycis labio superiore ovato, corolla contorta reflexa.

Chamaedrys multifida spinosa odorata. *Griff. virid.* 28. *Tournef. inst.* 205.

Habitat in agris incultis et collibus cis foto Luzon Madriti.

Radix descendens, annua, subtortuosa, simplex.

Caulis ramosissimus, brachiatus, decumbens, ramis et ramulis patentissimis, rigidis, quadrangularibus, hirsutis, subviscidis.

Spinae oppositae, rigidae, subulatae: primores tempore ramulescunt apice spinoso; seriores permanent simplices.

Folia inferiora caulina oblonga, petiolata, incisae, interdum pinnatifida, pubescentia, mollia: *superiora* opposita, sub spinis ovata, acuta vel sub-oblonga, obtusa, inte-

gerrima, rarius incisura una vel altera parva inferius notata.

Flores verticillati ad spinas, pedicellati, horizontales,

Pedicelli erecti, cauli adpressi, calyce dimidio breviores; singulus utrinque affixus lateraliter spinæ; hinc in singulo verticillo plerumque quatuor flores.

Braeteola sub singulo flore parva, oblonga.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, basi inferius gibbum ventricosum, superiori basi planiusculum cum gibbere parvo ubi pedicellus affigitur, bilabiatum: *Labium superius* subrotundo-ovatum, acuminatum, extus concavum ob margines elevatos; intus convexum. *Labium inferius* quadrifidum, superiore dimidio brevius: laciniis setaceis; persistens, piloso-viscidum.

148. *COR.* monopetala, ringens, resupinata. Tubus calycis tubi longitudine, cylindricus, basi contortus. *Labium superius* nullum inferius vergit. *Labium inferius* superius vergens, calyce toto longius tripartitum; laciniis lateralibus ad basin labii, oblongi terminali lacinia obovata, integra, basi denticulis duobus minoribus acutis notata.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, curva, ad labium nullum inclinata, curva ad labium inferius.

Antherae parvae.

PIST. *Germen* quadrifidum. *Stylus* fetaceus, staminum situ et longitudine, *Stigma*. . .

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus semina fovet.

SEM. quatuor, subglobosa, nigra glabra.

Color Corollae albescens. *Odor* obsolete gravis, sed odorata nominari non meretur. *Calyx* perfecte similis est *Ocimo*, sed corolla *Teucris*: est hinc Genus quasi intermedium, distinctum ab aliis *Teucris* calyce manifeste bilabiato.

Floret mense Julio et Augusto.

PRUNELLA

33. PRUNELLA *lusitanica* bracteis pinnatim dentatis ciliatis.

Prunella odorata *lusitanica*, flore violaceo.

Barr. ic. 561.

Clinopodium *lusitanicum* spicatum et verticillatum. *Tournef. inst.* 195. *Juss. Barr.* 28. n. 269.

Bugula odorata *lusitanica*. *Cornut. canad.* 46.

Habitat Madriti rarissime ad margines agrorum ad Aranjuez copiosius.

Radix simplex, descendens, attenuata fibris lateralibus.

Caulis brachiatus, pedalis circiter et minor, erectus, quadrangulus, pubescens: lateribus planis: Ramis oppositis, erectis simplicibus, per totum caulem, angustioribus.

Folia lanceolata, subacuta, sessilia profunde et distinctissime ferrata: ferraturis angustis, obtusis aequalibus; glabra.

Flores in spicis terminalibus oblongis, erecti, solitarii ex alis bractearum, oppositi, subsessiles, *pedicello* erecto, brevissimo.

149.

Bracteae semi-imbricatae, erectae, oppositae, lanceolatae; acutae, medietate inferiore pinnatim dentatae: dentibus lanceolatis, apice setaceo longo terminatis, ubique (excepta seta terminali) ciliatis: ciliis distinctis, tenuissimis.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulato-patens, breve, depressum, ad mediam partem decem striatum, lateraliter angulis acutis angulatum bilabiatum. *Labium superius* rectum, totum glabrum, calycis parte integra longius, latum, planiusculum, tridentatum: dentibus acutis, aequalibus, brevibus,

brevibus, apice fetaceis. *Labium inferius* pubescens, $\frac{2}{3}$ angustius, bidentatum, dentibus fetaceis. *Faux* valde aperta, sed clausa villis undique.

COR. monopetala, ringens, tubulata, longa, erecta. *Tubus* calyce triplo longior, basi ad longitudinem fesqui calycis angustissimus, filiformis, mox quintuplo incrassatur, laxis subaequalis, tumens, varie longitudinaliter laxeplicatus. *Lab. superius* rectum, breve, planum, bifidum. *Lab. inferius* tripartitum: laciniis lateralibus patulis, subrotundis, labii superioris longitudine; intermedia transversim oblonga, latissima, apice medio leviter emarginato, deflexa; basi fauce (palato prominulo) lateraliter paullo compressa, pubescenti.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, quorum duo dorso propiora brevissima, in medio tubo haerentia, subulata, apice bifurcata denticulis fetaceis: terminali incurvo sterili; laterali antherifero: duo anteriora longitudine totius tubi, subulata, apice similiter bifido: antico denticulo brevior antherifero. *Antherae* medio dorso affixae quasi inferius et superius anthera distincta, in medio enim contracta, geniculata, reflexa, proximatis geniculis in formam crucis, margine antico farinifero

farinifero, excepto in medio geniculo ubi nullum pollen.

PIST. *Germen* quadripartitum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* setaceus, staminibus longioribus paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, quadripartitum, laciniis inaequalibus. *Glandula* sub latere germinis inferiore.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. quaterna, teretiuscula, glabra, erecta.

150.

Color corollae purpureo-caeruleus, labio inferiore macula majori pallide alba.

In variis differt a *Brunella vulgari*, praefertim in corolla. *Stigma* quadripartitum etjam singulare quid.

II. ANGIOSPERMIA.

SIBTHORPIA.

34. SIBTHORPIA *europaea*.

Habitat in Portugallia ubi ad Porto legi copiosam ad basin murorum et monticulorum, aqua stillitante perpetuo madentium; et ad arcem Reginae Lusitaniae Centra, in monte altissimo proxime adjacente; in antrosifis aridis.

Facies

Facies Hydrocotyles vel Chrysosplenii repentis.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Radiculae tenuissimae, fibrosae, ex radiculis caulis repentis descendunt.

Caulis repens, teres, pubescens, palmaris circiter, simplex vel ramosus.

Rami si adsunt, pauci, confimiles.

Folia alterna, subrotundo-reniformia, petiolata, margine quinque l. septemlobata : lobis omnibus obtuse rotundatis ; pilosa : pilis hyalinis, distinctis, sparsis.

Petioles teretes, pilosi, folio longiores, ascendentes ex singula ala 1, 2, 3, 4.

Flores solitarii ex alis geniculorum, ante florescentiam erecti, postea deflexi.

Pedunculus communiter brevissimus, vix calycis longitudine, teres, pilosus, post florescentiam deflexus sub caule.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum, hispidum, quinquefidum persistens : laciniis erectis, hispidis pilis quali laceratis.

COR. *Petalum* unicum, regulare (quantum adhuc vidi) ad basin ferme aequaliter quinquefidum : laciniis subrotundis, concavis, calyce leviter brevioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuissima, brevia, 15 l. quorum duo invicem propius approximata.

Antherae

Antherae magnae cordato-oblongae, erectae, corolla paulo breviores.

PIST. *Germen* parvum, subrotundum, compressum, apice sursum sericeo-pilosum, pilis longiusculis. *Stylus* staminum longitudine, cylindricus, brevis, pilis Germinis totus obtectus. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum simplex.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda compressa, biventricosa, lateribus acutis, utrinque medio sulco impresso (*Veronicae* omnino) bilocularis: Receptaculo seminum implente fere loculos unde seminum unum simplex stratum.

SEM. nonnulla, subrotundo-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde plana, nigra.

Flos omnium minimus, vix nudo oculo examinandus, hinc numerus Staminum difficulter eruitur.

Mihi tamen constat ex pluribus examini subjectis hanc quaternarium esse, ideoque ad Cl. Didynamiae pertinere, licet Stamina duo vix notabiliter longiora, quod etiam videre est in Limofella.

Petali laciniae sibi externe incumbunt, margine dextro supra sinistrum s. contra motum solis.

OROBANCHE.

35. OROBANCHE *major* caule simplici, bracteis lanceolatis flore majoribus.

Orobanche flore minore. *Tournesf. inst.* 170?

Habitat supra radices Ulmorum in horto regio ad Aranjuez.

Radix brevis, fibrosa, ex basi caulium tuberosa, interdum plures jungens caules.

Caulis simplex, rectus, spithamali-pedalis, teres, leviter pubescens.

Folia nulla, nisi squamae lanceolatae, acutae, alternae, sparsae.

Flores in spica rara, terminali, caulis medium superius occupante.

Bracteae lanceolato-acutae, corollae longitudine.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum, laterale: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, angustis, apice in floribus superioribus bifidis, corolla paulo minoribus.

152

COR. tubulata, ringens, curva, tubo inferius tereti, superius dorso carinato. *Limbus* bilabiatus, subaequalis.

Labium superius bifidum: laciniis inflexis, crenulatis, obtusis, brevissimis. *Lab. inferius* trilobum, recto-dependens: laciniis

laciniis lateralibus tridentato-acuminatis, intermedia subrotunda paulo majore crenulata.

Nectarii squama minima ad basin anteriorem germinis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tubo antice affixa, curva, corollae longitudine, in fauce eminentia. *Antherae* subcordatae, distinctae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, subquadratum, cum sulco in medio, nutans.

PER. - - -

SEM. minutissima.

Color Corollae flavo-pallidus, dorso obscure purpurascens, limbo flavo-pallido. *Color* Plantae fuscus.

Nullum odorem peculiarem offendi.

36. OROBANCHE *cernua* caule simplici, corolla incurva bracteis deltoidibus longiore.

An Orobanche lusitanica, flore atro-purpureo.

Tournef. inst. 176?

An Orobanche subcaeruleo flore sive IT. *Clus.*

Tournef. loc. cit.?

Habitat ad Aranjuez supra radices Artemisiae campestris erectae, odore Carlinae; in campis sterilissimis.

Radix e tubere oblongo baseos caulis.

Caulis

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 159

Caulis simplicissimus, erectus, teres, spithamalis, glaber.

Folia nulla, sed Squamae oblongae, vagae.

Flores in spica, ultra medium Caulis occupant, sessiles, rariusculi.

Bractee deltoideae, acuminatae, paulo convexae, corolla breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum, laterale, bractea paulo brevius: foliolis ovatis, acuminatis: inferiorum florum simplicibus, superiorum plerumque bifidis. 153.

COR. monopetala, ringens, tubulosa, calyce duplo longior, arcuatim curva, sinu subtus subrecto quasi infracta. *Tubus* basi ventricosus, teres, sursum compresso-triangularis, dorso carinato. *Limbus* brevissimus, quinquefidus, bilabiatus, aequalis quasi longitudinis. *Lab. superius* bifidum, compressum: laciniis rectis, obtusis (non inflexis). *Lab. inferius* trilobum, planum: laciniis transversim oblongis; lateralibus brevissime acuminatis; intermedia subcrenulata; marcescens.

Nectarium Squama subglandulosa, ab anteriore parte basi Germinis, adpressa, transversim oblonga, convexa.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, subulata, tubo anterieus affixa, adscendentia, sursum incurva,
extra

extra corollam non prominentia. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-acutum. *Stylus* filiformis, sursum incurvus. *Stigma* capitatum, transversale, bilobum, obtusum, nutans.

PER. - - - -

SEM. minutissima.

Color corollae albo-pallidus, dorso tubi ad roseo-pallidum inclinans: Limbi saturate purpureus f. violaceus.

Differt a priori:

Bracteis deltoidibus corolla minoribus. Corollae tubo basi ventricosiore; superius insigniter incurvo.

laciniis limbi integerrimis.

labii superioris erectis: inferioris aequalibus.

Staminibus et Pistillo non extra florem prominentibus.

Nectarii squama optime conspicua.

Plantae colore pallido, superficie glabra, nec non colore Floris.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

LEPIDIUM.

37. **L**EPIDIUM *cardamines* foliis radicalibus pinnatis, caulinis ovatis basi inciso-pinnatifidis.

Habitat ad Cienpozuelos ad margines viarum copiose, ad Aranjuez rarius locis argillosis, aridis.

Radix crassa, perennis, profunde descendens.

Caules plerumque diffusi, interdum erecti, comosi, a biunciali usque ad pedalem longitudinem alti, plures ex una radice vel solitarii secundum locum, teretes, ramosi, praesertim superius, ramis inferioribus brevioribus.

Folia radicalia in orbem sparsa, procumbentia, primo vere vigent, mox exorto caule exsiccantur, pinnata cum impari: pinnis oppositis, distinctis, sessilibus, subrotundo-reniformibus: lobo antico juxta insertionem in petiolo communi inciso-fulcato linea curva

superius impressa; foliolo terminali duplo majori, subrotundo-ovato, basi levissime emarginato.

Caulina inferiora plerumque pinnata, similia radicalibus, sed minora paucioribus (3. circ.) pinnis, petiolata.

Caulina superiora sessilia, basi divisa in lobos acutos, parvos: terminali majori subrotundo, in summis vero ovato-acuto, basi utrinque inciso vel saepe auriculato.

Flores more familiae in corymbis longe racemosis, copiosi, diutius persistentes, pedicellis patulis,

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patens, breve, foliolis lateris plani lato-linearibus, brevibus quasi subrotundis, apice convexo gibbis; lateris compressi linearibus, longitudinaliter convexis.

155. COR. tetrapetala, compressa. *Limbo* patente, albo: *Ungues* erecti, calycis longitudine, sensim dilatati in Laminam subrotundam patentem.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, unguibus corollae paulo altiora, quorum duo quasi longiora.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, compressum, corolla altius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Silicula* ovato-subrotunda, compressa, apice

pice acute sed levissime emarginata: valvulis dissepimento contrariis.

SEM. parva, oblonga, compressa, solitaria singulo loculamento.

Color Corollae albus, Staminum et Germinis fuscus. Corollae diutius persistunt albae, sed color genitalium, mixturam non injucundam efficit.

38. LEPIDIUM *nudicaule*, caule nudo simplicissimo, floribus tetrandris. *Linn. Sp.*

Nasturtium minimum vernalium, foliis tantum circa radicem. *Magn. monsp.* 187. f. 186. (*bona, sed rudis*).

Habitat in campo elevato nudo supra monasterium St. Bernhardi, Madriti, primo vere.

Radix simplex, annua, descendens, demum fibrosa, ramosa.

Caulis nudus, simplex, uncialis saepius vix ultra (seu Scapus radicans, erectus, teres, glaber).

Folia omnia linearia, dentato-sinuata, acuta, procumbentia.

Flores sub florescentia corymbosi, demum elongantur in racemum laxum.

Pedunculi copiosi, erecti, post florescentiam patentissimi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, deciduum:

164 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

foliolis subrotundis, obtusis, concavis, patentibus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, cruciformia, aequalia, patentia. *Ungues* lineares sensim aucti in Laminam obtusam, calyce longiorem.

156 STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor (desunt ambo minora), ad latus planum Germinis erecta, ad basin a parte interiore aucta *Glandula* compressa, lata, depressiuscula, alba. *Antherae* ovatae, compressae a dorso anticeque.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, planum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Silicula* compressa, planiuscula, subrotunda, margine undique acuto, apice vix manifeste emarginata, subtus ventricosior, supra magis plana, bilocularis, dissepimento angusto.

SEM. - - -

Color plantae viridis, sed saepe fuscus, praesertim scapi versus flores; calycis color fuscus, Petalorum albus ut et glandularum. *Antherae* lutescentes. *Germen* fuscum. *Siliculae* nigro-fuscae.

MONADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

MALVA.

39. **M**ALVA *hispanica* foliis palmato-incis-
sis, caule procumbente; calyce ex-
teriore diphylo.

Habitat in campis juxta Aranjuez versus Ye-
pes et Ocana, juxta viam.

Radix descendens, recta, lateraliter fibrillosa,
sat longa.

Caules plures, procumbentes, adscendentes (in
angustiis inter fruticulos Artemisiae cam-
pestris et Salsolae vermiculatae), suberecti,
teretes, subscabri ex punctulis piliferis, pi-
lis procumbentibus.

Folia radicalia et caulis quinque vel tripartito
palmata: lobis linearibus sursum latioribus,
saepius iterum singulis trilobo-incisis.

Caulina ultima et subfloralia, saepius enim
stipulis conjuncta, tripartita.

Stipulae binae, lineari-acutae. *Petioli*
folio paulo longiores.

Flores solitarii, axillares, pedunculo folia excedente.

CAL. *Perianthium* exterius diphyllum : foliolis lineari-fetaceis, subhirsutis, ab exteriori parte calycis sitis.

Perianthium interius femiquinquefidum, pentagono-pyramidatum, laciniis acutis ; margine recto subpubescens.

COR. malvacea, calyce interiore sesqui longior, petalis obtusis, late emarginatis.

158. STAM. *Filamentum* cylindricum, columnare, apice fissum in plura.

PIST. Malvae. *Germen* depresso-orbiculatum. *Stylus* unicus, apice decempartito in fila. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsulae* decem, in rotam orbicularem depressoae, more malvae.

Centro parvo, brevi, conico.

SEM. reniformia, solitaria.

Color floris purpureo-pallidus, vel paene albus.

Alteram varietatem non infrequentem offendit, simillimam huic descriptae ; sed distinctam foliis quasi profundius partitis, calycis laciniis brevioribus et latioribus,

tioribus, corolla parva, calyce minore; Capsulis 11 circ. calyceque paulo pilosiore; sed absque dubio erit sola varietas, ut quoque observavi in Malva rotundifolia. Fl. Suec. 580. Jam floribus parvis, uti in Suecia communiter, jam calyce triplo quadruplove majoribus purpureis, quae varietas hic Madriti vulgatior observatur.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA AEQUALIS.

ECHINOPS.

40, **E**CHINOPS *strigosus* calycibus capitatis :
lateralibus minoribus : squamis ciliatis
corollae laciniis linearibus laxis.

Carduus tomentosus, capitulo minore. *Bauh.*
pin. 82.

Echinopus tenuifolius violaceus. *Tournef. inst.*
463, *Juss. Barr.* 1028.

Carduus sphaerocephalus tenuifolius violaceus.
Barr. ic. 144.

Habitat in collibus apricis cis saltum vulgo so-
to Luzon Madriti cum Atractylide humili.

Radix simplex, descendens, filiformis, annua
ni fallor.

Caulis erectus, simplex, rarius bini ex radice,
erecti, digitales usque pedales, tomento ad-
presso tenui tenaci involuti.

Folia radicalia pinnata : pinnis oppositis, den-
tato-spinosis.

Caulina inferiora et media pinnatifida : la-
ciniis

ciniis lanceolatis, integris, apice acuto-spinosis; supra pilis rigidis deprefsis, subtus ex toto tomentosa.

Caulina summa lanceolata dentata, dentibus spinulis acutis armatis.

Flores in capitulum subrotundum, laxiusculum, solitarium, terminale congesti.

Receptaculo globofo, nudo, hinc inde pilis referto; *floribus lateralibus* seu inferioribus minoribus, sterilibus.

CAL. *communis* omnium calycum nullus, nisi pili reflexi ad caulis summum.

Proprius quinquefariam imbricatus, quinquangularis: squamis subulatis, basi latioribus: infimis ovato-lanceolatis, 160. ciliatis; superioribus longioribus, apice subconduplicatis, medio margine ciliis paucioribus sed longioribus, omnibus apice contra motum solis flexis. Calyx basi pilorum fasciculo copioso involvitur.

COR. solitaria singulo calyci; tubulata: *Tubus* filiformis, quinquangularis, calyce dimidio brevior. *Limbus* quinquepartitus, laxis, tubo sesqui longior, hinc calyce altior: laciniis linearibus, angustis, flaccidis s. laxis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, tubi apice inserta, Limbi

Limbi $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinem alta, filiformia. *Antherae* cylindricae, basi pentagonae, apice contractae, quinquedentatae; dentibus linearibus, basi intus exferente setas decem, duas singulo filamentum.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-pentagonum, corona ciliata. *Stylus* antherae circiter longitudine. *Stigma* acutiusculum, simplex.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, pentagonum, magnum, truncatum, coronatum Corona pilosa, ciliata, brevi, pentagona: nucleo bifido, corculo in basi.

Color corollae Tubo Limboque inferius albescente. Limbus apice et squamae calycinae apice sub florescentia saturate caeruleo-purpurea.

Absque dubio erit distincta species ad *Echinope Sphaerocephalo*. *Hort. Ups.* 248.: 1. Videor mihi recordari has differentias, quod nempe major gaudeat statura multo proceriore foliisque viscosis, quod capitulum florum sit exacte globosum, calycibus omnibus ejusdem magnitudinis, omnibus fertilibus; quod Corollae limbus aequaliter patens, brevior et sub florescentia

centia Corollae cooperiant totum capitulum, adeo ut calyces non appareant, nec supra emineant, etc.

Nec erit Echinops Ritro H. Upf. 248. :
2. quia squamae calycinae ciliatae sunt, et cum planta Hort. Upf. sit ruffica. Vaillantius conjungit species 6 Tournefortii sub tribus speciebus in Actis gallicis.

A T R A C T Y L I S.

41. ATRACTYLIS *humilis* flore radiato, squamis calycinis truncatis cum spinula fetacea. 161.

Habitat in collibus altis cis saltum vulgo foto Luzon Madriti.

Radix simplex, filiformis, pennae columbinae crassitie.

Caulis unicus, digitalis, vel in majoribus bini vel tres spithamales et semipedales, simplices, erecti, teretes substriati, tomento albo tenuissimo adpresso involuti, ex toto foliis copiosis vestiti.

Folia alterna lanceolata, subconduplicata, spinosa: spinulis brevibus, rigidis, ad singulum dentem extrorsum pro more carduorum varie vergentibus; glabra, viridia,
nervo

nervo medio solummodo tomento depresso vestito.

Flos unicus, sessilis, cauli terminalis, basi obvolutus foliis aliquot patulis, similibus caulinis, sed inferius angustioribus.

CAL. communis crasso-ovatus, imbricatus: squamis, oblongis, obtuse truncatis, acumine fetaceo spinoso, rigido, recto, simplice terminatis.

COR. multiplex, copiosa, radiata: flosculis Disci tubulatis; Radii lingulatis; omnibus hermaphroditis. *Corollae* Disci tabulatae; *Tubus* cylindricus, sursum paulo crassior levissime curvus. *Limbus* erectus, quinquefidus: *lacinia* una exterior pro fundius distincta. *Corollulae* RADII novem vel decem; *Tubus* filiformis, angustior tubo Corollularum disci. *Lingula* patens, tubi longitudine, extrorsum latior, plicatula, profunde quinquepartita: laciniis angustis, linearibus; lateralibus profundius divis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque glabra, medio tubo adnata. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula brevior, apice obsolete quinqueidentata, basi introrsum setas decem exferente (ut in *Carduis* reliquis communiter). In radio similima,

lima, sed Anthera angustior, apice profunde quinquesida.

PIST. disci et radii simillima. *Germen* tomento sericeo adpresso involutum. *Stylus* filiformis, anthera longior. *Stigma* subcapitatum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus femina continet.

SEM. oblonga, paulo compressa, tomento sericeo feminibus longiore omnino involuta, coronata *Pappo* longo, pennato: pennatura ad basin et apice copiosiore. 162.

REC. planiusculum, refertum *paleis* interstinctivis, subconnatis, laciniatis: laciniis setaceis, calycis longitudine.

Color flosculorum amoene caeruleus, ut et paleae apicibus eodem gaudent colore.

Sero floret.

42. ATRACTYLIS *cancellata* flore radio nudo, calyce inermi involucro connivente obrecto.

Atractylis foliis linearibus dentatis, calycibus conniventibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 395.

Cnicus exiguus, capite cancellato, semine tomentoso. *Tournef. inst.* 151.

Habitat in collibus apricis Madriti et ad St. Fernando.

Radix annua, sat profunde vero descendens, tenuis fibrosa.

Caulis brevis vix ultra unciam unam vel alteram longus, saepe femuncialis vel simplex, erectus vel ramosus ex radice, *ramis* caule longioribus, procumbentibus, paucis, teretibus, tomento parvo incanis.

Folia alterna, linearia, acuta, lateribus inaequaliter sed molliter spinulosa, superficie tomentosa, saepius conduplicata.

Flores solitarii, sessiles, terminales cauli et ramis (si adfunt.)

Involucrum polyphyllum, rigidum, in figuram ovato-subrotundam connivens laxè includit calycem: foliolis rigidis, curvis, linearibus, acutis, interius convexis glabris, exterius planiusculis margine exstante spinuloso: spinis rigidiusculis non vero pungentibus, bifidis patentissimis.

CAL. communis ovatus, glaber, imbricatus squamis lanceolato-acutis vel interioribus linearibus, arctissime inter se ope tomentuli cohaerentibus, intimis linearibus, acutis, longioribus, membranaceis, erectis; omnibus inermibus.

COR. multiplex in totum novem vel decem flosculorum, tota hermaphrodita, calycis longi-

longitudine, sed sub florescentia quoque pappo calyce longiore vestita: corollulis omnibus aequalibus.

Corollulae tubulatae, sub florescentia pappo suo breviores, filiformes, aequales. 163

Limbus aequalis crassitie, erectus non patulus, quinquefidus: laciniis acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, tubo secundum longitudinem adnata. *Anthera* longa, cylindrica, sed limbo brevior, apice quinque-dentata, basi foras denticulos decem (unum utrinque ad singulum filamentum), acutos, fetaceos exferens.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, copioso tomento vel lana erecta sericea germine longiore tectum.

Stylus anthera longior, filiformis. *Stigma* simplex, obtusum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. sericeo-lanata, coronata pappo erecto, plumoso, basi quasi monophyllo, longo.

REC. inaequale, paléaceum; *paleis* ubique basi inter se connatis, varie laciniatis, lacinulis saepe fetaceis.

Color flosculorum purpureo-caeruleus, sed flos pappo semper praegnans fructifer videtur.

Floret Julii initio.

Licet radio careat species haec, summo tamen jure genus *Atractylidis* videtur intrare

intrare posse ob (a) faciem (b), involucrum (c), Semina (d), pappum et (e) maxime receptaculum, quibus notis antecedenti speciei bene convenit, solam differentiam agit radius exclusus et pappus flore longior, calyxque inermis.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

C O T U L A.

43. COTULA *aurea* foliis pinnatim setaceis, caulibus procumbentibus.

Chamaemelum aureum peregrinum, capitulo sine foliis. *Bauh. hist.* 3. p. 119. *fig. bona.*

Chamaemelum luteum, capitulo aphylo. *C. Bauh. pin.* 135. *Tournef. inst.* 494.

Radix alba, simplex, dein fibrillosa, sat profunde descendens, annua.

Caules plures ex radice, procumbentes, teretiusculi, glaberrimi, digitales et spithamales ramulis brevibus.

Folia radicalia in orbem profusa, pinnata: pin-
nis setaceis, bi trive ramosis, brevibus, glabris.

Caulina alterna sessilia, simillima.

Flores subglobosi, solitarii, terminales cauli et ramulis.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 177

CAL. *communis* hemisphaericus, subangulatus foliolis subaequalibus, duplicis seriei : exterioribus paulo longioribus dorso crasso convexo, auctis lateribus membranula fusca, tenui, obtusa ; interioribus brevioribus, latioribus, obtusis, membranula minori.

COR. composita, uniformis, tubulosa, elevate hemisphaerica.

Corollulae disci copiosae, hermaphroditae : *tuba* brevi, dorso compresso, quadrifariam ventricoso ; *Limbo* erecto, subtubulato, longitudine tubi : ore obtuso, quadridentato.

Corollulae radii femineae, aequalis cum ceteris altitudinis : tubo simillimo ; limbo erecto, interius bifido.

STAM. quatuor syngenesiae ; in radio nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, corollulae magnitudine. *Stylus* erectus, corollula brevior *Stigma* simplex, obtusum, truncatum.

Flosculis femineis *Germen* sumillimum.

Stylus erectus, filiformis, corollulae longitudine, superne bifidus. *Stigmata* obtusa, paulo divaricata.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. oblongo-lineararia, teretia ; dorso convexo, striato, apice gibbulo ; antice quasi tetragona ; angulis obsoletis. Corona nulla.

178 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

REC. conicum nudum.

Vaillantius in aët. paris. 1720. p. 317. n.

1. facit plantam hanc varietatem Chamaemeli nobilis s. Leucanthemi odoratioris C. Bauh. sed nostra planta est revera distincta et quod radio careat et quod flosculis quadrifidis donata sit.

165. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

F I L A G O.

44. FILAGO *pygmaea*.

Gnaphalium roseum sylvestre C. Bauh. pin. 263.

Filago maritima, capite folioso. *Tournef. inß.* 454.

Santolina caule simplicissimo, foliis superioribus majoribus. *Roy. Lugdb.* 147. 7.

Habitat vulgaris per colles ad St. Ybes, Lisbon, Estremadura, Madrit.

Radix descendens, simplex, tortuosa, lateraliter fibrosa, ferruginea, planta ipsa saepe longior.

Caulis interdum fere nullus, quasi acaulis, alias communiter brevissimus, simplicissimus, foliis omnibus imbricatis obtectus, superius triplo

triplo crassior ob flores plures eodem loco sessiles. Caules locis fertilioribus nati semper sunt superius ramosi, ramis patulis in rosam; foliis imbricatis, summis majoribus, extrorsum semper majoribus, interioribus reliquis.

Folia copiosa, arctissime imbricata, patula in rosam inferiora, superiora sensim majora, omnia linearia, obtuse acuta, tomentoso-incana, inferius tomento laxo sibi invicem adhaerentia.

Flores terminales, sessiles in centro s. rosae foliorum medio. Variant alii minores, alii majores sparsi.

CAL. communis proprie nullus, sed *paleae* aggregatae calycem quasi constituunt.

COR. composita multiplex, ex floribus femineis per totum receptaculum, in centro paucis flosculis hermaphrodito-masculis.

Hermaphroditae corollulae numero septem ad decem circiter, confertae absque paleis interstinctivis: tubo filiformi palearum circumambientium circiter longitudine: *Limbus* erectus, tubo levissime amplior, apice quadridentato: dentibus linearibus, erectis.

Femineae copiosissimae, singulae intra singulas paleas: corollulae filiformes,

angustissimae apice bifidae, vix observabiles.

166. STAM. Hermaphr. *Filamenta* quatuor, parva, capillaria, tubo adnata supra medium. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula paulo minor, apice quadridentata, dentibus linearibus longiusculis, basi intus ad singulum filamentum denticulis subulatis, utrinque solitariis parvis notata.

Femin. nulla omnino.

- PIST. Hermaphr. *Germen* vix ullum, certe angustissimum, minimum. *Stylus* Antherae altitudine, simplex. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

Femin. *Germen* ovatum, majusculum, antice dorsoque compressum. *Stylus* filiformis, paleis paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

- PER. nullum. Congeries flosculorum immutata.

- SEM. *Hermaphroditis* nulla, abortiunt. *Feminis* compressa, obovata, glabra, parva. *Pappus* omnino nullus.

- REC. filiforme, cylindricum, sursum attenuatum, totum paleis obtectum copiosis, imbricatis; summo apice intus nudum absque paleis, ferens flores hermaphrodito-masculos,

los, qui comprehenduntur calyculo ex paleis summis constituto, polyphylo.

Paleae sensim longiores et angustiores, apice acuto, setaceo, revoluta; medio dorso linea fusca notantur, alias membranaceae albentes.

Color corollularum hermaphrod. virefcens.

Pertinet itaque secundum suos flores ad syngenesiam Polygamiam necessariam et videtur proprium et singulare genus constituere. Nullo modo ad Gnaphalia l. Elichrysa T. V. accedet, nec perspicio affinitatem cum Santolina.

M I C R O P U S.

45. MICROPUS *erectus* feminibus compressis lanatis inermibus.

Leontopodium verius Dioscoridis. *Barr. ic.* 296.

Filago supina, capitulis rotundis tomento obfita. *Juss. Barr. n.* 999.

Habitat Madriti, ad margines collium passim, ad Cienpozuelos ad margines agrorum et cum Filagine vulgari.

Radix annua descendens, fibrosa, simplex.

Caules plures vel solitarii; erecti, adscen- 167.
N 3 dentes

dentes vel diffusi ratione foli, tenui tomento laxo vestiti; *rami* patuli, saepe dichotomi.

Folia lanceolata, obtusiuscula, inferius attenuata, sessilia (spathulata), alterna, tomentosa.

Flores sessiles, solitarii vel plures ex alis foliorum et ramorum, in globis rotundis valde tomentosis s. lanatis.

CAL. inferior obsoletus, tetraphyllus, patens, latus: foliolis angustissimis, acutis: foras et lateribus tomentosis, interius glabris. *Interior* maximus, 7-9 phyllus: foliolis situ laxis, distinctis, galeato-compressis: margine exteriori semicirculari; interiore in aciem rectam nudam rima angustissima aperta compresso; foris undique tomento copiosissimo s. lana tectis.

COR. communis ex masculis 1, 2-3 in centro et femin. 7-9 in ambitu: *masculis* corollula tubulata, minima, quinquedentata absque subiecto Germine. *Feminis* nulla.

STAM. masculis *Filamenta* quinque. *Anthera* cylindrica, apice conica. *Feminis* nulla.

PIST. masc. nullum. *Femin.* *Germen* obovatum, compressum, glabrum, inclusum intra singula foliola calycis interioris. *Stylus* fetaceus, media parte superiori bifidus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER.

PER. nullum. Folia calycina interiora includunt semina, decidunt.

SEM. solitaria, compressa, obovata, margine interiore rectiore, vestita foliolis calycinis induratis, lanatis.

REC. filiforme, elevatum, in tubercula columnaria divisum pro flosculis femineis, apice praebens flosculos masculos absque paleis.

M O N O G A M I A.

L O B E L I A.

46. LOBELIA *urens* caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis subdentatis, spica laxa longa terminali.

Habitat in Portugallia ad latera montium et in subhumidis graminosis.

Radix crassiuscula.

Caulis erectus, ramosus, teres, glaber.

Rami erecti, confimiles, simplices.

168.

Folia lanceolata, obsolete et obtuse denticulata, vixque ferrata: ad radicem plura majora; caulina sessilia; omnia glabra.

Flores in spica laxa, terminali, caulem dimidium occupante; caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, alterni, remoti.

Braëta linearis; pedunculo paulo longior.

CAL. pentaphyllus, coronans Germen: foliis linearibus, patulis, corollae tertiam partem vix attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, ringens. *Tubus* germine duplo longior, cylindricus, versus apicem sensim ampliatus, ad dimidium longitudinaliter superne dehiscens. *Limbus* bilabiatus: *Labio superiore* omnino bifido ad dimidium tubi pro genitalibus: laciniis angustis, linearibus. *Lab. inferius* dependens, trifidum: laciniis lanceolatis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inferius soluta, superius connata in cylindrum. *Anthera* cylindrica, crassior, leviter curvata, extra corollam prominens ex fissura dorsali.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, lineare, sub receptaculo. *Stylus* filiformis, staminum longitudine. *Stigma* crassiusculum, ex *Anthera* prominens, basi circulo pubescente marginato cinctum.

PER. *Capsula* oblongo-linearis, calyce coronata, trilocularis.

SEM. plurima, minutissima, glabra, subrotunda, hinc convexa, inde glabra.

D I O E C I A.

T R I A N D R I A.

O S Y R I S.

47. **O**SYRIS *alba* foliis linearibus acutis.

Casia poëtica monspeliensium, an Theophrasti. *Lob. belg.* 519. f. 2. lc. 433. *Tournef. inst.* 664.

Casia quorundam. *Clus. hisp.* 181. f. 182.

Habitat Ulyssipone in collibus arenosis; Madriti ad viam Pardensem cis Casa del Campo alibique.

Radix lignosa, perennis.

Caules frutescentes, perennes, lignosi, teretes, cortice glabro nigricante tecti, valde ramosi, ramis erectis. *Ramuli* novelli alterni, undique pro singulo folio acuto angulati.

Folia linearia, acuta (Lini), foliatione simplicissima, imbricata, sparsa, erecta, sessilia, integerrima, glabra.

Flores solitarii, subsessiles, terminales, ramulis brevibus lateralibus; pedunculis vix ullis.

Flores

Flores *hermaphroditi* in distinctis plantis,
semper rariores et solummodo terminales ramulis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum, trifidum : laciniis lato-ovatis, acutis, plano-patentibus, rigidis.

COR. nulla, nisi margo nectariformis triplex, intus ad divisuras calycis, eique adnatus, obtusissimus, crassiusculus.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevissima, mediæ calycis singulae lacinae inter margines corollinos. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae.

170. PIST. *Germen* . . . intra substantiam calycis turbinati ; 1. *Germen* turbinatum, terminatum calyce. *Stylus* erectus, staminum altitudine. *Stigma* tripartitum, patens.

PER. (secundum fructum Ulyssipone lectum) *Nux* globosa, glabra, apice cicatricula rotunda notata (non exquisitè triangulari ut Tournefortius pingit.)

SEM. *Nucleus* unicus, globosus, totum Pericarpium replens, albus.

Flores *masculi* in diversa planta copiose florifera.

CAL. ut in altero sexu.

COR. ut in priore, et

STAM. ut in Hermaphrodito.

PIST. omnino nullum.

Color

Color floris viridis ad luteum levissime inclinans.

Odor suavissimus, replens saepe vicinia fragrantia sua, praesertim frutices masculi copiosissime florentes.

Ergo videtur jure suo postulare Classem Polygamiae Dioeciae. Expectabo adhuc finem florum hermaphroditorum.

171. CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONOECIA.

ANDROPOGON.

48. **A**NDROPOGON *hirtum* spicis conjugatis, calycibus hirsutis. Roy. lugdb.

535^l.

Habitat in Portugallia, legi ad Urbem Porto in montibus arenosis praeruptis.

Radix fibrosa, fibris crassis, filiformibus: fasciculum magnum foliorum et nonnullos culmos emittens.

Culmi geniculati: geniculis omnibus paulo infractis, versus radicem magnis approximatis, magno fasciculo foliorum antiquorum obrectis, superne subaequali spatio remotis, glaberrimis, ex geniculis s. alis ramulosi, praesertim ex superioribus.

Ramuli unico geniculo paulo infracto in medio instructi, ex geniculis inferioribus solitarii: ex suprema vero vagina plures egrediuntur.

Folia

Folia graminea, glauca, angusta, culmorum tertiam partem aequantia; superiora breviora.

Vagina longa, glabra striata, geniculis ramiferis ampliuscula, vix amplexans culmum, summa vagina plures includens ramulos, ceteris magis ventricosa et laxa.

Membranula ovata, acuta, ad basin pilosa: pilis raris, longis.

Spicae binae terminales singulo ramulo; quarum altera sessilis, altera brevis pedunculata; pilosae, compositae floribus hermaphroditis et masculis in alterno denticulo, quorum hic pedunculatus et muticus, ille sessilis et longe aristatus est.

Floris sessilis hermaphroditi:

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis, uniflora: *valvulis* oblongo-lanceolatis, membranaceis, convolutis concavis: extus pilis sericeis undique obtectis.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvis angustis linearibus, planis membranaceis, tenacissimis, obtusis, calyce brevioribus, quarum altera apice exferit *Aristam* longitudine spicae s. ultra semuncialem, nudam, tortam (ob angustissimam glumam videtur arista oriri ex ipso recepta-

190 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

ceptaculo, inferius tantummodo tenuis membranacea.)

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* oblongae, lineares.

PIST. rudimentum non vidi.

Floris masculi pedunculati.

CAL. confimilis.

COR. confimilis, sed glumis aequalibus, muticis.

STAM. confimilia.

Scheuchz. 95 : n. 2. fat bene describit plantam, at fructificationem non item ; nam calyx est bivalvis, cujus unam valvulam facit corollinam, quod vix opus est, cum adsint binae valvulae corollinae, etiam in floribus muticis. In floribus aristatis aristam describit praeter valvulam corollae angustam, quae revera est gluma basi apice exferens aristam.

C E N C H R U S.

49. CENCHRUS *capitatus* spica ovata simplice
Roy. lugdb. 71 : 1.

Gramen montanum echinatum tribuloides capitatum. *Column. ecphr.* 1. p. 340.

Habitat in collibus Madritensibus.

Radix fibrosa, multiplex, fibris longis, annua.

Culmi

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 191

Culmi digitales, glabri, stricti, geniculis duobus ad radicem ubi leviter inflexi; articulo ultimo erecto, longissimo, nudo.

Folia graminea, uncialia, subpubescentia, plana, acuminata.

Vagina angulata, striata, integra, dorso saepe carinata. *Membranula* albida, membranacea, laciniata, acuta.

Flores in spica ovato-subrotunda, spinoso-echinata, terminali, ad basin squamis acutis, membranaceis, minutissimis involuta, floribus omnibus sessilibus.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis oblongis, acuminatis, membranaceis, planiusculis, subaequalibus, dorso carinato, crassiore. 173-

COR. composita, biflora, hermaphrodita (non polygama), alterave levissime pedicellata, biglumis, non sub florescentia hians: *valvula exterior* majore, involvente internam, striata, dorso convexa, truncata quasi, terminata margine in aculeos quinque, patentes, validos, medio longiore: *valvula interior* angustiore, aequalis longitudinis: dorso plana, truncata, aculeis duobus corniculata, minoribus quam in gluma exteriori.

STAM. singulis staminibus tria, *Filamentis* setaceis, corolla longioribus. *Antherae* ovatae, basi dehiscentes, bifidae.

PIST. singulis flosculis *Germen* obovatum f. turbinatum, basi ultra medium glabrum, fursum obtusum pubescens. *Styli* duo, erecti (ob corollam semper clausam), glabri. *Stigmata* acuta, simplicissima.

PER. . . .

Est singulare inter gramina proprie dicta, quod vagina sit integra nec marginibus obvolventibus se invicem. Nec possum bene referre hoc Gramen ad characterem Cenchri, nec flores hujus sunt Polygami, dissecui plures et inveni pistillum et in flosculo superiore et inferiore. Omnes plantae habitant in collibus Madridensibus.

C R Y P T O G A M I A.

A L G A E.

F U C U S.

50. **FUCUS** *elongatus* dichotomus linearis compressus longiusculus.

Habitat in mari Anglico et Hispanico.

Frons longissima, aphylla, linearis, dichotoma, versus apices sensim angustior, glabromucida, plano-compressa, (longitudine 1, 2, ad 3. ped.)

Superficies punctis verrucosis non protuberantibus undique obtegitur, excepta infima parte ante dichotomias, ubi glabra punctis carens.

Radix parasitica? cingitur margine orbiculato, peltato crasso, patente.

Planta saepius solitaria, interdum duae vel tres ex uno loco oriundae.

Color in viva eleganter rubens, punctis pallidioribus.

Fucus hic exsiccatus contrahitur, corrugatur adeoque magis fungosus quam reliqui.

Substantia valde tenax, extensibilisque.

51. FUCUS *abrotanifolius* pinnatus, ramis dichotomis, extremitatibus dilatato-vesiculosis.

Habitat in mari Anglico.

Frons brevis, palmaris et spithamea, linearis, compressa : ramis pinnatis.

Rami pinnatim subopposite exeunt e caule, copiosi, dichotomi, subdurissimi, versus extremitates sensim crassiores, more fere Plantae umbellatae.

Vesiculae copiosae versus apices ex ramulis dilatatis, confertae.

Vesiculae glabrae infra dichotomiam ultimam, ex ramulo ipso dilatato, saepe articulae, si plures sibi arcte adjunctae, oblongae, cavae, glabrae.

Vesiculae verrucosae terminales, prioribus glabris arcte supra dichotomiam ultimam approximatae, apice acuto, saepius bicorni : superna medietate verrucosae, inferna vero glabrae.

175.

Color eleganter rubens.

C O N F E R V A.

52. CONFERVA fascicularis, capillamentis geniculatis simplicissimis brevissimis.

Habitat in mari Germanico copiose in Fucospirali

Fl. Sv. 1003. ex Doggens bank extracto.

Capillamenta

Capillamenta tenuissima vix nudo oculo distinguibilia, simplicissima, brevia, fasciculatim innata verrucis frondium Fuci praedicti; optima lente considerata apparent geniculata (aliis microscopiis minoribus vix observantur genicula), geniculis brevissimis; tota vix unguem dimidium vel integrum longitudine attingit.

Color in antiquioribus viridis, in junioribus Confervis albidus.

Frustrificationes copiosae, pedunculatae, ex geniculis fere solitariae: pedunculo geniculis duplo longiore, tenuissimo: angulo recto patente.

Calyx turbinatus s. obovatus vel hemisphaericus, omnino pellucidus, tenerrimus ore integro vel integerrimo, intus cavus.

Corpusculum (an semen)? globosum, subopacum, intra calycem, in aliis fundo calycis, in aliis in ore, in aliis totum calycem opplebant, aliis calycibus illis carentibus.

A P P E N D I X.

L Y G E U M.

NOVUM PLANTAE HISPANICAE GENUS.

PARTUM herba alterum *Clus. hist. 2.*
 S *p. 220.* diu inter Gramina obscuritate
 sepultum jacuit, nec quantum scio ab
 alio quodam Auctore antopta post Clusium
 descriptum fuit, nisi a solo Tournefortio,
 qui illud novo solum nomine indigitavit;
 adeo ut ad haec usque tempora adcuratio-
 notitia fructificationis inter desiderata fuerit,
 quam singularem esse ex spatha aliisque in-
 diciis non obscure divinarunt Botanici. Mi-
 hi nuper visa planta, scrutatisque flore et
 fructu, Genus proprium et novum agnovi,
 cujus descriptionem subjicio.

CHARACTER NATURALIS.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, acuta,
 fructu maturo deorsum dehiscens persistens.

COR.

COR. germini insidens, composita, biflora, *flosculis* aequalis situs, biglumibus, persistentibus.

Gluma exterior oblonga, acuta, convexa, minor.

Gluma interior linearis, angusta, membranacea, dorso plano, exteriore duplo longior, apice bifida, acuta.

STAM. (singuli flosculi) *Filamenta* tria, tenuissima, planiuscula, longa. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germina* sub receptaculo oblonga, singuli flosculi solitaria, *crusta* ambobus flosculis communi hirsuta biloculari comprehensa. *Stylus* unicus, simplex, planiusculus, longus. *Stigma* simplicissimum.

PER. *Crusta* oblonga, dura, tenax, integerrima, hirsutissima corponata corolla, bilocularis, non dehiscens.

SEM. scilitaria, lineari-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde planiuscula, semper clausa.

OBS. I. Notae Essentiales et particulares hujus generis mihi visae sunt.

1. *Calyx* Spatha.
2. *Germen* sub receptaculo, inter Corollam et Spatham.
3. *Semina* crusta non dehiscence biloculari praedita.
4. *Glumae* structura graminearum sed *stylus* unicus.

OBS. II. *Cruſta ſeminum* quidem nihil aliud eſt, quam continuatio glumae exterioris, illam tamen, cum integerrima, tenax et in ſubjecto hirsutiſſima ſit (glumae glaberrimae ſunt), credidi diſtincto titulo naturaliter tradendam eſſe, nec cum corolla conjungendam, quod affirmat quoque diſſepimentum ſimplex membranaceum.

OBS. III. Videtur participare cum ambobus ordinibus naturalibus, nempe *Calamariis ord. XIII. et Graminibus ord. XIV.* licet calamariis proprior.

OBS. IV. *Lygeum* nominavi ſynonymo veteri Athenaei, quod derivatum fuit à graeco *λύγος*, vimen virga; vel *λυγέω* flecto ob uſum plantae.

SPECIEM unicam ſolum novi, cujus mentionem varii auctores fecerunt.

S Y N O N Y M A.

Spartum herba alterum. *Cluſ. hiſp. 506. f. 507. hiſt. 2. p. 220.*

Spartum alterum Cluſii. *Lob. belg. 122. obſ. 45.*

Spartum Plinii et Cluſii alterum. *Lob. ic. 38.*

Spartum alterum Plinii. *Dalech. hiſt Tab. ic.*

Sparti herbae alia ſpecies, *Dod. pempt.*

Gramen

Gramen sparteum 2. panicula brevi folliculo inclusa. *Bauh. pin. 5. no. 2. theatr. . . . Moris. hist. 3. p. 216. f. 8. t. 5. f. 3.*

Gramen sparteum 2. Clusii. *Bauh. hist. 2. p. 511. Raj. hist. 1259.*

Gramen spicatum sparteum spica sericea ex utriculo prodeunte. *Tournef. inst. 518.*

Hispanis ALBARDIN, ALVARDIN, nomine ab Arabibus, ut videtur, relicto.

DESCRIPTIO SPECIEI.

Radix repens, fasciculata, filiformis, culmos et folia fasciculata in caespitem emittens.

Culmi teretes, filiformes, glabri, subnudi, unico articulo nudo supra medium vel versus apicem instructi, qui post florescentiam longe excrescit, versus basin vero duobus tribusque articulis confertis, vagina tectis; spithamales usque bipedales.

Folia radicalia copiosa, praeter culmos fructificantes caespitosa, tereti-filiformia, nempe acutissime convoluta s. conduplicata, glabra, apparenter striata, culmorum altitudine, tenacissime basi pro situ altiori longius vaginata: *Vagina* arte convoluta, similiter glabre striata, terminata *membranula* utrinque acuta, bifida, tenuissima. *Culmorum*

radi-

radicalibus simillima; *summum* brevius, 2-4 unciale.

Flos unicus, culmo terminalis, magis minusve inclinatus, plerumque florens erectior, fructiger magis horizontaliter porrectus.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, teres, basi crassior, apice subulata, acuta, glabra, striata florem sessilem includens, persistens, non nisi fructu maturo subtus dehiscens vel devoluta, subhorizontalis, fornicis instar fructum tegens, sub florescentia genitalia per apicem emittit.

COR. Germini imposita, 2-flora flosculis ejusdem et aequalis situs, persistentibus: flosculo singulo biglumi: *Glumis exterioribus* lanceolatis, acutis, convexis, erectis, glabris; *Gl. interioribus* duplo longioribus, tenuioribus, linearibus, sibi invicem approximatis; lateribus anterieus compressis plicatis; apice acuto bifido, includentibus genitalia, in fructu maturo magis rigidis.

STAM. singulo flosculo *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plano-membranacea, latere exteriori extra stylum sita, gluma interiori comprehensa tandem earum longitudine. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, spathae apicem perforantes, filamentorum dimidia longitudinis.

PIST.

PIST. Germen sub receptaculo corollae et genitalium, duplex, communi crusta dura integra biloculari, foras hirsutissima sericea tereti oblonga tectum, singulum oblongo-lineare, foras convexum, interius planum. Stylus ex singulo germine solitarius, filamentorum figura et longitudine; stigma simplex.

PER. Fructus oblongus, crusta dura tenaci, pilis longis copiosis sericeis hirsutissima, biloculari, non dehiscente, coronata corolla arida persistente; dissipimento membranaceo simplici (non duplici).

SEM. solitaria singulo flosculo et loculamento, oblongo-lineararia, hinc convexa inde plana, glabra farinacea, fructui semper inclusa.

Crusta seminis interdum unico solum semine foeta est, altero abortiente. Hoc idem saepe accidit in flore, ut genitalia alterius flosculi vel a parte masculina, vel feminina deficient vel labem quandam habeant.

Individuum unica vice legi tribus flosculis praeditum, glumis tribus exterioribus, tribusque interioribus, omnibus perfectis genitalibus. 287.

Color seminis obscure pallidus. ad cinereum vergens, plantae viridi-paleaceus, spathae pallide paleaceus.

Floret

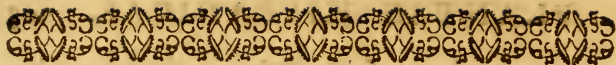
Floret Majo usque Julium, semen vero maturefcit autumnō, vix tamen dimittitur ē spatha ante anni subſequentis tempus æſtivum. Menſe enim Junio pauciſſimas vidi ſpathas, quæ ſemine orbatae fuerunt.

Loc. Habitat per Hiſpaniam australem copioſe. Legi ad *Cienpozueltos* in magna copia in convallibus declinatis declivibus et ad radices montium circumjacentium, vulgo *los ferros del Eſpartal* et *de las ſalinas*. Ad *Aranjuez* juxta agros ad viam eundo ad *Yepes*. Solo ſemper argilloſo, depreſſo, tempore pluviarum ſubhumido. Cluſius per Murciam naſci affirmat, et ab aliis in Africa quoque gigni fertur.

Uſus hujus idoneus ex foliis ad ſtoreas, corbes, ſpartellas aliaque ejus naturae utenſilia conficienda. Sed hoc tempore et in hacce regione vilis habetur neque æſtimatur, ob copioſiſſimam meſſem, quam habent, Sparti herbae Plinii Cluſii ſ. primi auctorum, materiam longe præſtantiorem ad talia facienda præbentis. Accuſatur enim hoc noſtrum Spartum ſecundum ſ. Alvaradin, tenerioris ſtructuræ et brevioris, minoris tenacitatis, nec tantæ reſiſtentiae ac Spartum Plinii, vulgo Eſparto; ſolum intellexi in-

colas

colas hujus foliis Pulvinos stramineos im-
plere, ut culcitrae superiores vulgo in hac
gione lanææ molliorem lectum reddant,
cui usui promiscue inservit una alterave
species.



INDEX SYSTEMATICUS

PLANTARUM RARIORUM

HISPANICARUM

A LOEFLINGIO repertarum.



CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

SALICORNIA	herbacea	p. 20
	fruticosa	ibid.

CLASSIS II.

DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

JASMINUM	fruticans,	18
PHILLYREA	angustifolia	13. 78
OLEA	europæa	18
VERONICA	latifolia	62
	agrestis	30
	hederifolia	30
	VERONICA	

VERONICA	triphyllus	p. 30
	(Chæmædrys spuria minor angu- stifolia. C. B.)	62
VERBENA	officinalis	6
	supina	295
LYCOPUS	europæus	11
ROSMARINUS	officinalis	78
SALVIA	officinalis	78

C L A S S I S III.

T R I A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

VALERIANA	calcitrapa	6
	Locusta γ. coronata.	288
ORTEGIA	hispanica	26. 51. 112
LOEFLINGIA	hispanica	40. 113
CROCUS	fativus	70. 95
SCHOENUS	aculeatus. <i>Phalaroides repens</i> floribus sessilibus fasciculatis, fastigiatis involucro foliaceo, bivalvi compressio obtectis Loeßl.	15. 44. 114
CYPERUS	longus	288
SCIRPUS	Holoschoenus	19
	palustris, <i>varietas, capitulis</i> <i>globosis.</i>	77. 288
LYGEUM	Spartum	72. 87
	<i>Alvardin</i>	94

D I G Y N I A.

PHLEUM	schoenoides	44
ALOPECURUS?		288
PANICUM	viride	295
AGROSTIS	stolonifera	52
- - - - ?		288
AIRA	minuta	35. 38. 39. 117
	aquatica	43
		AIRA

206 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

AIRA	canescens	p. 283
POA	annua	288
	bulbosa	288
DACTYLIS	cynosuroides	52. 115
CYNOSURUS	Lima	41
	echinatus	295
	aureus	8
	glomeratus ; nunc Dactylis glo- merata Linn.	8
	culmo repente ramoso, spicis al- ternis secundis, sessilibus glo- meratis, <i>Loefl.</i>	73
FESTUCA	maritima	44
	calycina	116
	bromoides	288
	myurus	288
BROMUS	squarrosus	288
	sterilis	288
	rubens	288
	pinnatus	8
	distachyos	289
STIPA	juncea	288
	tenacissima	73. 76. 78. 118
AVENA	nodosa (elatio?)	12
	pratensis	289
LOLIUM	perenne	12
ELYMUS	Caput Medusæ	58
HORDEUM	murinum	8
HOLOSTEUM	umbellatum	29. 38. 120
POLYCARPON	tetraphyllum	7
MINUARTIA	dichotoma	42. 48. 121
	campestris	82. 98. 122
	montana	122
QUERIA	hispanica	79

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

SCABIOSA	stellata. f. parva annua, fr. stellato.	41
----------	--	----

R A R I O R E S.

207

ASPERULA	pyrenaica	P. 79
GALIUM	pariense	289
CRUCIANELLA	patula	68
	maritima	98
PLANTAGO	albicans	289
	coronopus	7
	Loeflingii	30. 38. 124
	subulata	289
	Pfyllium	289
	Cynops	289

D I G Y N I A.

APHANES	arvensis	41. 289
BUFONIA	tenuifolia	44
CUSCUTA	europæa	74
HYPECOUM	procumbens	289
	pendulum	289

C L A S S I S V.

P E N T A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

MYOSOTIS	scorpioides	289
	apula	289
LITHOSPERMUM	fruticosum	289
ANCHUSA	undulata	289
CYNOGLOSSUM	cheirifolium	289
ASPERUGO	ægyptiaca. f. <i>Lycopsis</i> procum-	
	bens Loeß.	289
LYCOPSIS	arvensis	289
ECHIU	vulgare	11
ANAGALLIS	arvensis, <i>phænicea</i>	7. 12.
	cærulea	289
PLUMBAGO	europæa	79
CŒNVOLVULUS	Cneorum	78
	cantabrica	289
CAMPANULA	hederacea	127
		CAM-

208 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

CAMPANULA	rapunculus	p. 289
	Erinus. f. portensis	10. 127
	lusitanica	126
	caule angulato, paniculato, foliis ovatis sessilibus, subserratis. Loeß.	126
LONICERA	Periclymenum	11
	perfoliata	79
LYCIUM	afrum	76. 78
RHAMNUS	tinctorius Loeß. forte infecto-	
	rizz Linn.	18
HEDERA	Helix	7
ILLECEBRUM	verticillatum	7. 10
	cymosum	19
	Paronychia, quæ <i>Herniaria Pa-</i>	
	<i>ronychia</i> Loeß.	15
NERIUM	Oleander	18

DIGYNIA.

CYNANCHUM	acutum	13
	glabra	7
HERNIARIA	fruticosa	72. 128
	lenticulata, (quæ Polygonum	
	minus lentifolium C.B. pin.	
	282. prodr.)	57
CHENOPODIUM	album	12
	hirsutum	76
	botrys	289
	maritimum	15
	sylvestris f. maritima	58
BETA	vulgaris	295
SALSOLA	Kali	76
	Soda	132
	prostrata	131
	vermiculata	129. 49. 52. 76. 79
	viminea	79
	rigida	24
VELEZIA	verna	62
GENTIANA	perfoliata	133
	alpinum	62
ERYNGIUM	fruticescens	134. 76
BUPLEURUM	tenuissimum	59
		Bu-

BUPLEURUM	minimum? (an idem cum tenuissimo)	p. 289
LASERPITIUM	(Hall. Helv. tab. XI.)	62
TORDYLIUM	latifolium	295
CAUCALIS		290
CACHRYS	Libanotis	78
	semine fungoso laevi, foliis ferulaceis. Tourn. 325.	76
SELINUM	fylvestre	67. 82?
SESELI		13
ANETHUM	Foeniculum	11
PIMPENELLA	saxifraga, hircina	62

T R I G Y N I A.

SAMBUCUS	Ebulus	12
TAMARIX	gallica	18
CORRIGIOLA	littoralis	7
PHARMACEUM	Cerviana	27. 44
ALSINE	media	29. 30
	segetalis	30

P E N T A G Y N I A.

STATICE	armeria	17
	limonium	17. 77-
LINUM	usitatissimum	6
	strictum	41
	suffruticosum	78
	foliis omnibus alternis lanceolatis floribus confertis terminalibus ad Linum fylvestre minus luteum annuum folio angustiore & latiore. Morisf. Loeß.	290
DROSERA	lusitanica	29

C L A S S I S VI.

H E X A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

LEUCOJUM	autumnale	p. 13. 18
NARCISSUS	ferotinus	19. 50
AMARYLLIS	lutea	96
ALLIUM	moschatum	290
ORNITHOGALUM	pyramidale	17
	umbellatum	59
SCILLA	autumnalis	19
ASPARAGUS	aphyllus	16
	albus, (quæ <i>Corruda</i> tertia Clu- fio),	16
DRACÆNA	Draco, (quæ <i>Asparagus Draconis</i> . Loefl.)	15. 23. 25. 83. 97
ASPHODELUS	fistulosus	18
HYACINTHUS	comosus	38
	botryoides	290
	racemosus	30. 38
AGAVE	americana	14
JUNCUS	articulatus	12
	effusus	12
FRANKENIA	lævis	77
	pulverulenta	40. 50. 76. 77

T R I G Y N I A.

RUMEX	bucephalophorus	7. 10
	aculeatus	54
	scutatus. f. <i>scoparia</i>	59. 89
	tingitanus	295
	lyratus	59
COLCHICUM	montanum	19

C L A S S I S VIII.

O C T A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

ERICA	vulgaris	p. 10. 11
	umbellata	8. 10. 138
	cinerea	10. 137
	ciliaris	10. 138
DAPHNE	Gnidium	7. 22. 78
	Cneorum	62

C L A S S I S IX.

E N N E A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

LAURUS	nobilis	13
--------	---------	----

C L A S S I S X.

D E C A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

RUTA	graveolens	17
	<i>sylvestris minor</i>	17
	<i>montana</i>	140
RHODODENDRON	ferrugineum	62

DIGYNIA.

SAXIFRAGA	Cotyledon	p. 62
	bryoides	62
	cuneifolia	295
	foliis radicalibus spathulatis rotunde crenatis caule ramofo nudo	13
GYPHOPHILA	Struthium	73. 79
SAPONARIA	ocymoides	62
DIANTHUS	floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis imbricatis	15

TRIGYNIA.

SILENE	conoidea	290
	nocturna	290
	petalis bifidis coronatis involutis, fructibus alternis erectis, foliis mollibus	290
ARENARIA	rubra, campestris	72. 80
	tenuifolia	141

PENTAGYNIA.

COTYLEDON	hispanica	77
SEDUM	stellatum	290
	reflexum	79
	foliis basi foliatis, stolonum imbricatis setaceis, caulinis alternis oblongis	290
	corniculata	7
OXALIS	vulgatum	66. 143
	pentandrum	30. 37. 142
	dichotomum	290
SPERGULA	pentandra	39. 143
	arvensis	12

C L A S S I S XI.

D O D E C A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

PORTULAEA	oleracea	P. 15
-----------	----------	-------

T R I G Y N I A.

RESEDA	luteola	6
	glauca	291
	purpurascens	291
	suffruticulosa	79
	phyteuma	7
EUPHOREIA	exigua	41
	Paralias	290
	ferrata	290
	foliis extrorsum latioribus, um-	
	bellis tripartito-dichotomis,	
	bracteis imbricatis	290
		290

P E N T A G Y N I A.

GLINUS	lotoides	20: 145
--------	----------	---------

C L A S S I S XII.

I C O S A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

CACTUS	Opuntia	14
MYRTUS	communis	18
	P 3	D I-

DIGYNIA.

CRATÆGUS	Oxyacantha	p. 22
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POLYGYNIA.

RUBUS	maximus (<i>fruticosus</i> ?)	7
TORMENTILLA	erecta	12

CLASSIS. XIII.

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CISTUS	monspeliensis	79
	lib. notis (angusto, libanotidis folio, flore singulari, Barr. ic. 194.)	79
	salvifolius	79
	albidus	79
	ladaniferus	14. 22. 28
	halimifolius	14. 28
	squamatus	67, 81
	ledifolius	28
	guttatus	28. 83
	rusticus	28
	salicifolius	83
	marifolius	81
	Tuberaria	12. 28. 67
	crispus	28
	Fumana	291
	annuus	291
	suffruticosus foliis lanceolatis, venosis stipulaceis, peduncu- lis bractea simplici, laterali- bus ex Horto Queriano, Loefl.	291

P E N T A G Y N I A.

NIGELLA	arvensis	P. 295
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P O L Y G Y N I A.

THALICTRUM	flavum speciosum	57
RANUNCULUS	gramineus	60
	parnassifolius	60. 96
	bullatus	25. 96
	arvensis	57
	muricatus	57
	parviflorus	
	falcatus	291

C L A S S I S XIV.

D I D Y N A M I A.

G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

TEUCRIUM	Pseudopithys	78
	Iva	78
	Scorodonia	10. 11
	Polium	291
	capitatum	291
	pumilum	74
	spinosum	49. 147
SATUREJA	capitata	14
LAVANDULA	spica	78
	stoechas	14. 78
SIDERITIS	calycibus tomentosis acutis, foliis linearibus ex Horto Queriano, Loeß.	291
GLECOMA	arvensis (hederacea)	291
LAMIUM	amplexicaule	30
PHLOMIS	Lychnitis	291
CLINOPODIUM	vulgare	11
ORIGANUM	Majorana	14
	P 4	ORI+

ORIGANUM	heracleoticum	p. 54
THYMUS	vulgaris	14
	Zygis	292
MELISSA	Nepeta	54
PRUNELLA	vulgaris	11
CLEONIA	lusitanica (prunella bracteis pin- nato-dentatis, ciliatis, Loefl.)	39. 148

ANGIOSPERMIA.

PEDICULARIS	tuberosa	62
ANTIARRHINUM	triornithophorum	53
	molle	60
	majus ?	60
	hirtum	292
	bipunctatum	292
	sparteum	292
SCROPHULARIA	nodosa	12
	auriculata	292
	canina	292
DIGITALIS	purpurea (rubra)	11
SIBTHORPIA	europæa	13. 34. 150
OROBANCHE	major	74. 151
	cernua	74. 152

CLASSIS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

MYAGRUM	sativum	292
DRABA	verna	30
	pyrenaica	61
LEPIDIUM	nudicaule	38. 155
	cardamines	77. 154
	subulatum	295
THLASPI	alliaceum ?	67
	hirtum	
		THLASPI

THLASPI	Bursa pastoris	p. 30
IBERIS	linifolia	78
ALYSSUM	campestre, majus et minus	30
	montanum	78
	incanum	292
BISCUTELLA	didyma	79
SISYMERIUM	pyrenaicum	61
	lrio	30
	supinum	57
	sylvestre ?	67. 82
	arenosum	292
	foliis pinnatis foliolis pinnati- fidis lanceolatis	293
CHEIRANTHUS	maritimus	15
	fruticulofus	292
	trilobus	292
RAPHANUS	filiquis torosis striatis	292

C L A S S I S XVI.

M O N A D E L P H I A.

D E C A N D R I A.

GERANIUM	pentrandrum	30
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P O L Y A N D R I A.

MALVA	parviflora	78
	rotundifolia	77
	hispanica	49. 77. 157

C L A S S I S XVII.

D I A D E L P H I A.

H E X A N D R I A.

FUMARIA	enneaphylla	61
	officinalis	30
	DECAN.	

DECANDRIA.

SPARTIUM	junceum	p. 7
	monospermum	22
	spinosum, vulgo <i>Aulaga</i>	78
GENISTA	tinctoria	11
	tridentata	53
ULEX	europæus	6. 10
ONONIS	pufilla	293
	pedunculis unifloris seta termi-	-
	natis	15
ANTHYLLIS	lotoides	41
	montana	62
	cornicina	294
	erinacea	45
LUPINUS	angustifolius	293
LATHYRUS	fativus	58
	angulatus	293
	<i>hispanicus</i>	293
VICIA	lutea	293
	pedunculis unifloris, foliolis li-	
	nearibus tridentatis, stipulis	
	alternis pedicellatis lanceo-	
	lato-ciliatis, Loeß.	293
CYTISUS	nigricans	7
COLUTEA	arborefcens	78
CORONILLA	valentina	78
ORNITHOPUS	compressus	7
	perpusillu s	293
	ſcorpioides	293
HIPPOCREPIS	multifiliqua	293
HEDYSARUM	humile	293
GALEGA	officinalis	20
ASTRAGALUS	alopecuroides	40
	Epiglottis, f. humilis.	77
	Glaux	58
	Tragacantha	96
TRIFOLIUM	M. officinalis	295
	repens	11
	pratense	11
	glomeratum	88
	refupinatum	53. 58
	tomentosum	58
	TRI-	

TRIFOLIUM	striatum	P. 41
	procumbens	12
	arvense	293
	filiforme	293
	agrarium	293
	montanum	293
	<i>ornithopodioides</i> . Loeß.	293
LOTUS	hirsutus	294
	corniculatus	12
	Dorycnium	294
MEDICAGO	leguminibus ternis subseffilibus,	
	subfalcatis erectis, foliolis incis	293

C L A S S I S XVIII.

P O L Y A D E L P H I A.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

HYPERICUM	quadrangulum	11
	floribus trigynis caulibus simplicibus foliis oblongis integerrimis margine subtus punctato	7

C L A S S I S XIX.

S Y N G E N E S I A.

P O L Y G A M I A Æ Q U A L I S.

SCORZONERA	angustifolia	59
	refedifolia	68
SONCHUS	maritimus	295
LEONTODON	taraxacum	30
HYOSERIS	rhagadioloides	294
LAPSANA	stellata	294

220 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

CARDUUS	inermis, foliis lanceolatis utrinque glabris denticulatis. Loeß.	p. 295
ATRACTYLIS	cancellata	47. 162
	gummifera	54
	humilis	47. 161
	radiata, Loeß.	51. 59
CARTHAMUS	lanatus	295
SANTOLINA	Chamæcyparissus	14

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTEMISIA	quæ Absinthium incanum, cristato crispo tenuioreque folio, medium, Barr. ic. 434. obs. 100.	67
GNAPHALIUM	Stoechas	14. 78
XERANTHEMUM	annuum	294
TUSSILAGO	alpina	61
SENECIO	Jacobæa	11
	vulgaris	30
	abrotanifolius	61
	foliis lanceolatis glabris cernu- latis caule unifloro. Loeß.	61
	incanus	62
INULA	villosa	78
	crithmoides	20
BELLIS	perennis	30
CHRYSANTHEMUM	pallidum minus imisque foliis incisis superioribus integris & capillaribus. Barr. ic. 421. Loeß.	294
COTULA	aurea	163
ANTHEMIS	altissima	62
CENTAUREA	alba	295
	salmantica	295
	benedicta. (Cnicus benedictus Loeß.)	294
	centauroides	295
	capillata	295

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

CALENDULA	officinalis	p. 30
FILAGO	pyramidata	83
	pygmæa	39. 40. 165
	montana	294
	erectus	45. 73. 83. 166
	procumbens (supinus)	78

POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

ECHINOPS	frigofus	47. 52. 159
----------	----------	-------------

M O N O G A M I A.

LOBELIA	urens	17. 167
VIOLA	tricolor	294
	calcarata	62

C L A S S I S XX.

G Y N A N D R I A.

HEXANDRIA.

ARISTOLOCHIA	fempervirens	79
	pistolochia	294

D O D E C A N D R I A.

CYTINUS	Hypocistis (Asarum Hypocistis)	35
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C L A S S I S XXI.

M O N O E C I A.

TRIANDRIA.

CAREX	vulpina	p. 294
	arenaria	294
	leporina	294

TETRANDRIA.

URTICA	pilulifera	79
--------	------------	----

PENTANDRIA.

XANTHIUM	spinofum	750
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POLYANDRIA.

POTERIUM	fanguiforba	294
QUERCUS	Suber	11
	Robur	12
	Ilex folio rotundiore modice- que finuato C. B.	294

C L A S S I S XXII.

D I O E C I A.

DIANDRIA.

SALIX	purpurea	295
EMPETRUM	erectum (album)	16. 25
OSYRIS	alba	25. 160
	--- (cafia).	35. 39. 45

P E N-

R A R I O R E S.

221

P E N T A N D R I A.

PISTACIA	Terebinthus	p. 78
	Lentifcus	16

H E X A N D R I A.

SMILAX	aspera	13
--------	--------	----

O C T A N D R I A.

POPULUS	nigra	12
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E N N E A N D R I A.

MERCURIALIS	annua	7
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D E C A N D R I A.

CORIARIA	myrtifolia	99
----------	------------	----

M O N A D E L P H I A.

EPHEDRA	distachya	77.78
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C L A S S I S X X I I I.

P O L Y G A M I A.

M O N O E C I A.

ANDROPOGON	hirtum	8. 171
HOLCUS	lanatus	12
CENCHRUS	capitatus	172
AEGILOPS	ovata	294
ATRIPLEX	halimus	76
	portulacoides	15

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

OSMUNDA	regalis	p. 11
PTERIS	aquilina	11. 23
POLYPODIUM	leptophyllum	53
	vulgare	11
ADIANTUM		13. 53
TRICHOMANES	canariense	13

MUSCI.

LYCOPODIUM	denticulatum	19
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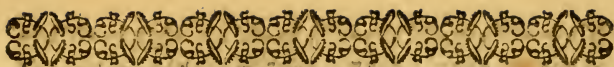
ALGÆ.

TARGIONIA	hypophylla	19
FUCUS	elongatus	174
CONFERVA	fascicularis	175

APPENDIX.

PALMÆ.

CHAMÆROPS	humilis	97
PHOENIX?	dactylifera	14



PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

176.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 53. Commelina. | 90. Solanum. |
| 54. Pontederia. | 91. Cestrum. |
| 55. Ixia. | 92. Conocarpus. |
| 56. Wedelia. | 93. <i>Contortae</i> . |
| 57. Allionia. | 94. Cuscuta. |
| 58. Rhamnus. | 95. Gomphrena. |
| 59. Cedrela. | 96. Bromelia. |
| 60. Calceolaria. | 97. Rhexia. |
| 61. Achras. | 98. Paullinia. |
| 62. Loranthus. | 99. Cardiospermum. |
| 63. Trichilia. | 100. Bauhinia. |
| 64. Lecythis. | 101. Parkinsonia. |
| 65. Guidonia. | 102. Poinciana. |
| 66. Seguieria. | 103. Guajacum. |
| 67. Portulaca? | 104. Melastoma. |
| 68. Bontia. | 105. Malpighia. |
| 69. Verbena. | 106. Crataeva. |
| 70. Ellisia. | 107. Portulaca. |
| 71. Krameria. | 108. Muntingia. |
| 72. Moniera. | 109. Clusia. |
| 73. Ayenia. | 110. Mentzelia. |
| | 111. Mimosa. |
| 74. Spermacoce. | 112. Corchorus. |
| 75. Houstonia. | 113. Annona. |
| 76. Cruzeta. | 114. Craniolaria. |
| 77. Chrysophyllum. | 115. Bignonia. |
| 78. Sideroxylon. | 116. Crescentia. |
| 79. Convolvulus. | 117. Barleria. |
| 80. Breynia? | 118. Sida. |
| 81. Rivinia. | 119. Theobroma. |
| 82. Tribulus. | 120. Milleria. |
| 83. Spondias. | 121. Epidendron. |
| 84. Tamarindus. | 122. Helicteres. |
| 85. Cissus. | 123. Croton. |
| 86. Spigelia. | 124. Jatropha. |
| 87. Convolvulus. | 125. Hura. |
| 88. Cordia. | 126. Morus. |
| 89. Capsicum. | 127. Viscum. |

PLANTÆ
AMERICANÆ.

Sectio Prima.

GENERANOVA.
TRIANDRIA.
MONOGYNIA.

53.    COMMELINA? Wachendorfia

 C 

Authoris.

   Planta debilis, annua, digitali-
spithamalis, glabra, simplex, interdum e basi
ramosa.

Folia ovata s. ovato-lanceolata, basi cordata,
sessilia superiora in ramis sterilibus conferta
et imbricata in rosam patentem; in fructifi-
cantibus vero omnia alterna remota; basi
vaginantia; vaginula integra striata.

Flores

PLANTAE AMERICANAE 227

Flores pauci 2-6, sessiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteolis spathulatis lineari-acutis distincti (hinc habitus fere Commelinae, cui affine genus est.)

Nectario omnino caret. *Corollae* color aqueus.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, erectum : *foliolis* lineari-subulatis, dorso carinatis, persistentibus, marcescentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membrancea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antherae* subrotundae

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum. *Stylus* capillaris, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum patens. (*)

PER. *Capsula* oblonga compressa, acuminata, utrinque sulco impresso, bilocularis, bivalvis : valvulis dissepimento oppositis.

SEM. nonnulla, subrotunda.

178.

Habitat in vadis, depressis, sub fruticibus ubique circa BARCELLONAM Novam in provincia Cumanensi.

(*) Licet *Stigma* sit trifidum, nunquam tamen vidi *Capsulam* trilocularem.

54. PONTEDERIA *cordata* Phrynium *Autheris*.

Planta spithamalis, perennis, simplex.

Radix fibrosa, aggregata.

Folia cordata, acuta, nervosa, glabra, pubescentia ad radicem. Petioli basi vaginante.

Florum spica e rima vaginae caulinae terminalis, basi involuta spatha f. bractea lineari, tandem digitalis : floribus alternis absque bracteolis.

Corolla purpureo-caerulea, pallida, marcescens, nullo modo ringens.

CAL. nullus. *Spathae* nullae.

COR. hypocrateriformis, *Tubus* cylindricus, filiformis, longus. *Limbus* patens, sexpartitus, subaequalis, laciniis lanceolatis : tribus superioribus magis approximatis, subparallelis, minoribus, infimo patentiore, lineari, basi angusta, convexo, lateribus lato.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ad basin lacinae adnata, capillaria, limbo breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum. *Stigma* capitatum.

PER. *Capsula* teres, linearis, acuta.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, substriata.

Habitat BARCELLONAE in paludibus.

Hispanis Languera.

Ex dictis patet hoc Genus Gladiolo et Antholyzae esse affine (*Stamina 3 tantum, observata fuisse non intellexi, cum planta videatur esse Pontederia.*)

Phrynium nomen est Plinii deriv. a *πρύνος* rana; easdem enim cum illis inhabitat paludes.

5. IXIA. *Xiphidium Authoris.*

179.

Radix oblique transversa, inferius fibrosa.

Caulis simplex, pedalis, vestitus.

Folia alterna, copiosa, dissita, caule altiora, plana, ensiformia (ad instar Iridis) se invicem imbricatim involventia, integerrima l. ferrulata.

Flores in racemo terminali, ramulosi, oblongi, nutantes, subconferti, albidii.

CAL. nullus.

COR. oblonga, hexapetala: *petalis* linearibus, lanceolatis, connexis apice acuto incurvo, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plana, corollae media altitudine petalis interioribus opposita. *Antherae* ovatae, acutae, basi bifidae.

PIST. *Germen* triangulare. *Stylus* filiformis, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Bacca* globosa, obtusa, tribus lineis ex-

cavata, mollis, trilocularis : loculis exteris vacuis.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, acuminata, receptaculo globofo inserta, elevata.

Fructus forte capsula mollis baccata.

Habitat citra MACARAPA pop. Indian.

Xiphidium est nomen Plinii a figura foliorum desumptum.

T E T R A N D R I A. 180.

M O N O G Y N I A.

56. **W**EDELIA. (ALLIONIA *incarnata*.)
Radix fibrosa.

Caules plures, diffusi, procumbentes, articulati, pubescentes.

Folia oblique ovata, opposita, bina l. terna ad radicem geniculata, alterna majora, reliqua sensim minora, subsessilia, integra.

Flores alterni, solitarii, ex alis foliorum minores vel ramulosi. Pedunculo floris longitudine.

Corolla pallide purpurea.

CAL. *Perianthium* commune triphyllum, triflorum, *foliolis* ovatis, concavis.

COR. *universalis* aggregata, aequalis, triflora; singula intra angulum folii calycis: *propria* tubulosa, Germini insidens. *Tubus* angustus sensum ampliatus. *Limbus* erectus, inaequalis, e latere interiore tantum continuatus s. exsertus, obtuse trifidus; laciniis bifidis, e latere interiore deliquescentes.

STAM. singulis *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea, corolla paulo longiora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. singulis *Germen* sub corollula; oblongum.

Stylus setaceus. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum.

PER.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* laxus semina fovet.

SEM. solitaria, nuda, oblongo-linearia, interius convexa, exterius alis inflexis notata.

Habitat juxta CUMANA urbem, in silvis arenosis ubique tempore pluviarum.

Ab omnibus aggregatis differt calyce triphylo, trifloro.

181. 57. ALLIONIA. *violacea*.

Radix. . . .

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, debilis, ramosus.

Folia opposita, cordata, acuta, integerrima, glabra, inferiora longe petiolata.

Flores in panicula ramosa, terminales, bracteis brevibus.

Corolla majuscula purpureo-caerulea. (Hinc facie recedit a superiori planta, ut et corollae magnitudine).

CAL. *Involucrum* commune monophyllum, laxum, quinquefidum; laciniis ovato-acutis, paulo inaequalibus, divisura una usque ad basin sectum, persistens.

Perianthium proprium nullum.

COR. aggregata triflora, aequalis, *propria* infundibuliformis s. obconica: ore erecto, quinquefido: laciniis exterioribus paulo longioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, fetacea, corolla longiora,

longiora, ad unum latus flexa. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. sing. *Germen* sub corollula, oblongum, obsolete octangulum. *Stylus* setaceus, staminibus longior. *Stigma* multifidum, lineare.

PER. nullum.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, quinquangula, tuberculis undique inaequalia, nuda.

A praecedente imprimis differt calyce et partim corolla.

Cumanensibus Jasminullo.

182. PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

58. RHAMNUS cumanenſis (EHRETIA
exsucca.)

Arbor mediocris, ſuſum ramoſa ; ramis ſparſis ; cortice nigro-cineraſcente.

Folia alterna, in ramulis tantum novellis, oblonga, ſuſum latiora, inferius attenuata, venoſa, integerrima, margine reflexa.

Flores in Racemis ramoſis, terminalibus, faſtigiatſis, 10-13. ramulis alternis, pedunculis congeſtioribus.

Braſteae nullae.

Corolla alba, magna.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, ſemibifidum : *laciniis* ovato-acuminatis : perſiſtens.

COR. hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindraceus, ſuſum leviter ampliatus, calyce longior. *Limbus* planus, quinquepartitus : *laciniis* ovato-subrotundis, obtuſis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata, tubo corollae verſus baſin adnata, baſi pubeſcente, longitudine tubi. *Antherae* lineares, acutae, verſatiles.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, superne bifidus: laciniis erectis, longitudine staminum. *Stigma* obtusum, crassiusculum, emarginatum.

PER. Fructus nudus, quadrangularis, paulo depressus, rostro longiusculo, obtuso; angulis compressis; quadripartibilis, quadripariam dehiscens ad angulos.

SEM quatuor, quartam partem fructus constituunt, ceterum spongiosa, nucleo vero oblongo, lignoso praedita.

Cumanensibus Guatacare.

Habitat in CUMANA et versus missiones Franciscanorum in Piritu ad montem Unare.

Fructus non demittit semina nuda, nec mollis est. Calyx uti bifariam ruptus naturalis est, ita interdum trifariam rumpitur.

59. CEDRELA. *Brownii*. Cedro. *Authoris*. 183.

Arbor magna, excelsa, odorata trunco interdum quatuor l. quinque pedum diametro, glabriusculo, subaequali, superne pulcro, aequaliter ramosa: ramis in coma oblonga sparsis.

Folia alterna, pinnata, bi-vel tri-pedalia; foliolis oblongo-acutis, glabris, integerrimis: mucrone angusto.

Pedunculus

Pedunculus teres, superne leviter compressus, basi clavatus; pedicellis teretibus oppositis.

Flores in Racemo ramosissimo, paniculato, ramis patentissimis; ramulis alternis, remotiusculis, bi-vel trifloris.

Corolla albescens, carnea, liliacea, facie fere Hyacinthi.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, convexum glabrum, trifidum: *laciniis* ovatis; marcescens.

COR. pentapetala, tubulata, basi ventricosa, sursum contractior; ore patulo; calyce multo longior. *Petalis* lineari-oblongis, obtusis, erectis, ad tertiam partem baseos interius receptaculo pentagono adnatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata, corolla dimidio breviora, receptaculo adnata. *Antherae* oblongae apice extrorsum flexo.

PIST. *Germen* receptaculo quinquangulati ad altitud. corollae mediam elevatum; globosum. *Stylus* filiformis, crassiusculus, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum.

PER. *Fructus* quinquelocularis.

SEM. - - -

Hispanis Cedro.

Habitat CUMANAE hinc inde fere culta. In
Insula

Insula TRINITATIS ad ostia fluvii Orinocensis copiose.

Arbor haec naturali affinitate jungitur cum Chrysobalano, Spondia, de quibus infra.

60. CALCEOLARIA. (Viola forte.)

I. CALCEOLARIA (*VIOLA oppositifolia*) caule brachiato glabro, floribus racemosis.

Radix fibrosa, crassiuscula, perennis.

184.

Caules erecti, spithamales usque sesquipedales, inferne lignosi, superne herbacei, teretes, glabri, ex superioribus alis foliorum brachiati, ramis oppositis.

Folia opposita, lanceolata, subsessilia, acute serrata, serraturis longis, vix profundis, apice integerrimo; petiolis brevissimis.

Flores in racemis, solitarii, patentes; pedunculis in media inferiore parte persistentibus.

Calyx inferius gibbus, foliolis imis patentioribus.

Lamina ima *petalorum* fere ungue angustior, apice sursum flexa et revoluta.

Capsula trigono-pyramidata, angulis obtusiusculis, lateribus planis.

Semina subangulata.

Corolla

238 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Corolla alba, adeoque facies fere *Veronicae*
Anagallidis aquaticae vel *scutellatae*.

2. *CALCEOLARIA* (*VIOLA Calceolaria*) caule
 simplici hirsuto, floribus axillaribus solita-
 riis,

Radix perennis, fibrosa, crassiuscula.

Caules plures, herbacei, simplices, pedales,
 teretes.

Folia alterna, lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceola-
 ta, sessilia, pilosa, ferrata, erecta.

Stipula subulata, erecta, pilosa, cauli adjun-
 cta.

Flores solitarii, alterni, axillares, subsessiles
 vel pedunculo sustentati cum Bracteolis du-
 abus setaceis in medio pedunculo.

Calyx ovatus, foliolis omnibus erectis, intus
 glabris, extus hirsutis, versus marginem
 tuberculis filiformibus, truncatis, pilosis
 obfitis.

Petala lateralibus lanceolata, foras pubescentia,
 ungue lineari: petala infima valde magna,
 ungue inferius carinata.

Capsula calyce tumido laxo tecta, teretiuscula.

185. *Semina* glabra, nitida, nigra, altera extre-
 mitate pallida.

Corolla alba.

Haec quod ad omnes partes, magnitudine bis vel ter superat praecedentem, hinc sat diversa est facie externa, situ foliorum, etc.

3. CALCEOLARIA (*VIOLA Hybanthus*) frutescens.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, *foliis* linearibus, acutis, erectis, fere conniventibus; persistens.

COR. *Petala* quinque, inaequalia, quorum *superiora duo* reliquis breviora, linearia, angusta; *lateralia duo* paulo longiora, latiora, lanceolata: unguis lineares calycis longitudine; *infimum* maximum, ungue calyce longiore; lamina subrotunda, plane ungue longiori; ante florescentiam utrinque involuta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, linearia, brevissima. *Nectarium* glandula in Filamentis, inferius bipartita, subrotunda, exterius affixa. *Antherae* oblongae, apice, acutae, membranulis oblongis, lateribus saepius imbricatis.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, sursum incurvus, apice compresso. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, trigona, unilocularis, tri-

trivalvis, feminibus medio valvularum affixis.

SEM. plura, subovata.

Affinitate naturali proxima est *Violae*,
uti ex toto caractere apparet; sed
proprii Generis, licet facies externa
Plantae aliquantum recedat.

Calceolariam dixi ob figuram Floris.

H E X A N D R I A. 186.

M O N O G Y N I A.

61. **A**CHRAS. *Sapotá Brown. jam. 200.*

Arbor alta, frondosissima, perpetuo virens, pulcra.

Folia conferta.

Spatha ad apices ramorum, oblonga (lacinia-
ta), integerrima.

Flores axillares ex alis foliorum versus sum-
mitatem ramorum, solitarii; pedunculis
teretibus, tomentosis, longitudine florum.

Pomum sapore omnes feré Americes fructus
antecellit.

Semina Amygdalorum forma et magnitudine,
hilo albo longitudinali.

CAL. *Perianthium* subrotundum, hexaphyl-
lum: *foliolis* ovatis, concavis; exterioribus
minoribus, latioribus, deciduis.

COR. monopetala, ovata, calycis altitudine,
duodecimfida; *laciniis* erectis, alternis: ex-
terioribus sex subovatis, planis; interiori-
bus angustioribus, introrsum convexis, ex-
trorsum subcarinatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 6, brevissima, subulata, e regione laciniarum exteriorum, ad harum basin corollae inserta. *Antherae* subulato-acutae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, paulo depressum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla longior. *Stigma* simplex, obtusum.

PER. *Pomum* globosum, decem-l. duodecimloculare, carne mollissima.

SEM. singulo loculo solitaria, magna, compressa, ovata, nitida, margine longitudinali interiore hilo notata, superius denticulo notata.

1. Semina multa in pomo abortiunt. Quum loculi vix manifesta membrana includantur forte quis *Baccam* diceret, sed quum loculi steriles in fructu distincti observentur, *Pomum* nuncupavi.

2. Adeoque character hic non multum differt a *Chrysophyllo* Gen. Pl. 185. addita illa sexta parte numeri in partibus Floris; quum autem aliam, in proxima sectione monstraverim, *Chrysophyllo* magis affinem et insuper *Chrysophyllum* verum Spec. Plant. f. *Cainito* Plum. et Americanum omnino differant fructificatione a *Chrysophyllo*

lo descripto, necessarium duxi ut hoc traderetur Genere distincto.

3. Cum dubio vix careat, quin Plumerus, plantam hanc in omni Americes regione communem e. gr. in Porto Rico, ubi quoque Nispero appellatur. In Cuba S. Havana, S. Domingo, in Vera Cruce novae Hispaniae ubi Sapote audit; nullum proprium genus ex ejus vidi, nisi Achras f. Sapote, cui nostrum adaptandum erit. Character Gen. Pl. 1001. qua fructum omnino convenit, foli loculi quinque Baccae (Pomi), ut minus distinguibiles non apponuntur. Calyx addita quinta parte nec differt magis. Sola corolla polypetala abest, sed forte minus accurate delineata fuit.

Numerus senarius in flore constans est.

Americanis Hispanis *Nispero* dicitur h. e. Mespilus.

62. LORANTHUS. *Stelis Loeffling.* *Scur-
rula Brown.*

1. LORANTHUS (*Stelis*) racemis trichotomis,
floribus aequalibus.

Planta parasitica.

Caulis frutescens, lignosus, brachiatus, ramis patentibus, basi tubere magno.

Folia saepius opposita, (interdum alterna), ovata vel longa, integerrima, glabra, coriacea, subsessilia. *Pedunculi* plures, axillares, patuli, sursum communiter bifidi, singuli apice crassiores, trigoni, flores tres sessiles gerentes, minimis suffultos bracteis.

Flores luteo-virides.

2. LORANTHUS (occidentalis) racemis oppositis, floribus irregularibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* nullum; nisi margo minimus basin floris cingens.

COR. *Petala* sex, linearia, angustissima, ad medium in tubum erecta, superne patentirevoluta, longitudinaliter concava.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, linearia, acuta, plana, petalis breviora eorumque basi inserta. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* brevissimum, sub receptaculo floris. Stylus filiformis. *Stigma* globosum, capitatum.

PER. *Bacca* cylindrica, oblonga, unilocularis, monosperma.

SEM. unicum, cylindrico-oblongum.

Habitat CUMANAE vulgaris in arboribus.

Stelis antiqu. Viscum.

DECANDRIA. 188.

MONOGYNIA.

63. **T**RICHILIA. (*trifoliata*) (Halefia *Loeflingii*.)

Frutex ramis patulis, rectis; cortice scabriusculo, punctato.

Folia alterna, ternata: foliolis obovatis, cuneiformibus: intermedio duplo triplove longiore, angustiore: lateralibus magis subrotundis; omnibus integerrimis, obtusis, planis, venosis. *Pedunculus* communis filiformis, supra planus.

Flores ex summitatibus ramulorum, in racemis raris, inaequalibus; subconferti sessiles.

Corolla alba.

Capsula grisea ex fusco et punctis albis, scabriuscula, feminibus baccatis eleganter coccineis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, tubulatum, erectum; ore obsolete quinque-dentato.

COR. *Petala* quinque, exserta, calyce duplo longiora, lineari-lanceolata, erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, linearia, basi connata.

ta. *Antherae* oblongae, latere interiori Filamentorum insertae.

PIST. *Germen* obovatum. *Stylus* brevis. *Stigma* crassum, tridentatum (Brown).

PER. *Capsula* globosa, fursum tribus fulcis notata, unilocularis, trivalvis: *Valvulis* in medio linea elevatiore notatis.

SEM. tria, cohaerentia in globum, triplice Sulco distincta; succulenta, baccata.

Variat interdum flore quadrifido octandro. Genus affine Meliae, ut videtur. Filamenta descripta forte potius dicenda Nectaria, cujus summitatibus insident *Antherae*.

Cumanensibus Ceraso macho h. e. *Cerasus* major.

Habitat CUMANAE in sylvis copiose.

POLYANDRIA. 189

MONOGYNIA.

64. **L**ECYTHIS. *Ollaria.*

Arbor vasta, Ramis undique magnis inaequalibus, hinc inde flexis; cortice ramuloso aspero.

Folia ad apices ramorum, alterna, cordato-ovata, firma, glabra, subintegerrima, subundulata, fusco-viridia, sessilia.

Flores spicati, terminales, alterni, subnutantes; pedicellis horizontalibus, subangulatis. *Bracteae* ovatae, concavae, mox deciduae.

Corolla alba, *petalis* inferius pallidis.

Nectarium luteum.

CAL. *Perianthium* hexaphyllum: *foliolis* oppositis, imbricatis: inferioribus subrotundis, minoribus; interioribus oblongis, concavis, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* sex, patula, inaequalia, calyce multo majora, horum quatuor superiora subrotundo, concava, margine oblique reflexo; inferiora duo majora, oblonga, concava, patentia.

Nectarium monophyllum, lingulatum, Basi plana perforata pro Germine, marginata; lingula a latere inferiore floris fursum inflexa, lineari, apice crassa, ovata, foras convexa, interius filamentis aggregatis numerosissimis, referta, obtegente genitalia.

STAM. *Filamenta* copiosissima, brevissima, superius crassiora, disco baseos nectarii undique inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* depressum, acuminatum, cinctum receptaculo floris. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtusiusculum, conicum.

PER. Fructus basi subrotundus, lignosus, magnus superius cinctus calycis rudimentis obtusis; ore integro: continens fructum molliorem, *quem non vidi*.

SEM. plura.

Barcinonensibus Olleto.

190. Licet fructum non accurate teneamus, tamen ob florem vere singularem proprium l. novum genus esse abunde patet. Vix crediderim Marcgraviam Gen. Pl. 507. a Plumiero adeo barbare esse descriptam, ut haec nostra idem cum illa constituat genus (*negatur.*)

Nectarium naturaliter inflexum in flore,

figura et colore exacte imitatur vitellum ovi, fructusque siccus lignosus ollam apprime refert concavam : hinc *Lecythum* vocavi a graec. λέκυθος quod et vitellum et ollam significat.

65. GUIDONIA. *Brown. jam 249.* Laëtia
Authoris. (LAETIA apetala.)

Arbor humilis vel *Frutex* magnus; ramis inaequalibus, patulis.

Folia in ramis novellis, terminata saepe supra florem, alterna, sparsa, oblonga, ferrulata, venosa, subrugosa, decidua, erumpentia post vel sub ipsa florescentia, tumque utrinque involuta; petiolis brevibus.

Flores ex axilla dichotomiae laterales, vel ex alis foliola, vel infra folia ex axillis robustis.

Pedunculus communis petiolis paulo longior, trifidus: ramulis brevissimis; pedicellis propriis, filiformibus, ad articulationem deciduus, coloratus.

Bractaeae oppositae, brevissimae, acutae, subaxillares.

Calyx albus.

Baccae luteo-pubescentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum; *foliolis* oblongis,

longis, concavis, reflexis, coloratis, marcescentibus.

COR. nulla, nisi calycem dicas ob colorem.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura, centum circ. capillaria, erecta, patentia, calyce paulo minora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, desinens in *Stylum* filiformem, staminibus longiorem. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum.

PER. *Bacca* subglobosa, obsolete tetragona, totidemque lineis exarata, obtusa, unilocularis.

SEM. plura, nidulantia.

Habitat in silvis depressis juxta CUMANAM.

191.

66. SEGUIERIA. *americana.*

Frutex orgyae et sesquiorgyae altitudine, valde ramosus, teres, glaber: petiolis teretibus, supra planiusculis, brevissimis.

Flores in racemis digitalibus, simplices vel basi ramosi, alterni, pedicellati, albi, bracteolis nullis.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum patens: *foliis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, persistentibus.

COR. nulla, nisi calycem velis.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura viginti, capillaria, undique

dique patentia, calycis longitudine. *Antherae* oblongae, planiusculae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum, superne membranaceum, latere altero crassiore. *Stylus* ad latus crassius *Germinis*, brevissimus. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, ala maxima aucta, latere altero rectiore crassior, basi lateraliter utrinque notata alulis tribus membranaceis; unilocularis, non dehiscens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, glabrum.

De *Stylo* et *Stigmate* certissima dicere nequeo, unicum enim florem tantummodo vidi, fructus vero observavi plurimos.

Habitat in sylvis depressis umbrosis humilibus juxta Arb. Draconis.

T R I G Y N I A.

67. **PORTULACA** foliis lanceolatis, convexis; pedunculis unifloris Spec. Plant. 446. 4 *Halimum* *Loefl.* **SESUVIUM** *Portulacastrum*. Icosandr. Trigyn.

Radix filiformis, perennis.

Caules

Caules plures, undique diffusi, repentes, teretes, articulati, glabri.

192. *Folia* opposita, lanceolata vel lineari-lanceolata, supra planiuscula, infra convexa, succulenta; pedicellis brevissimis vix ullis; axillis nudis nec pilosis.

Flores axillares, solitarii. *Pedunculi* flores longitudine.

Calyx foras viridi-glaucus, intus purpureascens.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquepartitum, campanulatum: laciniis ovatis, acutis, crassis, imbricatis, patentibus, intus coloratis, marcescentibus.

COR nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura, septuaginta circ. subulata, calyce breviora, eidem parallela, intra lacinias inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, superius paulo trigonum, in fundo calycis situm. *Styli* tres, capillares, erecti, staminum altitudine. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, trilocularis: loculis horizontaliter dehiscentibus. *Receptacula* feminum conico-filamentosa.

SEM. subrotunda, planiuscula, margine rostellulo acuto notata.

Cuma-

Cumanensis VIDRO h. e. vitrum, ex cineribus enim ejus, Salsolae et Salicorniae fere aequivalentibus, saponem conficiunt.

Habitat juxta CUMANAM, versus mare, copiosissime.

Quantum ex legibus affinitatem Generum comprehendo, a Portulaca distinctum est Genus.

193. D I D Y N A M I A,

GYMNOSPERMIA.

68. **B**ONTIA. *nitida*. (Donatia Loeßl.)*Arbor* mediocris vel frutex, ramis oppositis, teretibus, glabris.*Folia* opposita, lanceolata, crassa, rigida, integerrima, glabra, acuminata, triuncialia, supra viridia, infra glauco-incana, subsessilia.*Flores* in spicis oblongis et subrotundis, quadrangulatis, compactis; sessiles, oppositi.*Braeteolae* tres ad singulum florem: unica exterior; duabus lateralibus ovato-acutis, carinatis, brevibus.*Corolla* alba.*Fructus* viridis, amygdalis major: Cotyledonibus junctis, conduplicatis intra tunicam exterioriorem.*CAL.* *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, inaequale: *foliis* oblongis, dorsali unico persistente.*COR.* monopetala, inaequalis. *Tubus* subrotundus, calycis longitudine. *Limbus* quadripartitus, bilabiatus: *labium* sup. indivisum, obtusum, emarginatum: *lab. inf.* tripartitum:

laciniis

laciniis oblongis; lab. superiore duplo longius.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea; quorum anteriora longiora, dorso corollae adpressa, parallela, apice lateraliter patentia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-subulatum, desinens in *Stylum* subulatum; longitudine staminum. *Stigmata* duo, acuta, erecta.

PER. nullum.

SEM. unicum, nudum, magnum, ovatum, compressum, apice paulo obliquo, acuto: cotyledonibus junctum conduplicatis.

Hispanis MANGLE negro.

Habitat ad mare.

194.

69. VERBENA. *lappulacea*. (*Burseria* Loeft.)

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis erectus, herbaceus, acute quadrangulus, glaber, intus cavus, 1-3 pedalis: ramis oppositis, erectis.

Folia opposita, ovata, ferrato-crenata, venosa, scabriuscula, petiolis glabris, brevibus.

Flores alterni, spicati, subsessiles, terminales, cauli et ramis; spicis longis, spithameo-pedalibus.

Fruktus ad unum latus flexi, subnutantes; pedicellis brevibus.

Bractea linearis pedicelli longitudine.

Corolla

256 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Corolla pallida purpurea.

Calyces fructus viscosi adhaerentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, laxum, ore quinquangulato, obtuso: *dentibus* acutis, persistentibus.

COR. tubulata, inaequalis: *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis altitudine. *Limbus* planiusculus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* ovatis, unica latiore.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor capillaria, quod duo superiora longiora. *Antherae* subrotundae; harum superiores oblongae, duplo majores.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis: *Stigma*. . . .

PER. nullum. *Fructus* quadrangulus, dentatus, obtusus obtegitur calyce inflato, vesicario.

SEM. duo, nuda, hinc utrinque angulata: angulis compressis, retrorsum subdentato-feratis, inde plana obtusa.

Haec itaque etiam femina nuda gignit.

Calyces inflati bursam minorem quodammodo referunt.

70 DURANTA. *Ellisia*. ANGIOSPERMIA.
(*Hoffmannia* Loeßl.)

Frutex longitudine circ. duar. orgyiarum, ramifusus,

mosus, erectus: ramis superne suboppositis, quadrangulis, alternis, lateralibus magis compressis vel inermibus vel spinosis.

Folia opposita, oblongo-ovata, in petiolum attenuata, ferrata, in ramis fructificantibus saepius integerrima.

Spinae oppositae ex alis, patentissimae, subulatae, foliorum mediae longitudinis vel quartae partis; in ramis sterilibus magnae; in fructificantibus vero minimae aut omnino nullae.

Flores in racemis lateralibus, oppositis vel terminalibus, pendulis, plurimis, pedicellis brevibus post florescentiam elongatis, fructus longitudine.

Bracteae lineares, subulatae, angustissimae.

Corolla purpurascens.

Baccae luteo-rubrae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, cylindricum; superne quinquangulare; ore integro quinquedentato: denticulis acutis.

COR. tubulata; *Tubus* cylindricus: superne paulo latior, parum incurvus, planiusculus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* oblongis; subaequalibus.

STAM.

PIST. *Germen* globosum. *Stylus* filiformis, rectus, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* simplex, obtusum, crassiusculum.

PER. *Bacca* globosa, calyce superne connivente arcte tecta unilocularis.

SEM. quatuor, subrotunda, ovata, hinc convexa, inde angulata.

Hispanis FRUTA de POLAMITA.

Habitat in silvis depressis circa CUMANAM.

71. KRAMERIA. (*Ixine* Loeßl.) Tetrandr. Monog.

Radix fibrosa.

Caules fruticantes, inferne procumbentes, undique sparsi; mox adscendentes, virgati; inferius subdivisi; superius ramulis vagis erectis.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, superiora linearia, acuta, subsessilia.

Flores alterni in racemo terminali; pedunculis axillaribus in medio instructis bracteolis duabus acutis linearibus.

Corolla roseo-purpurea.

196 *Nectarium* superius apice pallidum, inferius nigro-purpureum.

Planta ipsa fusco-cana est.

CAL. nullus, nisi corollam velis.

COR. tetrapetala, patens, inaequalis: *petalis* oblongis acutis: superiore patentiore, lateralibus ovatis.

Nectarium duplex: *superius* erectum, lineare, tripartitum: *laciniis* linearibus, crassiusculis,

crassiusculis, apice ovatis, membrana-
ceis supra stamina : *inferius* sub Ger-
mine, diphyllum, *foliis* convexis, li-
neolis elevatis, rugosis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, intra nectarium su-
perius, inclinata, adscendentia, subulata;
quorum duo exteriora paulo longiora. *An-
therae* parvae, apice duobus foraminibus
apertae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* subulatus, ad-
scendens, staminum situ et longitudine.
Stigma acutum.

PER. *Fructus* globosus, undique pilis rigidis,
retrorsum asperis echinatus, unilocularis,
non dehiscens, ficcus.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, glabrum, durum.

Cumanensis CARDILLO breve, a fructu
pungente.

197 DIADELPHIA.

PENTANDRIA.

72. **M**ONIERIA *trifolia*.

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caulis pedalis, a medio sursum dichotome divisus, glaber, in summo pubescens.

Folia inferiora opposita; superiora saepe alternata, ternata: foliolis oblongis, integerrimis, pubescentibus, intermedio paulo majore in pedicillum attenuatum. Petiolus communis teres, foliolis paulo brevior.

Flores alterni, in spica divaricata, *pedunculo* et dichotomia ramorum summorum vel axillis foliorum supremorum exeunte, filiformi, erecto, sustentato *spica* bipartita; ramis divaricatis, simplicibus, rectis, fere horizontalibus vel paulo adscendentibus: rachi leviter flexuosa, floribus alternis, sessilibus cum solitario ex divisione spicae, secundis.

Braëteae nullae, sed Calycis lacinia superior et lateralis exterior, braëteas mentiuntur.

Corolla omnino alba est.

CAL. *Perianthium* quinquepartitum: *laciniis*
inae=

inaequalibus ; superiore lineari, longa, incurva, florem obtegente ; laterali exteriori dimidio brevior, lanceolata ; reliquis brevibus, obtusis, persistentibus.

COR. tubulata, ringens, brevior calycis lacinia superiore. *Tubus* cylindricus, in medio contractior, curvus. *Limbus* bilabiatus, quinquefidus : *labio sup.* indiviso, ovato, obtuso ; *lab. inf.* quadrifido, recto, laciniis oblongis, obtusis.

Nectarium squama, ovata ad basin germinis, infra filamentum inferius.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, plana, membranacea, quorum *superius* concavum, apice bifidum ; *inferius* planum apice trifidum. *Antherae* in *Filamento sup.* duae connatae ; intus hirsutae, includentes stigma ; in *Filamento inf.* tres minutissimae, teretes (an steriles?)

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, quinquelobum, quinquangulatum. *Stylus* solitarius, filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum, intus planum, orbiculatum, margine acuto.

PER. *Capsulae* quinque ovatae, breves, compressae, uniloculares, futura dimidio bivalves.

SEM. solitaria, ovata, margine interiore rectiore obtusiore, inclusa *Arillo*.

Singularissima est Fructificatio. Fructus

saepe tantummodo a Capsula maturef-
cunt.

Spicae fere referunt Penthorum, quae
Planto est diversissima, fructificatio
adhuc magis recedit.

Dubium est utrum Antherae tres infe-
riores sint steriles, nec ne?

POLYADELPHIA. 189

MONOGYNIA.

Nota. Ad hanc classem haesitabundus refero Genus quoddam valde singulare, nescius, an potiori jure ad Monadelphiam Pentandriam, an etiam ad Gynandriam pertineat.

73. **A**YENIA. (*Jungia Authoris.*) Gynandr.
Pentandr.

1. AYENIA magna foliis cordatis acuminatis crenatis, germine sessili, nectario concavo.

Facies et magnitudo omnino Sidae Abutilonis Spec. Pl. 685. 7.

Radix fibrosa, perennis.

Caules erecti, bi-vel tripedales, inferne suffruticosi, teretes, molliter pubescentes: ramulis brevibus, alternis.

Folia alterna, cordata, ferrate crenata, molliter pubescentia. *Petiolus* filiformis, foliol. circ. longitudine *Stipulis* subulatis, minimis.

Flores axillarum pedunculati in panícula ramorum inaequali, *Pedunculus* communis folitarius vel bini ex ala ab utroque latere

prodeuntes, medium axillae occupante rudimento ramuli, sursum bi-fel trifidi, terminati duobus vel tribus pedicellis: Bracteolae acutae ad singulum pedicellum.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patens, leviter reflexus, lanceolatus, acutus, persistens.

Nectarium calyce minus, sessile, campanulato-patens: ore quinquefido: *laciniis* emarginatis, bifidis, sinubus inter lacinias inflexis; glandula acuta.

Filamenta superius inflexa, dilatata in membranam, transverse oblongam vel reniformem; extus convexa, intra concava. *Antherae* tres faciles visu (vel 3-loculares,) sessiles, suboblongae.

Germen pilosum, sessile, globosum, *Stylus* filiformis, nectario paulo altior. *Stigma* convexum, capitatum quinque lineis.

200

Capsula convexa, externe pilis copiosis subulatis hispida.

Color floris herbasceus.

Habitat juxta CUMANA ad viam versus Ipune.

2. *AYENIA pusilla* foliis ovatis acutis ferratis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano stellato.

Radix fibrosa, annua vel perennis.

Caules adscendentes, spithamales s. pedales, subsimplices.

Folia oblongo-ovata, acuta, ferrata, glabra; petiolo

petiolo foliis paulo minore, incana rubescentia. *Stipulae* fetaceae, erectae.

Flores 3-6, axillares, pedunculis capillaribus 1 vel 2 linearum longitudine, horizontalibus.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patentissimus, plano-reflexus: foliolis planiusculis, intus albis coloratis.

Nectarium germen pedunculatum cingens, quinquangulare, subplanum.

Filamenta quinque, capillaria, calyce triplo longiora, erecta, modice arcuata, apice inflexa, conniventia, amicta Membrana plana, rhomboidali, ovata, marginibus latentibus anterioribus et apice interiore cum Nectarii angulis connatis *Antherae* parvae, connatae unam mentiuntur, membranulae versus apicem adnatae, sessiles.

Germen pedicello (columella filiformi, erecta, staminum altitudine) elevatum.

Stylus brevissimus.

Fructum non vidi.

Color Calycis interni et filamentorum albus, centro Nectarii lutescens.

Adeoque in partibus haud paucis a superiore differt.

Habitat in depressis silvis juxta paludem, citra Fluvium UNARE.

3. *AYENIA tomentosa* foliis ovato-subrotundis tomentosis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano.

CAL. *Perianthium* quinquepartitum: *foliolis* lanceolatis, acutis, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* nulla.

201 *Nectarium* monophyllum, margine quinquefido, campanulatum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, extra nectarium, e regione sinuum Calycis orta eoque longiora, arcuata, inflexa, apice lato membranaceo nectarii margine adfixa. *Antherae* tres, subrotundae, subtus in membrana latiore filamentis conferta connatae; vel triloculares.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, sessile vel columella filiformi elevatum. *Stylus* cylindricus, brevis.

Stigma capitatum, quinquangulare.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda, quinqueloba, quinquelocularis: *loculis* integris, deciduis, latere interiore solum dehiscens.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, ovata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

Capsulae forte potius quinque coalitae dicendae. Genus singulare et ordo Nat. XXXIV. malvacea.

Sectio Secunda.

GENERA DUBIA:

74. **S**PERMACOCE. *Diodioides Loeßl.*)

1. SPERMACOCE *spinosa* suffruticosa, foliis oblongis oblique striatis.

Radix perennis.

Caules suffruticosi, tetragoni, bi-ad quinquepedales, infirmi.

Folia opposita, basi utrinque membrana strigoso-ciliata conjuncta; nervis utrinque oblique decurrentibus, alternis, simplicibus, subtus prominentibus notata, integerrima.

Flores 3-4, axillares, oppositi, sessiles, albi.

2. SPERMACOCE annua, foliis linearibus, caule strigoso.

Radix filiformis, fibrosa, annua.

Caulis spithamalis-semipedalis, tetragonus, rigide pubescens.

Folia opposita, linearia, strigosiora.

Flores axillares, sessiles, solitarii, pallide purpurei.

3. SPERMACOCE *tenuior* annua, foliis lanceolatis glabris, floribus verticillatis.

202

Radix

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis tetragonus, glaber, bi-vel tripedalis; ramis alternis, superne interdum dichotomis.

Folia lanceolata, utrinque acuta, glabra; venis longitudinalibus, basi juncta membrana.

Flores sessiles, verticillati, purpurascences-albi, minutissimi.

Has tres species congeneres legi, quarum character hic est :

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, laxum, germen coronans: *foliis* linearibus, acutis, brevibus; persistens.

COR. tubulato-campanulata, calyce longior. *Tubo* sursum latere intus piloso: ore quadridentato: *dentibus* ovatis, patulis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, corollae mox intra divisuras imposita, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo calyce coronatum, subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globoso-capitatum, linea bifidum.

PER. Cortex seminum coronatus calyce, vel nullum.

SEM. duo, ovata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

75. HOUSTONIA floribus verticillatis
sessilibus.

Radix

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caulis erectus, simplex, pedalis, obsolete quadrangulus, glaber: ramis oppositis.

Folia opposita, ad flores verticillata, ovato-oblonga in petiolos basi latiusculos connatos ciliatos attenuata, glabra, remota.

Flores sessiles, aggregati, verticillati, albi: verticillis aequalibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, aequale, apice quadridentatum: *dentibus* acutis, post florescentiam majoribus, patentibus; persistens.

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis; *Tubus* 203 filiformis, angustissimus, calyce duplo longior; limbus campanulatus, obsolete tetragonus, quadripartitus: *laciniis* ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, basi erectis, apice patulis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, limbo corollae ad basin incisurarum inserta eaque breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* capitatus, simplex.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* tubulatus includit femina.

SEM. bina, oblongo-linearia, hinc convexa, inde plana, glabra, calyce, paulo breviora.

Adeoque facies priorum, sed calyce monophyllo, corolla extra germen non supra, et tubo longo, filiformi differt.

76. CRUZETA (CRUCITA) hispanica.

Radix fibrosa.

Caulis erectus, firmus, quadri-vel quinque-pedalis, superne brachiatus; ramis erectis, oppositis.

Folia opposita lanceolata, utrinque acuta, integerrima, fusca.

Flores spicati, in paniculam collecti; ramulis alternis summitate spicatis, floribus imbricatis minimis.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum; *foliolo* anteriore lineari, acuto; lateralibus oppositis, ovatis, concavis, intus lanuginem, corollam distinguentem continentibus, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis facie, ovata, concava; exterioribus duobus integerrimis: interioribus margine piloso, lacero, tenuissimo.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, capillaria, calyce paulo breviora. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obtusum, compressum. *Stylus* brevissimus, mox bifidus: laciniis patentibus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER.

PER. nullum. Corolla connivens decedit cum femine.

SEM. unicum, nudum.

Calycem saltem esse bracteas floris et Corollam descriptam Calycem forte quis ²⁰⁴ dicat; at sedulo idem videmus in Gomphrena et Celosia, in quibus, Florum exteriora foliola tria Calycis nomine indigitantur, quamvis spatiolo ab interioribus remota sint.

77. CHRYSOPHYLLUM. Barbasco.
(IAQUINIA *armillaris.*)

Frutex humanae circ. altitudinis, Ramis erectis, subdichotomis.

Folia verticillata: verticillis paulo inaequalibus; lanceolato-cruciformia, fessilia, nervia, firma.

Flores in panicula terminali rara laxa; albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, quinquedentatum: *denticulis* obtusis.

COR. monopetala, subcampanulata. *Tubus* obovatus, ventricosus. *Limbus* decemfidus: laciniis alternis interioribus patentissimis, majoribus, convexis, obtusis; alternis interioribus dimidio minoribus, subrotundis, erectis.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, plana, subulata, tubo corollae inferius adnata, eoque paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, acuminatae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, desinens in *Stylum*, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* capitatum, nigrum, coronae instar supra quinquecrenulatum.

PER. } Fructum non vidi.
SEM. }

Hispanis Barbasco h. e. Verbasum, ita nominatim ob vim enecandi pisces.

Alium vidi fruticem, praecedente descripto omnino similem, sed statura minore et foliis apice mucrone pungentibus diversum, cujus flores a me nondum observati.

78. SIDEROXYLON. Pacurero. (CHRY-
SOPHYLLUM *Cainito* β).

Frutex albus, (interdum Arbor mediocris) varie ramosus : ramis lateralibus patentissimis, rectis, apice in spinam terminatis vel inermibus.

Folia inferiora saepius alterna, non raro tria vel quatuor fasciculata, superiora praesertim floralia opposita, oblonga, vel cruciformia, obtusa, basi in petiolum brevem

atte-

attenuata, supra nitida, glaberrima, integerrima.

Flores verticillati, conferti, axillares, breve pedunculati, albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, subrotundum: *foliis* subrotundis, obtusis, margine tenuibus; persistens.

COR. monopétala, decempartita, *Tubo* laxo, brevissimo, laciniis alternis exterioribus erectis, longioribus, oblongis, lateribus incurvis, alternis interioribus brevioribus, latioribus, ovatis, acutis, conniventibus versus stylum, germen laxè obtegentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata ad basin laciniarum exter. et ab illis paene involuta, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, parvum, in fundo corollae. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* simplex.

Fructum non vidi, licet toto anno copiosissime floruerit.

Cumarensis PACURERO.

A *Rhamno* ergo differt calyce et situ staminum; a *Barbasco* laciniis exterioribus erectis, interioribus conniventibus et corolla multo brevior.

Suspisor cuspides ferratas in *Sideroxylo*

Gen. Pl. 186. esse lacinias interiores corollae.

97. CONVULVULUS.

Hujus tres varietates, vel si vis species legi, Pistillo praecipue a Convolvulis distinctas.

1. CONVULVULUS (*EVOLVULUS nummularius*) foliis subrotundis, caule repente. Spec. Pl. 157. 18.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caules plures, filiformes, undique diffusi, spithamales ad bipedales.

Folia elliptica vel ovata, acuminata, subsessilia, integerrima.

206

Flores solitarii, axillares, pedunculati; pedunculus folio saepe longior, in medio duabus bracteis acutis instructus, supra quos post florescentiam reflectuntur tandemque cadunt.

Color floris purpureus.

Capsula saepe solum disperma vel trisperma est.

Styli singuli e medio bifidi sunt.

Habitat in CUMANA copiose.

2. CONVULVULUS foliis linearibus acutis, caule procumbente.

Prioris forte varietas est. Differt foliis longe

longe angustioribus, habitu glabriore
et floribus minutissimis, pallide pur-
pureis.

3. CONVULVULUS (Evolvulus *linifolius*) foliis oblongis acutis, caule erecto, hirsuto, floribus subsessilibus,

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis erectus, digitali-spithamalis, hirsutus.

Folia oblonga, acuta, erecta, sessilia, pilosa.

Flores axillares, solitarii, breve pedicellati: pedicello hirsuto, basi ad alas foliorum bracteolis setaceis pilosis.

Calyx pilosus.

Corolla obsolete quinquedentata, quinqueplicata.

Styli quatuor vel duo, prope basin bifidi.

Capsula tetrasperma.

Character itaque praecedentibus communis
fit.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum erectum : *foliis* oblongis, acutis, concavis ; persistens.

COR. monopetala, rotata: *Tube* cylindrico, brevi, calycis altitudine, sursum paulo ampliore; *Limbo* plano, patente, amplo, decem incisuris parvis, emarginatis notato, obsolete quinqueplicato.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, setacea, apici tubi
T₂ imposita,

imposita, paulo inaequalia. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* duo, patentes, setacei, singulus mox bifidus, staminibus longior. *Stigmata* quatuor, obtusa.

207 PER. *Capsula* subrotunda, subovata, quadrilocularis, quadrivalvis.

SEM. solitaria, subrotunda, hinc convexa, inde plana. Convolvuli omnia, stylis et corollae limbo planiore exceptis.

80. BREYNIAE affinis arbor Octandra.
(CAPPARIS *Breynia*).

Arbor mediocris, superne ramosa; ramis teretibus, glabriusculis, novellis vero subangulatis, subcompressis, tomentoso-incanis.

Folia alterna, oblonga, supra glabriuscula, incana, firma, geniculata. *Petioli* tomentosi, teretes longitud. tertiae partis unciae.

Flores racemosi terminales, albi, *calyce* tomentoso.

CAL. *Perianthium* quadripartitum: laciniis linearibus, corolla paulo brevioribus, basi crassioribus, sinubus obtusissimis; persistens.

COR. tetrapetala, basi fere connata; subquadrangularis: *foliolis* lineari-ovatis, erectis,

rectis, apice patulis, planis, intus pubescentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corolla sesquilingiora. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, striatum, columna filiformi staminibus longiore elevatum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* planum, obtusum.

Fructum non vidi: Facie ad Breyniam, Spec. Pl. 503. accedit, ab illa tamen ceterisque Ord. nat. XXXI. staminibus octo ad Corollam proportionalibus distinguitur, dum reliquae 15-70 gaudent. A Breynia praecise calyce simplice, nec duplici, ut et corolla erecta; petalis linearibus differt.

Hispanis PALO DE VENADO h. e. lignum Cervi.

Habitat juxta PURNEY missionem Pirituensium.

81. RIVINIA Octandra.

Frutex duplae vel triplae altitudinis humanae, inter alias arbores elevatus, lignosus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, biuncialia, acuta, glabra, vix sensibilibus crenata, venosa; petiolis femuncialibus. 208

Flores in racemis digitalibus, lateralibus; pedicellis sparsis, absque bracteis; albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patentissimum, reflexum: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, persistentibus; sub interioribus squama utrinque una minutissima, subulata,

COR. nulla, nisi calycem velis.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo ad duodecim, capillaria, corolla paulo breviora, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, compressae, basi, bifidae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum. *Stylus* vix ullus. *Stigma* crassiusculum, multifido lacerum

PER. *Bacca* oblonga, paulo compressa, calyce reflexo insidens, glabra.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, compressum, glabrum.

A *Rivinia humili* diversa staminum numero. *Bacca* matura nigra est, figura rotundior, rugosior et Semina angulosa.

Habitat in depressis pascuis juxta CUMANA.

82. TRIBULUS. maximus.

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caules diffusi, longi, articulati; ramis alternis procumbentibus.

Folia opposita, pinnata; *foliolis* trijugatis cum

cum impari, elliptico-ovatis, sessilibus.

Stipulae lanceolatae, erectae.

Flores alterni, axillares, erecti.

Fruētus deflexi.

Pedunculi foliis paulo breviores.

Corolla alba.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patenti-erectum; *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, concavis, foras pilosis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, subrotunda, obtusissima, sessilia, marginibus incumbencia, hemispherice concava, truncata apparent.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, corolla paulo minor; ultima breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-conicum, decemstriatum, 209 filamentorum altitudine. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* unicum, obtusum.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, calyce major, terminata stigmate striato persistente, decemlocularis, decasperma.

SEM. solitaria, hinc convexa, inde acuta, compressa, recta, angulo acuto.

Facies exacte Tribuli est. Tribulus est capsula inermi hinc intermedia inter Fagoniam et Tribulum.

Habitat in pratis ad CUMANA.

83. SPONDIAS. *lutea* Hobo *hispanis*.

Chrysobalani varietas δ . *Spec. Pl.* 513. 1.

Hobos *C. Bauh. pin.* 417. 5. 446. 6.

Labat voyage part. 6. c. 8.

Arbor sat magna, trunco-erecto; superne laxe
ramosa, cortice ramoso, superne in ramis
majoribus tuberculoso, scabro.

Folia alterna, pinnata cum impari: *foliolis*
subovatis s. oblongis, acutis, margine infe-
riore rectiore

Flores copiosissimi, sessiles in racemis compo-
sitis: ramis patentissimis (ut in *Vite*), *Bra-*
ctae nullae.

Corollae albae.

Drupae luteae, odore suavi sed graveolente.

CAL. nullus, nisi margo minimus, obsoletis-
sime quinquedentatus, colore corollae, per-
sistens.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblongo lanceolata, se-
cunda, inferne versus pedicellos conniven-
tia, apice introrsum puncto acuto, incur-
vo communiter notata.

Nectarii squamae decem, obtusae, mini-
mae, singulae intra singula filamenta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, setacea, erecta, pa-
tula, corolla paulo breviora. *Antherae* ob-
longae.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* receptaculo immersum, oblongum, saepe abortiens, unicum. *Styli* quinque (non raro quatuor), brevissimi, paralleli, conniventes in columnam pentagonam vel tetragonam. *Stigmata* simplicissima.

PER. *Drupa* oblonga, glabra, carnosae, unilocularis. 210

SEM. *Nux* oblonga, durissima, lignosa, extus fibrosa putamine crasso, obsolete quinquangulari (vel 4-angulari), quinquelocularis (vel 4 locularis) *loculis* teretibus, cylindricis, curvis: *nucleis* cylindricis, curvis.

Habitat in CUMANA culta, copiosissime vero silvestris in adscensu montis citra fluvium.

Spondias descr. Gen. Pl. 402. vel *Monbin*

Plum. quoad florem sat bene convenit cum flore Hobo; sed fructus ibidem descriptus propior videtur Cedro cujus character, supra dedi. An itaque cum Cedro nominata Hobo et Chrysobalanum inter se sat similitudinis habeant, confusio aliqua Auctorum in his describenda orta erit,

Acayam Marcgrav. et *Acayam* Labat (qui Cedro idem) eadem origine gaudere easdemque significare arbores, opinor.

Sectio Tertia.

OBSERVATIONES

Genera Plantarum illustrantes.

84. TAMARINDUS. *Gen. Pl.* 42.

CAL. *Perianthium* - - - *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, superiore reliquis paulo latiore.

COR. *Petala* tria, lanceolata, basi complicata, intra basin folioli calycis latioris, omnia ad latus superius patentia, undulata, venosa; intermedio angustiore et brevior.

Nectarii setae duae sub filamentis, breves.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ex inferiore calycis parte vacua, adscendentia, ad medium connata in unum corpus: laciniis subulatis. *Antherae* oblongae, utrinque acutae, antice planae.

211 PIST. *Germen* lineare, arcuatum. *Stylus* filiformis, incurvus, adscendens, leviter compressus. *Stigma* obtusum, crassiusculum.

SEM, unum, duo, vel tria.

Petala lateralibus utrinque ex imo folioli
supe-

superioris calycis et petalum intermedium e regione ipsius folioli superioris prodeunt.

Staminum membrana a petalis ad inferiorem Germinis partem extenditur.

85. CISSUS. *Amoenit acad.* 4. p. 889. n. 1039.

Vidi tres species Americanas, amicissime in omnibus partibus floris et fructus consentientes, quasque proximas et vix distinguendas esse autumo, licet Characteri Cissi. l. c. non respondeant. Praeterea Bacca gaudent monosperma, qua carent Hedera et Vitis, vixque crediderim Dn. MITCHELIUM, has meas nomine Helicis intellexisse.

En Characterem specierum Americanarum.

CAL. margo brevissimus exstans l. patulus, subinteger, obsoletissime quadridentatus, medium Germinis cingens.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, oblongo-ovata, minima, convexa, crassiusculis, lateribus incurvis; distincta, erecta.

Nectarium: margo acutus, brevissimus, corenans vel cingens Germen intra stamina, obsolete quadrangulus, quadrifariam (pro staminibus) obsolete
emar-

emarginatum, intus pilis aliquot raris refertum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, subulata, corolla paulo breviora, patula, extus nectario inserta, e regione petalis correspondentia. *Antherae* oblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* fundo Nectarii immersum. *Stylus* erectus subulatus, staminum altitudine. *Stigma* acutum, simplicissimum.

PER. *Bacca* globosa, umbilicata, glabra.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, acuminatum.

Inflorescentia est cymosa.

86. SPIGELIA. Gen. Pl. 160.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum : apice quinquedentatum - - -

COR. monopetala, tubulata, quinqueplicata, calyce triplo longior. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine. *Limbus* campanulatus, plicatus, quinquedentatus : dentibus acutis, ovatis, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria, ad apicem tubi limbo inserta, limbi mediae longitudinis, apice paulo incurva. *Antherae* lineares, supra basin filamentis affixae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum, a medio fursum

furfum incrassatus, subulatus. *Stigma* acutum.

PER. *Capsula* didyma vel duae coalitae, subrotundae, uniloculares, univalves.

SEM. nonnulla (8-9), angulata, in orbem imbricata, supra receptaculum seminum nuda, foras convexa, margine acuto, subrotundo, crenulato, intus pro varia compressione seminum angulis 3. 4. 5. notata.

87. CONVULVULUS et IPOMOEAE.

Gen. Pl. 157. 158.

Saltem indigitare volui hic haberi plures species *Capsula* quadriloculari, quadrivalvi: Seminibus solitariis, ovatis, hinc convexis inde angulatis.

Quoad reliqua difficile limites horum Generum indagantur, quum *Corolla*, *Calyx* et *Stigmata* gradu alterutrius censum intrant.

88. CORDIA. *Gen. Pl.* 1002.

Tres Species fructificatione affines, *Corolla* licet et *Calyce* diversas legi, quas, ob *stylum* dichotomum, quadrifidum, et *Drupam* parvam ex genere *Cordiae* esse non dubito, nullam tamen ex plantis Plumieri in *Spec. Pl.* p. 60 et 16 relatis esse autumo. Distinctam

Stam ergo Fructificationis harum tradam descriptionem. Forte enim species Plumieri in aliqua fructificationis parte distincta sit.

α) *Cantaro* nom. vulg. (*GeraScanthus* Brow. 170.)

213 CAL. *Perianthium* oblongum, tubulatum vel obverse ovatum, decem striatum; ore tridentato (interdum 4 dentato) *dentibus* obsoletis obtusiusculis, subinaequalibus; persistens etc. secund. Msc. descript.

Drupae uvas imitantur figura externa; maturae fere candidae sunt & pellucidae, margaritarum instar. Proxima videtur Characteri Cordiae, Gen.

Pl. 1002.

β) *Cariquilla madro* nom. vulg. i Lantana.

CAL. etc. conf. Msc. descr.

γ) *Cariquillo prieto*.

CAL. etc. conf. Msc. descr.

δ)

89. CAPSICUM. Gen. Pl. 195.

STAM. *Antherae* longitudinaliter dehiscentes. Hinc vix connivent *Antherae*.

90. SOLANUM. Gen. Pl. 196.

STAM. *Antherae* apice punctis duobus dehiscentes.

Nota.

Nota. In omnibus, quas vidi hujus Generis speciebus in America, *Antherae* apice fuere perforatae, non vero ibidem omnes conniventes nec continentes.

91. CESTRUM. *Gen. Pl.* 188.

In specie Cestri floribus sessilibus *Spec. Pl.* 191. 2. quae hic Hediondo h. e. foetida audit, (nescio cur), stamina vidi omnino sine denticulis introrsum emissis.

Praeter baccam, a Lycio distingui videtur staminibus corollae tubo toti longitudinaliter affixis.

92. CONOCARPUS. *Gen. Pl.* 193.

Flores omnes in capitulo globoso collecti, hermaphroditi sunt.

93. CONTORTORUM ordo naturalis XXIX. 214
Philos. Botanica p. 31.

Alit hic Americae tractus plurimas hujus ordinis plantas, determinatu difficillimas; quales sunt plantae pentandrae, quae secundam constituunt subdivisionem. Ultra
duodecima

duodecim legi species, in hac Americae parte, sed nullam, qua fructificationem, alteri exacte similem. Has quidem ad praefixa retuli Genera, licet in praesenti, de his quid dicere nequeam, quum dimidia solum pars a me haecenus descripta sit. At vero, haud abs re esse existimaverim, heic loci de natura genitalium paulo praeferari, cum hic in Pentandris digynis tam mire sint coalita, ut participare videantur cum Monodelphis non minus, quam Gynandris.

Nectarium interius communiter cylindricum vel pentagonum, versus apicem externe Antheras gerens, apice ipso plerumque obtuso, glabro gaudet.

Tubus hujus Nectarii non nisi ex conjunctis filamentis constat, licet non diffitear basin horum a Nectario exteriori ortam esse, ut clarius in Asclepiade Spec. Pl. 205. 9. gaudente nectario exteriori quoque per Columellam elevato, patet.

Apicem vero hujus interioris Nectarii stigma pistilli esse multiplice argumento ad credendum inducor, nam germinum geminorum styli distincti sursum semper substantiae apicis Nectarii inferuntur et praeterea in plurimis hujus ordinis, rimas ullas, ne oculo quidem armato vidi. Hinc necessario sequeretur

queretur foecundationem ex antheris fieri pollinis insperſione ſupra apicem Nectarii, qui ſtigma eſt.

In certa tamen Specie, Nectarii hujus apex ſuſum erigitur et bicornis evadit, in ſignum piſtilli duplicis. Hocce poſito, facilis fit combinatio et magis conſona convenientia inter Monogynas et Digynas hujus ordinis plantas, nempe quod piſtilli baſis duplex ſuſum conjungitur in unitatem, vel inferius per ſtylos ut in Monogynis, vel ſuperius per ſtigma ut in Digynis. Ceterum combinatio Stigmatis cum ſtaminibus, clare, ut opinor, patet ex Ceropegia, cujus Stigma, ſimile quid habet cum Stigmate Digynarum, licet Stylus Monogynus.

Haec ex ſolis plantis Americanis poſſe concludi, mihi met viſum eſt. An eandem ſervent concordiam Species europae, inquirendum linquo autoptis.

CEROPEGIA *Gen. Pl.* 222.

215

Species binas novas, ad hoc Genus proxime accedentes legi, quae in fructificatione ſat differentes et inter ſe et ad ſpecies ſunt. Descriptionem ſiſtam utriuſque.

1.) CEROPEGIA floribus erectis faſciculatis ſubſeſſilibus, calycibus ſimplicibus. *Spec. nova.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

) CEROPEGIA calycibus involucri proprio auctis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

Nota. Hae ergo plantae conjungunt species monogynas et digynas in ordine hoc naturalissimo. Harum Stigma sat bene explicat Stigmata reliquar. digynarum.

PERIPLOCA *Gen. Pl.* 225.

Hujus generis quatuor, ut opinor, Species novas distinctasque, a plantis *Spec. Pl.* in flore sat diversas, legi, quoad fructificationem distincte describam.

) PERIPLOCA foliis oblongis acuminatis; floribus axillaribus spicatis umbellatis; caulibus glabris implicatis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. vide Mscr. descr.

θ). PERIPLOCA foliis cordatis, caule pubescente, inferius cortice fungoso ramoso; floribus sessilibus. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

Nectaria ideo hujus ad Periplocam accedunt, sed

α) PERIPLOCA foliis ellipticis obtusis glabris, floribus spicatis umbellatis. *Spec. nova.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

Nectario

Nectario magis discedit.

8) PERIPLOCOIDES. Desc. inter genera dubia.

Hujus Corolla tubulato-campanulata: nectarium exterius connivens includit Corollam genitalium, qua a reliquis differt.

92. CUSCUTA. Gen. Pl.

Praeter Epithymum flore quinquesido observatum in Hispania, duas insuper legi Species Americanas itidem flore quinquesido semper instructas, cum Stylo duplici. Harum altera Species floribus gaudet pedunculatis, fasciculatis. Corolla dentes habet longos, patentes valdeque acutos, qui in aliis speciebus breves sunt & obtusiusculi. Corollae figura in una specie ovata est, in in altera specie et Epithymo europaeo, campanulata.

216

95. GOMPHRENA. Gen. Pl. 233.

Differentias veras characteristicas inter Gomphrenam, Achyranthem et Celosiam vix reperio, adeo ut fere dubius haeream, quo referri debeant tres Species Americanae, commune quid in fructificatione habentes, sed in aliquot partibus et a Characteribus et inter se invicem differentes. Harum

quidem duae ad Gomphrenam relatae in Spec. Pl. 224. 6 et 325. 8. at differunt ratione, in subsequentibus demonstranda descriptionibus. Secunda nempe fructificatione conjungit primam et tertiam. Aliam in Generib. dub. proposui.

a) GOMPHRENA foliis carnosis obtusis, capitulis oblongis terminalibus. Spec. Pl. 224. 6.

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

β) GOMPHRENA caule repente, foliis lanceolatis ovatisque, capitulis ovatis axillaribus sessilibus. Spec. Pl. 225. 8.

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

γ) CELOSIA etc.

CAL. confr. Mscr. descr.

In Hispania legi harum specierum alteram, caule diffuso, foliis ovatis planis, capitulis lateralibus, sessilibus (an *Achyranthes caule repente* Spec. Pl. 205. 4?) Hujus stamina eodem modo sita sunt ac in specie. (α)

BROMELIA. Gen. Pl. 312.

In duabus a me examinatis speciebus, nullum vidi nectarium, nec Corolla proprie tripetala dici potest, quum ad basin cohaereat, et in altera specie, Corolla nonnisi ad medium divisa.

Charaeter, secundum mea observata, hic est.

CAL:

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, trigonum; Germini incidens: *foliolis* oblongis, erectis.

COR. tubulata, tripartita, obsolete trigona: *laciniis* linearibus, erectis, apice patulis, calyce longioribus.

217

STAM, *Filamenta* sex, subulata, corollae versus inferiora adnata eaque breviora, quorum alterna conjungunt lacinias corollae. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* etc. ut in Gen. Pl.

OBS. Stamina alterna ipsas lacinias corollae combinant, adeo ut perfecte monopetala sit.

Calyx in certa specie deciduus vel cum flore evanescit.

97. RHEXIA. *Gen. Pl.* 375.

Ex specie Americana, *Rhexia* calycibus foliisque hispidis, herbacea, quae Osbeckiam (cujus specimen ad me misit Osbeckius in Hispania) facie et fere fructificatione quodammodo refert, concludere licet, maximam haec duo genera intercedere affinitatem. Meae speciei stamina non fuere declinata, sed erecta, filamentis ante florescentiam introrsum conduplicatis.

98. PAULLINIA. *Gen. Pl.* 393.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, inaequale:

foliis concavis, oblongis, coloratis; exterioribus oppositis lateralibus subrotundis, parvis; dorsali oblongo, majoribus anterioribus similibus dorsali; persistens

COR. *Petala* quatuor, obverse ovata, oblonga, calyce longiora, e sinibus calycis dorsalium.

Nectarium tetraphyllum: *foliis* apice crassiusculis, bifidis, petalorum ungui insertis, latere versus foliolum dorsale calycis omnibus connatis, calycis longitudine.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, approximata, quorum tria superiora breviora a nectario obteguntur; inferiora quinque ad sinum corollae inferiorem nuda, longiora. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum. *Styli* etc. ut in Gen. Pl. l. c. adeoque solo fere calyce pentaphyllo et nectario foliolis omnibus connatis (quae nota an omnibus communis speciebus, nescio) realiter differt a *Cardiospermo*.

215 *Capsula* magis carnosâ, in aliis fere membranacea, vacua ut in *Cardiospermo* est, sed semper angustior.

99. CARDIOSPERMUM. Gen. Pl. 394.

Circa hanc plantam pauca observavi, quae charact.

charact. Gen. l. c. non attingit, necessaria tamen ad exactius distinguendum hoc genus a proxima Paulinia.

COR. *Petala* inferiora remotiuscula.

Nectarium - - - foliolis basi petalorum innatis, superioribus duobus subovatis, apice conniventibus connatis, ex apice introrsum et deorsum demittentibus lacinias lineares obtusas, latere connatas, obtegentes glandulas duas subrotundas, innatas basi interiori floris, majusculas; inferioribus duobus obverse ovatis, simplicibus, remotiusculis, solutis.

STAM. tria, superiora, quinque inferiora, etc.

100. BAUHINIA. *Gen. Pl.* 406.

Vereor ut omnes species exacte in fructificatione conveniant. Calycem nullum inferius dehiscentem vidi, nec adeo sterilia. Interim in specie una (*Spec. Pl.* 374.) *Corolla* pentapetala fuit, tubulata et erecta; in altera (aculeata) *Corolla* pentapetala, patenti-plana; ambae vero petalis planis nec undulatis.

BAUHINIA *scandens* caule cirrhifero *Spec. Pl.* 374. 1.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ovatum, laxum, striatum, apice summo contractiore, quinquedentato; subbilabiatum: dentibus setaceis, sinibus obtusis: duobus superioribus a tribus inferioribus sinu utrinque profundiore, acuto, distinctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, apicibus lineari, teretibus, pubescentibus: *Laminibus* obovatis cum acumine, calyce duplo triplove longioribus: horum quatuor inferiora fere in eodem plano posita, aequalia; quintum superius paulo brevius, lamina angustiore, ungue vero latiore gaudet.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, soluta, subulata, calyce breviora; horum quinque exteriora in eadem serie cum petalis inserta; interiora quinque alterna. *Antherae* subrotundae.

219

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, pubescens. *Stylus* subulatus, crassiusculus. *Stigma* obtusum, subcapitatum.

β BAUHINIA aculeata. *Spec. P.* 374. 2.

CAL. - - -

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, compressum, planum.

SEM. subrotunda, compressa.

101. PARKINSONIA. *Gen. Pl.* 407.

Praeter vulgarem speciem in Hortis Europae non infrequentem, alteram, ni fallor, hic observavi floribus ejusdem gaudentem, sed facie, foliis etc. valde dissimilem, cujus tamen exactam, non possideo descriptionem; primis namque accessus mei diebus in hanc terram, floruit, copiaque plantarum visendarum obrutus, omnia perfecte notare haud valui.

a) PARKINSONIA foliis pinnatis pallidis planis.

β) PARKINSONIA foliis conjugatis incanis.

PER. *Legumen* lineare, lanceolatum, planum, membranaceum, medio oblongum; protuberans.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, utrinque obtusum.

102. POINCIANA. Gen. Pl. 409.

CAL. deciduus, coloratus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, subrotunda, fere aequalia, patentia, divaricata; *Unguibus* linearibus, superne latioribus; quintum superius (non infimum, quia foliolo infimo Calycis oppositum) erectius (non patens), longitudinaliter convolutum; *Lamina* mucronata.

PIST. - - - *Stigma* obtusum simplex.

103. GUAJACUM. *Gen. Pl.* 410.

Species duas legi fructu inter se diversas et
Drupa diversissima. Character secundum
plantas a me visas, est sequens.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens; *foliis* ovatis, duobus exterioribus paulo minoribus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, ovata vel subrotunda, obtusa, patentia; *Unguibus* linearibus.

220 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, subulata, receptaculo inserta, parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* superne latius, (sessile), angulatum, obtusum, acuminatum. *Stylus* brevis. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. Fructus angulatus, angulo singulo uniloculari, compresso.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, dura.

Differunt inter se hae duae species in Calyce: foliis tribus interioribus subrotundis et ovatis; in Corolla: *Unguibus* longioribus et brevioribus. *Lamina* subrotunda, magna vel obverse ovata: *Staminibus* inaequalibus et aequalibus pubescentibus et glabris: *Germine* pentagono et trigono; *Fructu* pentagono et quinquelabiato alij membranaceis

naceis et trigono triloculari. Plura in spec. nov. § 1.

104. MELASTOMA. *Gen. Pl.*

STAM. squamulae decem, minimae, sub filamentis calyci adnatae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, calyce obvolutum (non sub receptaculo floris). *Stylus* filiformis, rectus. *Stigma* obtusum.

PER. *Bacca* - - - coronata margine cylindraceo, (in specie quadam Americana) quinquedentato.

105. MALPIGHIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In *Malpighia glabra* *Spec. Pl.* 425. 1. in calyce sub quinto foliolo f. inferiore glandulae saepius desunt, ut in *Bannisteria*.

106. CRATAEVA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, semiquadrifidum, persistens, basi planum, crassum: *Laciniis* linearibus, obtusis, crassis, quarum infima paulo longior; superior minor, laterales adhuc minores, sinubus obtusis.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis divisuris inserta, oblonga, ad idem latus sursum flexa, patentissima; horum duo inferiora dimidio breviora; *Unguibus* filiformibus.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura quam viginti Reliquis affinibus in Polyandria adjungenda videtur.

107. PORTULACA. *Gen. Pl.* et ANACAMPSEROS. *Gen. Pl.*

Ex *Specieb. Pl.* p. 445. videre licet, nuper conjuncta esse haec duo Genera affinia. Antea in novis *Gen.* demonstravi ut opinor, Portulacastrum *Spec. Pl.* 446. 4. (ni fallor) esse proprium Genus et a Portulaca et ab Anacampserote sat distinctum. Hujus loci est, in medium proferre observata circa Genera haec antiqua, quum hac in terra tres novas species Portulacae et itidem tres vel quatuor Anacampserotidis viderim. Dn. SAUVAGES ex Portulacae alia specie, novum condidit Genus, *Trianthema* dictum, quod, ex synonymis in *Spec. Pl.* allatis, suspicor tertiam esse speciem novam mearum Portulacarum, quae hic copiose crescit. Verum nescius characteris Sauvagesii, memet ipsum explicare nequeo. Nec flores axillares, nec stamina quinque, nec stylus duplex meae sunt speciei, sed synonyma ex asse ei convenire videntur. Perfecta descriptio adest in *Spec. nov.* §. -- Hic differentes fructificationes tradam.

A) POR-

A) PORTULACAE propriae.

α) PORTULACA foliis subrotundis petiolatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

An *Portulaca curassavica* procumbens; flore muscoso; capsula bifurca. *Tournef. inst.* 236. *Herm. par.* 203. et 213. vel *Trianthema*.

CAL. confr. Mscr. descr.

β) PORTULACA foliis lanceolatis planis, axillis pilosis; floribus subsessilibus terminalibus solitariis.

CAL. Mscr. descr.

γ) PORTULACA foliis lanceolatis oblongis terminalibus ternis; floribus sessilibus.

CAL. et confr. Mscr. descr.

B) ANACAMPSEROS.

δ) *Anacampseros* foliis oblongis planis, racemo bifido.

ε) ANACAMPSEROS confr. Mscr. descr.

Hae carent lana ex axillis, a *Portulacis* in florescentia pedunculata differunt.

108. MUNTINGIA. *Gen. Pl.*

222

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens: foliolis lanceolatis, acuminatis, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* quinque, obovata, longitudine Calycis, etc.

STAM.

302. PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

STAM. *Filamenta* (brevissima), corolla breviora etc.

109. CLUSIA. *Gen. Pl.* 502.

In itinere ad missiones Pirituenses copiam Arborum harum altissimarum scandentium, vidi, cum copia florum deciduorum ubique in via ad montem umbrosissimum juxta Popul. vulgo Tucugo; at ex altero harum individuo caeso, ut ex ramis cacuminis flores recentes decerperem, differentiam non minimam in partibus deprehendi Fructificationis inter Flores antea casu lectas in via et hos recentes, presertim in genitalibus, uterque tamen in Calyce et Corolla amicissime conveniebat.

CAL. utrique *Perianthium* hexaphyllum, patens: *foliis* oppositis, imbricatis, interioribus per paria opposita longioribus, concavis, patentibus, persistentibus.

COR. utrique *Petala* quinque, patentissima, calyce majora, basi crassiora, oblonga, in medio leviter contracta, apice subrotunda, integra.

* Individuum floribus recentibus, nullum habuit

Necta-

Nectarium nisi congeries Staminum ita vocari debet.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* viginti octo ad triginta, sessiles, contiguæ, angulatae, in acervum quinquangularem supra planum congestae, vix a se invicem distinguibiles, in singulo margine elevato, obtuso Succo glutinosissimo praegnantibus; in medio impressio absque glutine, non fariniferae, quantum vidi.

Hinc forte nectarium potius exit, sed tum stamina deficiunt.

Germen ut in *Gen. Pl.* ab hoc acervo includebatur.

• *Flores* in via inventi, habuerunt

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima, subulata, patula, basi connata in membranam.

Germen et acervum Nectarii non vidi.

Fructus tamen copiosi, quales in *Gen. Pl.* describentur. An erit floribus masculinis et femininis distinctis fortassis alia occasione certiora dicere valeo.

Calyx similis *Lecythi nov. gen.*

110. MENZELIA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum etc.

STAM. plurima, capillaria, exteriora sursum plana,

planâ, membranacea, obtusa. *Antherae*
parvae, subrotundae.

III. MIMOSA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus viginti species florula mea ad hunc diem
numerat, magis autem diversum Genus in
fructificatione fateor me vidisse nullum;
nempe praeter corollam, stamina, legumi-
na et semina, differunt in numero, cohae-
sione, situ, figura, proportione.

Quinque differentes vidi Fructificationes mo-
dos, nempe.

1) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquedenta-
tum.

COR. monopetala, quinquesida, calyce altior,
lateribus internis calycis inferius adhaerens.

STAM. *Filamenta* numerosa, quadraginta ad
quinquaginta, longissima, capillaria, infe-
rius saepe ad medium connata in tubum,
ut in *Monadelphia*.

Legumen teretiufculum.

Hujus familiae sunt *Mimosa Inga* Spec. Pl.
516. 2. *bigemina* 5. *Unguis Cati* 6. et *Catal.*
Mscr. 221. 225. 229.

Semina in his duobus ultimis sunt calyptra f.
arillo proprio a cortice vel carne leguminis
distincta, pilosa, spongiosa involuta, qui-
bus.

bus hae species foliis bigeminis ab altera Inga differunt.

β) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquedentatum.

COR. pentapetala; petalis vix basi cohaerentibus, calyce longioribus.

STAM. decem vel quinque, corolla sesquilon-
giora, setacea.

Legumina plana, linearia, bivalvia.

Hujus familiae sunt *Mimosa cinerea* et affines.

γ) *Perianthium* monophyllum, bi-vel quinque-
dentatum.

COR. monopetala, quinquedentata.

Filamenta plurima (quadraginta), libera, corolla duplo longiora, recta.

Legumina planiuscula, linearia.

Hujus familiae sunt *Mimosa Farnesiana* et affines.

δ) *Perianthium* tri-vel quadridentatum.

COR. nulla.

STAM. octo vel quatuor, filiformia, recta; quatuor longiora.

Legumina articulati discendentia, margine - -

ε) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquesidum.

COR. pentapetala, subpapilionacea, petalis inferioribus longioribus; saepe reflexa, dorso compressa.

STAM. decem, decumbentia, corolla longiora.

Legumen compressum, utrinque ad alterutrum
latus incurvum, contractum.

224 112. CORCHORUS. *Gen. Pl.*

Duas legi Species capsula triloculari, quibus
COR. sub vigore florescentiae patens.

PIST. . . Stigma simplex, obtusum,

PER. *Capsula* linearis, trivalvis, trilocularis.

Duae species distinguuntur capsula tereti,
subtriangulari, et capsula triangulari,
angulis biminembranaceis (TRIUMFETTA
Brov. 232. t. 25. f. 1.)

113. ANNONA. *Gen. Pl.*

In specie Annonae glabrae. *Spec. Pl. 534.*
quam solam hucusque ex hoc Genere flo-
rentem inveni, observati.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, minimum: *folio-*
lis triangulatis, acuminatis.

COR. *Petala* sex; tria exteriora magna, erecta,
linearia, dorso carinata, intus plana.

PER. *Baccae* cortice glabro, obsoletissi-
me reticulato.

114. CRANIOLARIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In specie prima *Spec. Pl. 618. 1.* videtur spa-
tha calycis potius esse *Perianthium* et setae
sub.

subjectae (ex mea autopfia solum duae) bracteolae calycinae, quales in aliis plantis saepe deprehenduntur.

CAL. conf. Mscr. descr.

115. BIGNONIA. *Gen. 1P.*

225

Ex quinque vel sex speciebus a me in America visis, unicam tantummodo describam, cum illa a reliquis flore fructuque consimilibus valde differat. Est haec *Bignonia paniculata* *Spec. Pl.* 623. 5.

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

116. CRESCENTIA. *Gen. Pl.*

COR. *Tubus* laxis, gibbus, curvus, infra plicam transversali obtusa; procumbens: laciniis acutis: superioribus longioribus, revolutis, inciso-laciniatis

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, filiformia, tubicorollae longitudine, parallela (non patentia), sub dorso corollae. *Antherae* incumbentes, bipartitae, utrinque acutae.

PIST. *Germen* sessile (non petiolatum sed cinctum margine glanduloso, obtuso, cui corolla infidet, quae fructu excrecente baccam levissime pedicellatam efficit, quum non excrescit cum Germine; sed hoc vix manifestum est), oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis,

mis, staminibus situ et longitudine aequalis.

Stigma foliaceum, erectum, ovatum, bipartitum : *laciniis* planis, parallelis.

Bacca . . . maxima, cortice duro, pulpa succosa spongiosa.

SEM. subovata etc.

604

117. BARLERIA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus generis species nova mihi visa fuit

Planta annua subprocumbens, brachiata ;

spicis ovatis, tetragonis : bracteis integris.

Fructificatio hujus ita se habet.

CAL. *Perianthium* etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

118. SIDA. *Gen. Pl.*

Ad hoc genus relata *Sida capitata* *Spec. Pl.*

685. 10. capitulis septemfloris, quae hic

loci (si eadem sit et ni fallat memoria,

Planta Hort. Vpsaliensis, descripta in Actis

Vpf.) saepius triflora et involucrata est.

Duas insuper species novas, *unam* foliis

palmatis, rugosis, villosis ; *alteram* foliis li-

neari lanceolatis, rugosis, villosis inveni,

Involucro triphylo, trigoro donatas. Sic

tres species involucae sunt ; an ideo haec

plantae, inter Malvas et Sidas intermediae

proprium constituere possunt Genus ?

119. THEOBROMA. *Gen. Pl.* 374.

262

120. MILLERIA. *Gen. Pl.* 814.121. EPIDENDRUM. *Gen. Pl.*

Quinque Orchideas parasiticas in hac parte Americae legere mihi licuit, quae, ut opinor, omnes ad Epidendrum referendae sunt. Ex his tamen tres solum florentes vidi, omnes diversas, Corolla et nectario in specie quadam erectis, foliosis, nectario cornuto; reliquae ex acaulibus eo carent. Differunt inter se in figura Nectarii. Attamen magis singulare mihi visum fuit *Epidendrum nodosum* Spec. Pl. 953. 7. flore albo unica tantum gaudere Anthera, nec duabus uti reliquae species orchideae. An hoc in pluribus obtineat Epidendris, adhuc dum nescio.

122. HELICTERES. *Gen. Pl.* 439.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, oblongo-cylindricum, tubulatum, quinquedentatum: *dentibus* acutis, linearibus. . . . deciduum, femunciale.

COR. Petala quinque, calyce longiora: *unguibus* longis, linearibus, angustis, paulo supra basin notatis dentibus lateralibus,

oppositis, utrinque solitariis, patentibus, ad se invicem fere connatis.

STAM. . . . *Antherae* lineares, curvae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* columella filiformi, longissima elevatum oblongum. *Styli* quinque, longi, contorti, filiformes. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsulae* quinque, spiraliter lineares, uniloculares, univalves, introrsum dehiscentes, apice patulo emittunt semina.

Nescio an duae, quas vidi, sint species vel varietates: Corollae etenim color elegantissime rubens, planta viridis. fructu brevior differebat superficialiter a Corolla subcinerea, planta incana, fructu longiore.

123. CROTON. *Gen. Pl.*

Character Generis in *Gen, Pl. l. c.* universalis est. In hac Americae parte sex collegi species Crotonis, quarum fructificationes inter se licet diversae, (excepto apice in staminibus in quibusdam) concordant cum *Gen. Pl.* Species hae a me visae, in duas phalanges commode dispesci possunt, a staminibus, quae in aliis fere libera sunt, in aliis in Filamentum unum connata.

A) Staminibus fere liberis; differunt dupliciter corolla et stylis.

a) Masc,

α) Masc. CAL. pentaphyllus, patens, planus :
foliolis teneris, lanceolatis, coloratis.

COR. nulla. *Nectarium* nullum.

STAM. plura, libera, undique patentia, calycis
 longitudine.

Fem. CAL. pentaphyllus, erectus.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Styli* tres : singulis apicibus dichotome
 sexfidis, patentes.

β) Masc. CAL. ut in α)

COR. *Petala* quinque, plana, colorata, uti ca-
 lyx. *Nectarium* nullum.

STAM. ut in α).

Fem. CAL. ad basin fere quinquepartitus.

COR. nulla. *Nectarium*. . . .

PIST. *Styli* tres, patuli: apicibus bifidis.

B) CROTON staminibus connatis in filamen-
 tum unicum.

γ) Masc. CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum,
 erectum.

COR. *Petala* quinque. *Nectarii* Glandulae quin-
 que circa basin Filamenti.

STAM. *Filamenta* connata in unum.

Fem. CAL. pentaphyllus, patens, major.

COR. *Petala* quinque, calyce minora. *Necta-*
rium. . . .

PIST. *Stylis* ad basin fere trifidis : *laciniis* bifidis.

Europaeum *Tournefol* ab hoc differt.

Mas calyce quinquepartito.

Fem.

Fem. calyce enneaphyllo, laxo; Corolla nulla.

Stylis tribus bifidis.

124. JATROPHA. *Gen. Pl.*

Nec minus in fructificatione varium est hoc

Genus. *Jatropha gossypifolia* *Spec. Pl.* 1006:

1. optime ibidem descripta, eadem dum

Jatropha Curcas 1006: 3. gaudet fructifica-

228 tione, floribus nempe instructis calyce, corolla, staminibus connatis, Nectarium glandulis quinque, Stylisque tribus, apice bifidis.

Contra vero *Jatropha Manihot* 1007; 5. calyce caret; corolla angulata. Styli. . .

Jatropha urens itidem calyce caret, sed corolla hypocrateriformis.

125. HURA. *Gen. Pl.* 10 *Syst. Nat.* 6. p. 135.

Licet ex *Syst. Nat.* 1. c. character *Gen. Pl.*

emendatus sit, ex autoptica tamen observatione novus hic sistitur.

CAL. *Perianth.* etc. conf. *Mscr. descr.*

126. MORUS. *Gen. Pl.*

Flores masculi et feminei in Dioecia, floribus femineis in globum aggregatis.

CAL. squamae capituli quatuor vel quinque et conf. *Mscr. Desc.* stylo unico longo differt a reliquis,

reliquis, nec calyx abit in fructum.

Folia ovato-oblonga sunt, glabra nec hirsuta; alis spina obliqua laterali.

127. VISCUM. *Gen. Pl.*

In speciebus duabus americanis, hoc genus a planta Europae differre deprehendi: harum una flores gerit ut illa in Dioecia, baccis oblongis: altera vero absolute Monoica est, baccis brevioribus. Alias, ambae habent in Flore masc. CAL. *Perianthium* tridentatum; dentibus acutis, crassiusculis. conniventibus, brevissimis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* vix ulla vel brevissima. *Antherae* tres, sessiles, subrotundae.

Fem. CAL. simillimus Masc.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum, teres, sub calyce terminali, magnum ratione illius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtusum.

Bacca subconica.

SEM. ovale, compressum, obtusum, venis longitudinalibus pulchre pictum, involutum pulpa tenuissima, glutinosa.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Lectae 1754 mense Decembri etc. in itinere
Cumana inter Orinoco fluvium Barcellonam
Mission de Piritu.

MONANDRIA.

Canna 208.

DIANDRIA.

Justicia 67. 81. 101. 111.
112. 131.

Utricularia 197.

Piper 65. 66. 89.

TRIANDRIA.

Valeriana 64.

Tamarindus 22.

Commelina 56.

Gramen 204.

Aristida 152.

Arundo 198.

Triplaris 119.

Obscura 36.

TETRANDRIA.

Spermacoce 33, 34, 42.

Rivina 13.

Mollugo. 10.

PENTANDRIA.

Convolvus 12, 16, 38,

122, 153.

Ipomoea 53.

Solanum 21, 84.

Chrysophyll. 178, 179.

Edechi 133, 155.*Frutex* 128.

Achyranthes 23.

Celosia 8, 9, 20.

Hydrocotyle 194.

Eryngium 54.

HEXANDRIA.

Bromelia 188, 206.

Amaryllis 185.

Agave 4.

Petiveria 24.

HEPTANDRIA.

Obscura 44.

OCTANDRIA.

Gaura 106.

Grisea 104.

Sapindus 148.

Paullinia 61.

Polygonum 15, 37, 130.

DECANDRIA.

Bauhinia 46, 47, 143, 189.

Cassia 1, 27, 35, 39,
116.

Jussiaea 30, 31, 205.

Samyda 136.

Spondias 177.

Malpighia 89, 139.

Banisteria 108, 110.

DODECANDRIA.

Hermesias 182.

Triumfetta 58.

ICOSANDRIA.

Cactus. 40.

Psidium 140.

POLYANDRIA.

Bixa 191.

Curatella 135.

DIDYNAMIA.

Bignonia 7, 126, 137, 165,
186.

Lantana 2.

Barleria 19.

Critta 80.*Obscurae* 124, 202.

TETRADYNAMIA.

Arborescens 107.

MONA-

MONADELPHIA.

Waltheria 161.
Melochia 32, 18, 120, 207.
Bombax 180.
Sida 17, 18, 28, 29, 73, 74,
75, 77, 86, 87, 93,
96, 125, 166.

Malva 121.

Hibiscus 156.

DIADELPHIA.

Frutex 139, 187.

Erythrina 183.

Piscipula 171.

Draco 147, 168.

Crotalaria 141.

Phaseolus 41, 61, 164.

Dolichos 71.

Clitoria 72, 97, 117, 129.

Indigofera 94.

Aeschynomene 192.

Hedysarum 78, 88.

SYNGENESIA.

Ageratum 55, 88.

Eupatorium 11, 26.

Stachelinoides 103, 175, 201.

Obscura 144.

Coreopsis 82.

Melampod. 151.

Milleria 63, 92.

Viola 209.

GYNANDRIA.

Epidendrum 6, 14, 45, 51, 52,
76, 113, 132,
145, 174, 181.

Passiflora 105.

Ayenia 127.

Pistia 196.

Arum 5.

MONOECIA.

Ambrosia 199.

Tragia 43.

Croton 50, 158.

Cucurbitacea 62.

Cucumis 159.

Sicyos 59.

DIOECIA.

Cecropia 167.

Cissampelos 79, 150.

Rajania 149.

Dioscorea 162.

Smilax 160, 169.

POLYGAMIA.

Muf 170.

Apluda 100.

Pisonia 48, 60.

Mimosa 146, 190.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Adiantum 101.

Hemionitis 92.

Marsilea 195.

Mucor 95.

APPENDIX.

Palmae 114, 115.

Muco 57.

Derredamo 109.

Paramini 142.

Ipotaraga 154.

Palo de chochin 157.

Mastranzo 163.

Alia 90, 91, 134, 138,
184, 193.

SPECIES PLANTARUM observatæ in itinere a CUMANA die 17 Decembr. 1754, ad fluvium Orinoco, per Barcellonaam et Las Missiones de Piritu.

DECEMBRIS.

XVII. 1. CASSIA alba foliis bipinnatis.

2. LANTANA, floribus sessilibus subaggregatis, foliis ellipticis crenatis obtusis. *Oreganos* vulgo.

3- KRAMERIA.

4. AGAVE.

XVIII. 5. ARUM *frutescens* which had both flowers and fruit, and whose leaves stood always erect, after sunsetting.

I arrived at *New-Barcellona*

XX. Near *Miguel Roxa's* country-house the following plants were found.

6. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis subulatis, canaliculatis, flore luteo, corolla rubroguttata.

7. BIGNONIA foliis pinnatis.

8. CELOSIA spicis interruptis conglomeratis lateralibus.

9. Alia vocata CORAZON, flore apetalo quadridentato triandro monogyno.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 317

10. MOLLUGINIS affinis, floribus paniculatis, semine unico absque flore.
11. EUPATORIUM.
12. CONVULVULUS floribus axillaribus solitariis, foliis alternis oblongis, obtusis.
15. RIVINIA florens.
14. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis planis, flore solitario.
- XXI. 15. POLYGONUM foliis subrotundis.
16. CONVULVULOIDES erecta, foliis lanceolatis dorso carinatis,, fructu oblongo; scapo tri-vel quinquepedali.
17. SIDA fructu pentagono, foliis cordatis.
18. SIDA foliis cordatis ferratis acutis, flore pleno. 232
- XXII. 19. BARLERIAE herbaceae facie, capitulis imbricatis.
20. CELOSIODES feminis calyptra, spongiosa; copiose florens.
21. SOLANUM caule erecto suffruticoso glabro, foliis amplissimis, floribus axillaribus glomeratis.
22. TRIUMFETTA.
23. ACHYRANTHES spicis erectis.
24. PETIVERIA copiose.
- XXIII. 25. TRIOPTERIS alte scandens (Nova species forte).
26. EUPA-

318 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

26. EUPATORIUM calyce cylindrico glabro imbricato, flosculis duodecim vel quatuordecim; foliis ovatis ferratis, caule inter frutices scandente.

27. Cassia *viminea* foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula intra infima tereti.

28. SIDA Escabilla, floribus albicantibus.

29. SIDA Escabilla, floribus luteis.

XXIV. I returned to *Roxa's* country-house, where I found the fruit of the plants observed December 20.

30. JUSSIAEA fructu octagono.

31. JUSSIAEA fructu tetragono.

32. MELOCHIA foliis ovato-lanceolatis; capsulis quinquangulis: angulis compressis acuminatis.

33. SPERMATOCOE floribus verticillatis, capitatis, albis, foliis linearibus.

34. SPERMATOCOE floribus aggregatis axillaribus ex alis alternis albis, foliis linearibus, calyce quadridentato. *Planta fusca.*

35. CASSIA foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula tereti.

36. CORAZON herba triandra, facie Atriplicis.

233 37. POLYGONUM (*Perficaria*) octandrum semidigynum foliis lanceolatis; stipitibus glabris membranaceis.

38. CONVULVULUS flore luteo umbellato.

XXV.

XXV. 39. CASSIA foliis pinnatis; leguminibus planis horizontalibus oblongis magnis.

40. CACTUS pedunculis filiformibus, caule dichotomo sexangulari, glabro, flore sessili.

1755. JANUARI.

40. PHASEOLUS caule volubili, floribus laxe spicatis, leguminibus arcuatis.

41. BIGNONIA flore luteo copioso.

42. SPERMATOCOE floribus capitatis verticellatis.

VI. 43. TRAGIA foliis cordato-oblongis, caule volubili.

44. ARBOR heptandra, calyce monophyllo quinqueplicato obsolete quinquedentato; Stylo inclinato, Stigmate penicillo adscendente.

45. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis crenatis.

VIII. 46. BAUHINIA *scandens* cirrhosa (florens) calyce monophyllo.

47. BAUHINIA aculeata, *sed absque floribus*.

48. ARBOR spinosa, ramis patentissimis floribus hypocrateriformibus sessilibus (*Pisonia?*).

XVIII. I travelled from *Barcellona* to *S. Bernhardino* 5 miles south of *Barcellona*.

The road went first through a low flat country, but afterwards we were obliged to cross the most rugged hills.

In this province, they make not use of shoes for horses, which walk very well without them, their hoofs having a sharp strong margin, by which they can climb the steepest hills.

Between *Barcellona* and *S. Bernhardino* I observed the following plants :

49. *Carnes tollenda*. Arbor mediocris, floribus luteis maximis polyandris.

234

50. CROTON foliis ovatis, floribus spicatis, styli multifidis depresso-patentibus, frutescentes.

51. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis lanceolatis.

52. EPIDENDRUM caule teretiusculo carnosso, foliis oblongis, recurvo patentibus, floribus albis.

XIX. Rosemary and Marjoram were in blossom.

53. IPOMOEA foliis pinnatis, flore infundibuliformi.

54. ERYNGIUM which was employed for eating.

55. AGERATUM flore purpureo. *Parva, glabra, pedalis et bipedalis herba.*

56. COMMELINA parva repens, nectariis filamentis duobus.

57. MUCO Arbor magna. Fructus ovo anserino fere major, tandem edulis h. t. apice acuminato, ovalis, cortice crassiusculo.

Est

Est *Bacca* feminibus, in carne alba h. t. solidiuscula, nidulantibus, oblongis, paulo compressis, margine subnerviformibus, *cortice* pergamineo, longitudinaliter fessili, rostellulo inflexo; *cotyledonibus* convolutis, rugose involutis fere uti charta fortuite complicata.

XX. In the vale south of the village, I found the following plants.

58. TRIUMFETTA. *Flores* verticillati. *Calyx* et *Corolla* patentes. *Stamina* viginti erecto-patentia. *Calycis* apices extrorsum emittunt setam subulatam.

Sunt duae *varietates*: altera, floribus et verticillis remotioribus; altera, cui flores minores, verticilli confertiores.

59. SICYOS fructu hispido longitudinaliter reniformi.

60. PISONIA (floreus.)

61. PAULLINIA foliis ternis, fructu inflato Cardiospermo aequali.

62. CUCURBITACEA scandens h. t. *sine foliis cum* fructibus copiosis, Melonis aemulis, rubris, glabris; cortice pergamineo, molliori, carne spongiosa; succo amarissimo.

XXI. 63. MILLERIA spec, 2. folia oblonga, duriuscula. 325

46. VALERIANA *scandens* caule scandente, foliis ternis, floribus lateralibus paniculatis

subdichotomis spicatis, seminibus compressis ovatis striatis: pappo plumoso. Corolla viridi-rosea, tubulata, aequaliter quinque-dentata: dentes patuli. Stamina tria.

65. PIPER frutescens, foliis ovatis ovalibusque quinquenerviis venosis.

66. PIPER frutescens, foliis cordatis undecim-nerviis venosis, spicis erectis apice nutantibus.

67. JUSTICIA diandra. Diantherae affinis flore caeruleo; bracteis ternis, dorsali cuneiformi; Capsula turbinato-oblonga, compressa, biloculari, dehiscente valvulis parallelis, loculis dispermis, *facie Barleriae herbaceae*.

68. PHASEOLUS foliis ovatis, caule scandente, floribus spicatis parvis subgeminis, leguminibus retrorsum paullo falcatis, seminibus quatuor glabris oblongis albis.

69. BIDENS flore albo? seminibus quadrato-compressis duabus vel tribus setis terminatis, paleis distinctis, floribus omnibus tubulatis; foliis oppositis, ovato-oblongis, subhastatis, duplicato ferratis, petiolatis; caule debili.

70. PLANTA leguminosa, scandens, filiformis; foliis alternis, sagittatis, simplicibus, glabris, petiolo utrinque membranaceo, apice acuto; leguminibus axillaribus in racemo, (Spica quadriflora vel quinque-flora)

flora) striatis, pendulis, acutis, paulo compressis, digitalibus; seminibus tereti-obtusis, glabris, nigris.

71. DOLICHOS scandens, caule filiformi, 236

hinc inde volubili, foliis ternatis: *foliolis* oblongis acuminatis, glabris, terminatis pedicello longo unciali ab inferioribus remoto. *Flos* papilionaceus. *Calyx* monophyllus, tubo campanulato corollae adpresso quinquefido, ex inferioribus tribus, duobus lateralibus lato-ovatis, acuminatis, basi imbricatis supra basin superiorum, intermedio minimo acuto incumbenti fere lateralibus. *Corollae Vexillum* mox e calyce exiens adscendens, falcatum, dorso carinato apice bifido, lateribus revolutis, hinc a carina mox extra calycem dehiscens. *Carina* apice adscendens, apice rotundo, bifido, margine soluto et laxe solum connivente, tumidiuscula. *Ala* carinae longitudine ejusdemque flexurae. *Stamina* 10 in unum connata, supremo sola basi leviter soluto. *Antherae* oblongae, planae. *Germen* lineare, compressum. *Stylus* modice adscendens. *Stigma* obtusum, crassiusculum, acuminatum, simplex. *Legumen* compressum, digitale, paulo recurvatum, dorso angulato crassiore, antice paulo magis compresso, rotundato

rotundato, lateribus mediis magis adhuc compressis longitudinaliter modice concavis.

72. CLITORIA foliis ternatis; *floribus* geminis; involucro florum diphylo, striato, *calyce* quadridentato: dente superiore latiore, obtuso; inferioribus acuminatis. *Legumen* lineare, longum, spithamale, apice subulatum, compressum, rectum; dorso leviter obtusiore latere utroque medio longitudinaliter sulco profundo quadrato glabro exarato. *Semina* plura parva oblonga, juxta dorsum leguminis solum adnata.

73. SIDA Abutilon capsulis multangularibus.

74. SIDA caule simplici, foliis orbiculato cordatis; spicis erectis simplicibus longissimis.

75. SIDA (frutex Abutilon) tomentosa, foliis cordato-orbiculatis, fructibus multicapsularibus stellatis flore recurvo.

Planta cucurbitacea foliis cordatis angulato-palmatis glabris; caule angulato filiformi scandente, fructu pomi parvi magnitudine, globoso scabro eleganter variegato.

XXII. I travelled from St. Benhardino to Pilar, two miles over a high hill. From its top I discovered, to the North, the sea and its shores; and after having passed the cross, which divides the district of both the villages,

lages, I saw, to the South, immense plains, extending to the river *Orinoco*. On this road I found the following plants.

76. *Planta orchidea flore viridi; radicibus falciculatis.*

77. *IDA (Abutilon frutescens) foliis cordato-orbiculatis acuminatis; fructu multiplicifidulari stellato.*

78. *Planta inter frutices scandens; seminibus in paniculam laxam dispositis subrotundo reniformibus planis articulatis (duobus articulis) connexis 88.*

79. *CISSAMPELOS (Hisp. Orya de tigre) floribus peltatis subrotundis, sed fere absque fructificatione,*

XXIII. South-east of the village of *Pilar*, I found growing:

80. *Arbor, indid CRITTA dicta (Didynamia Angiosp.) foliis oblongis oppositis; ramis ultimis quadratis; floribus corymboso-confertis.*

81. *JUSTICIA flore caeruleo, copiose.*

82. *COREOPSIS (ni fallor) foliis palmato-trifidis oppositis; floribus corymbosis.*

AGERATUM flore purpureo 55.

XXVII. I returned to *St. Bernardino*.

83. MALPIGHIA foliis oblongis margine undulatis subtus subsericeis; racemis oppositis terminalibus.

Flores lutei. *Glandulae calycis* decem, oblongo-ovatae, connatae, magnae. *Stylus* vnicus. *Glandula* vna vel duae, altera minore, in singulo pedicello.

84. SOLANUM foliis oblongis spithamalibus alternis solitariis glabris; racemis florum terminalibus dichotomis recurvis, floribus imbricatis; caule inermi fruticosco.

Facie accedit ad Solanum foliis geminis, altero minore; *sed racemi in hoc terminales sunt, dichotome subdivisi.*

85. SIDA *periplocifolia* caule erecto vimineo; foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis.

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, tenuis, filiformis ramis paucis remotis.

Folia alterna integerrima, supra viridia; infra tomentosa, incana, tenera. *Petiolus* folio saepe longior, filiformis, apice crassiore pubescente.

Flores in paniculis longis, sparsis, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, parvum, quinquedentatum, teres: dentibus ovatis, acutis, patulis.

COR. pentapetala, patens: *petalis* oblongo-subrotundis (ovalibus) paucis, calycis dupla longitudine.

STAM.

STAM. Corollae longitudine.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, tri-vel quadrangulare. *Styli* tres vel quatuor, basi vniti, patuli, staminum longitudine.

PER. *Capsula* calyce quadruplo major, turbinata tri-vel quadrilobata vel angulata et apicis margine lobato *lobis* obtusis, acuminatis, tandem dehiscentibus angulo.

SEM. tria in singulo.

An Napaea?

86. SIDA foliis cordato-acuminatis crenatis vtrinque glabris, floribus confertioribus.

Caulis inferne suffruticosus, vimineus, 2-3 pedalis, inferne glaber, superne subincanus, tener.

Folia cordata, acuminata, vtrinque glabra.

Petoli teretes, filiformes, foliorum longitudine, superne crassiores, ex toto glabri.

Flores conferti ad apices ramorum. *Pedicelli* capillares. *Braēcae* tres, filiformes, dorsali latiore.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patenti-campanulatum, teretiufculum ante explicationem, sursum quinquangulare, basi vero minime: dentibus ovato-acutis, ante et post florescentiam conniventibus.

COR. pentapetala, patentissima, calyce duplo longior; *petalis* obovatis, obtusissimis,

dextrorsum lateraliter magis flexis, oblique obtuse emarginatis, striatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, paulo depresso. *Stylus* filiformis.

PER. *Capfula* quinquelocularis, calyce paulo minor, subrotunda, leviter depressa, vndique obtusa centro prominulo, superius quinque sulcis exarata.

SEM. compressa.

87. SIDA foliis cordato-oblongis acutis serratis, floribus solitariis.

Caules erectus, pedalis, herbaceus, filiformis, teres.

Folia alterna, cordato-oblonga, glabra, serrata: ferraturis acutis. *Petiolus* semuncialis, teres, apice crasso inflexo.

Flores axillares, solitarii.

CAL. ovatus, sub florescentia campanulatus, usque ad basin quinquangularis, angulis compressis; quinquefidus, laciniis acuminate.

COR. plana, Petalis oblongis, calyce duplo longioribus, lutea.

STAM. plura, ultra medium a basi connata in columnam filiformem, superne divisam in filamenta plura capillaria.

PIST. *Stylus* filiformis, superne quinquefidus. *Stigmata* capitata.

PER.

PER. *Capsula* calyce obtuso eoque brevior; quinquangularis, apice setis decem; quinquelocularis, quinquecapsularis: capsulis dehiscentibus.

SEM. solitaria.

38. *Planta* (78) scandens inter frutices etc. 239
habet revera semina vel legumina disperma, articulata, connata, reniformia. *Folia* terna; foliolis oblongis, venosis; *petiolis* teretiusculis, pubescenti-hispidis, pilis ubique hamatis vestibis adhaerent *Stipulae* setaceae. *Pedicelli* laterales breves, ultimo quasi uncinato; squamae subalatae utrinque ad pedicellorum latera. *Caulis* quinquangularis: lateribus sulco exaratis; debilis, hispidus. *Flores* in racemis minimis, lateralibus, ramosis; pedicellati, geminati. Flos decidit et *Legumen* biarticulatum, articulo singulo reniformi membranaceo; comprehendit singulum semen reniforme, paulo compressum. *Hedysarum*.

89. PIPER foliis cordatis acuminatis, spicis superne nutantibus, petiolis basi vaginantibus membranaceis.

90. *Frutex* racemis alternis; terminalibus, simplicibus; *floribus* aliquot ex uno puncto s. gemmula subrotunda, vel solitariis, *pedunculis* capillaribus, bilinearibus; *Legumine* oblongo, lineari, semunciali, compresso, terminato

terminato in alam planam, ellipticam, firmam, superficie venulis parum pictam, dorso margine crassiore, basi tegmine ipso 2, 3, 4, *semina* inter tomentum isthmorum recondita. Semina oblonga, utrinque obtusa.

91. *Frutex* scandens, feminibus in corymbum positis, floriformibus, siccis, erectis. *Cap-sula* oblonga, nuda, obsolete quinquangularis, magis contracta, margine coronata foliolis quinque, siccis, lanceolatis, nitidis, striatis; e centro prodeunte filameno inclinato, quod absque dubio antea fuit stylus. Semen unicum oblongum, utrinque obtusum: *Dubium est an semen nudum vel capsula?*

FEBRUARI.

II. 92. MILLERIA biflora.

Caulis erectus, tri-vel quadripedalis, teretiusculus, brachiatus, tenuis; *Ramis* oppositis, articulatis: articulis sursum crassioribus, magis ab uno latere.

Folia oblongo-lancelota, non ovata uncialia, venis alternis rariusculis superne impressis, deorsum prominulis, supra fusco viridia; infra pallidiora, glabra, sed pubescentia pilis primis adpressis raris; opposita, subsessilia vel brevi petiolo adnexa.

Flores axillares vel terminales, pedunculati, pedunculis confertis, copiosis, capillaribus, simplicibus,

simplicibus, singulis florem compressum gerentibus.

CAL. communis ad basin fere tripartitus, omnino planus, compressus, folio dorsali cordato, subrotundo, in medio protuberantia oblonga, parva: interiore altero oblique cordato, fere dimidio minore, altero latere adpresso dorsali, altero prominulo minus extenso in figuram cordatam, interno in sinu elevato, marginellis fere replicatis; oblongo brevior tertio.

COR. composita biflora; altero fl. masculino, altero femineo.

Corollula mascula tubulata, angusta, calycis longitudine, ore patulo quinque-dentato: dentibus acutis.

Corollula feminea angustissima, filiformis, ore bi-vel tridentato, erecto, striato.

STAM. *mascul.* naturaliter quinque. *Anthera* cylindrica, corolla fere minor. *Fem.* nulla.

PIST. *masc.* nullum nisi germen lineare obsoletum sub *corollula*. *Fem.* *Germen* oblongum compressum superne latius. *Stylus* filiformis, superne bifidus laciniis revolutis-patentibus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* compressus includit semen.

SEM. unum, oblongum, obovatum, compressum, parvum, glabrum.

In paucis floribus vidi flores masc. solos ab-
que femineo, sed rarum est.

[93. *SIDA crispa* capsulis globosis inflatis etc.
Radix forte annua.

Caules tri-vel quadripedales, mox a basi ramosi,
debiles, *ramis* longitudine caulis, consimili-
bus, debilibus, longis, filiformibus, patenti-
bus, glabris, interdum levissime pubescenti-
bus.

Folia alterna, cordata, acuminata, tenera, gla-
briuscula, venosa, margine crenata, crenis
latis obtusis; inferiora petiolata; superiora
subsessilia, duplo minora. *Petioli* teretes,
subpubescentes. *Stipulae* breves, subulatae,
parvae.

241

Flores in ramulis brevibus; lateralibus: latera-
les alterni, solitarii vel ex apice pedicelli.
Pedunculus capillaris, patens, simplex, versus
apicem articulo instructus, exteriore leviter
crassiore, subpubescenti.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patens, con-
vexum, quinque angulis ad basin angula-
tum, quinquesidum: laciniis ovatis, acutis,
albescenti-canis.

COR. calyce sesquiduplo longior, plana, pa-
tens: petalis subrotundis.

STAM. plura, in columnam connata teretem,
postea divisa, patenti-incurva, corolla bre-
viora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Styli* decem, primum erecti (vix conjuncti), demum patentes, longitudine staminum, capillares. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* globosa, pendula, decemangularis, inflata, decemlocularis: angulis compressis, subcrispis apice basique impressa; loculis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, intus nitidis, colore margaritarum, glabris; membrana ante maturitatem pubescens.

SEM. tria singulo loculo, ovata, parva, rugosa.

Color Corollae albus.

INDIGOFERAE? alia species, foliis pinnatis, floribus spicatis caule debili. 94

Radix annua vel forte perennis.

Caulis pedalis, ad duas usque orgyas, debilis, inter frutices sustentatus, quadrangularis, leviter compressus, secundum folia levissime flexuosus: ramis alternis, consimilibus.

Folia alterna, pinnata, sesquiuncialia: foliolis duorum parium cum impari, ovato-ellipticis, semuncialibus, obtusis acumine brevissimo, glabris, pilis tenuissimis ramusculis adpressis. *Petiolus* communis, uncialis, inferne teretiusculus; partialis *Stipulae* subulatae, molles, parvae.

Flores in spica longa axillari, ex superioribus axillis parum pedunculati. *Pedunculus* communis spithamalis, basi patulus, adscendens.

Flores

334 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Flores albi, solitarii, leviter pedicellati : *Pedicellis* capillaribus, nutantibus, dimidia lineae longitudine.

242

CAL. *Perianthium* tubulatum, laxum, ad medium quinquefidum : *laciniis* acutis ; sinubus acutis, superioribus duobus majori sinu divaricatis, omnibus aequalibus.

COR. papilionacea : Vexillum et Carina ex opposito divaricata. Vexillum valde reflexum, ovatum, obtusum, integrum. *Alae* oblongae cum Carina flexa obtusa. *Carina* connexa, aperta, recta, apice rotundata, omnino reflexa a staminibus.

STAM. decem, unum superius, novem connata in vaginam recta, apice brevissime divisa, levissime adscendentia. *Antherae* suboblongae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* brevis, rectus, staminibus paulo longior, subulatus, apice leviter adjunctus. *Stigma* crassiusculum, obtusum, subcapitatum breve.

PER. *Legumina* reflexa, nutantia, teretiuscula, filiformia, stricta, interne levissime subarcuata, obsolete quadrangularia, subcompressa, bivalvia, unilocularia.

SEM. octo, oblonga, ubique obtuse truncata, subquadrangularia.

Color Corollae fusco-purpureus.

95. MUCOR perennis niger in foliis siccis albis..

97. SIDA

96. SIDA caule erecto simplice superne folioso, spicis axillaribus terminalibusque longissimis nudis.

Radix fibrosa, perennis vel annua forte.

Caulis simplex, erectus, bi-vel tripedalis, basi lignosior, indivisus.

Folia alterna, ad superiora caulis, cordato-orbiculata, acuminata, margine inaequaliter crenulato; superne glabriuscula, inferne incana, sesquiuncialia; latitudine saepe duarum unciarum.

Flores in spicis longissimis bi-vel triuncialibus erectis strictis digesti in *glomerulis* oblongis, erectis, cauli adpressis; leviter pedicellati, plures erecti; *Braeetea* subjecta glomerulis lanceolata, brevis, erecta.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, campanulatum, teretiusculum, absque angulis, dimidia lineae longitudine, ad medium quinquedentatum: *dentibus* ovatis, acutis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, calyce duplo majora, linearum duarum diametro, subrotunda, obtusa. 243

STAM. 6-8, parva basi connata, apice divisa, patentia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, obtusum. *Stylus* vnus, quadrifidus. *Stigmata* capitata.

PER.

PER. *Capsula* tribus vel quatuor angulis, vel quadrilobata.

SEM. solitaria.

Corolla lutea, parva. Fructus multi abortiunt: an *Napæa*? *potius Melochia*.

97. CLITORIA.

98. ERICA (*forte Eruca legendum.*)

99. HEMIONITIS foli. palmatis.

100. GRAMEN floribus axillaribus, foliis ovatis.

Radices plures fibrosae, perennes.

Culmi aggregati, plures, patulo-dispersi, subprocumbentes, stricti, palmares, tenues, simplices, septem vel octo ex geniculis.

Folia alterna, precipue versus supremum culmorum distiche patula, ovato-acuta (basis lata obtusissima) sessilia, sesquiuncialia, basis femuncialia, lata, margine retrorsum asperiuscula, nervosa, striatula. *Vagina* foliorum circiter longitudine, filiformis, dorso carinata marginibus alternis obvolutis, *membranula* vix vlla: *Petiolus* longitudine dimidia lineae, planiusculus, linearis, superne leviter pubescens.

Flores axillares, duobus l. tribus pedicellis propriis vaginae longitudine inserti. *Pedicelli* capillares, singuli vagina propria membranacea sui ipsius longitudine involuti biflori.

flori. *Flosculo inferiore* Masculo subseffili;
superiore pedicellato Femineo.

CAL. masc. *gluma* bivalvis: valvulis linearibus lanceolatis, convexis, membraneis, altera interiore angustiore, duarum linearum longitudine; patentibus, persistentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, glumis paulo breviora, capillaria.

Antherae lineares.

CAL. Femin. *Gluma* bivalvis, foliis lanceolato-acutis; convexis, basi striato-rugosis, erectis, apice subulatis; exteriore trium circ. linearum longitudine.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis, spatio a calyce remota: *valvula exterior* magna, calycis dimidii longitudine, obtusissima, compressa, dorso versus apicem maxime gibbo, marginibus erectis conniventibus; *interior* linearis, subulato-convoluta, intra rimam exterioris recondita.

244

PIST. *Germen* lineare, acutum. *Stylus* capillaris, simplex usque ad longitudinem glumae interioris, reliqua dimidia parte bifidus, extra corollam prominulus, patulus, filiformis. *Stigmata* undique longitudinaliter pilosa, plumosa.

PER. nullum. Corolla inflata, paulo compressa, nitida.

SEM. oblongo-subulatum, acutum, parvum, angustum, nec dimittit.

Côler feminis capsulati albescens. Planta viridis colore arundinaceo. An *Apluda Zeugites*?

101. ADIANTUM frondibus bipinnatis: pinnis alternis; foliolis rhomboidalibus acutis ferratis. (*Hisp. Culantrello major*) *absque fructificatione*.

102. JUSTICIA *putata* spicis terminalibus pluribus; flore rubro.

Caulis frutescens, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -2. orgyarum altitudine, simplex, inferne nudus, superius foliosus, rectus, teres, cortice tenaci.

Folia opposita, oblonga, quinquuncialia, utrinque acuta, patentia, basi attenuata in petiolum brevem, supra glabra, infra pubescentia, margine obsolete denticulata, plana.

Spicae 4-8, terminales, teretes, confertae, erectae, digitales usque palmares, imbricatae.

Bracteae exteriores oppositae, sub singulo flore singulae, oblongo-acuminatae, margine a medio sursum utrinque duobus quatuorve denticulis, erectis, subulatis, notatae, erectae unciae dimidia longitudine, apice levissime erecto, patulo. *Bracteae interiores* laterales,

les, lanceolato-lineares, acutae, convexae, calyci adpressae ejusque longitudine, glabrae, membranaceae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, ad basin perfecte divisum: *foliis* tribus exterioribus lanceolato-acutis, apice setaceis, membranaceis, glabris, horum dorsale vel bracteae dorsali proximum paulo latius majusque, interiora duo similia, sed paulo breviora, lateralialia omnia apice setaceo, erecta, corollae adpressa.

COR. Tubus cylindricus, bracteae longitudine, tripartitus. *Labium infer.* ovato acutum, convexum, levissime pubescens. *Lab. sup.* paulo brevius, acutum, convexum (*obs. Florem h. t. non explicatum esse.*) 245

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, basi tubi adnata, subulata, tubo longiora, adscendentia: horum duo minora. *Antherae* oblongae, apice cohaerentes; superiores latere interiore cohaerent.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* setaceus. *Stigma* simplicissimum, acutum.

Anne ergo Barleria? Flos coccineus est.

103. **STAEHELINOIDES** foliis ovato-oblongis; pedunculis filiformibus, longis, strictis. 176. 201.

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caulis erectus, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pedalis, teretiusculus, glaber,

glaber, intus subinanis, leviter compressus:
 Ramis paucis, oppositis, erectis, caulis
 longitudine.

Folia opposita, ovata-oblonga, subintegerrima, glabra, setquiuncialia usque ad bi-vel triuncialia, basi in petiolum brevem desinentia.

Flores longe pedunculati, erecti; axillares. Pedunculus filiformis, axillaris inter rami novum et caulem, interdum bini ex ala, uno intra alterum, exteriore longitudine duar. vel trium unciar. recti.

CAL. ex serie extima palearum constat foliolis paucis, oblongis, planiusculis, corollula brevioribus: paleis omnibus in formam ovatam.

COR. universalis composita in formam ovatam, flosculis omnibus hermaphroditis, Corollula tubulata, palearum longitudine, ore patente.

STAM. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula brevior.

PIST. *Germen* sub corollula, *Stylus* corolla brevior.

PER. - - -

SEM. oblonga, pauca, angulata, subquadrata, leviter antrorsum compressa.

Paleae lineares, erectae. Corollulae viridi-luteae.

104. GRISLEA *secunda*.

Caulis

Caulis frutescens, erectus. 2. 3. orgyiar. altitudine: ramis paucis, rectis, superne *Ramis* sparsis, parallelis, longis, patentibus, subnutantibus, indivisis, vel lateralibus longis. trium vel sex pedum, indivisis, ulmineis, inferius nudis, reliqua foliolis, superius compressis, inferius teretibus ad singula folia latioribus, compressis, trifurcatis, glabris, tortis.

246

Folia lanceolata, oblonga, in eodem plano disticho posita, patentissima, glabra, venosa, acuta, bi-triuncialia. *Petoli* breves, $\frac{1}{3}$ unc. longitudine, infra teretiusculi, supra sulco exarati, saepe curvi.

Flores ex latere superiore, utrinque ad axillas, omnes secundi sursum flexi, in corymbos confertos oppositos dispositi. *Corymbus* compressus, cymosus, pedicellis $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 (unciae forte) longit. sursum crassioribus, colorati, bracteati, lineares, breves.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, laxum, superne leviter latius, teretiusculum, obsolete levissime sursum quadrangulare, superne quadridentatum: *dentibus* acutis, coloratum, persistens.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, inserta margini interiori calycis ad incisuras, oblonga, utrinque acuta, erecta, leviter concava, basi fere ungue lineari inserta.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, fetacea, duplae longitudinis calycis, ad unum latus paulo curva s. adscendentia, calyci ad basin inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae, ante dehiscentiam didymae.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, basi levissime pedicellatum : pedicello tereti, crassiusculo. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* globosa, calyce paulo brevior, unilocularis.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, ad superficiem receptaculo magno inserta.

Haud raro invenitur in eodem corymbo

Calyx quinquedentatus, *Corolla* pentapetala et *Stamina* decem. *Color* calycis fusco-sanguineus, corollae staminumque eleganter coccineus. *An* Glaucis *affinis*?

Radix descendens digiti crassitie fibris longis radicata.

Caulis simplex pedalis, vel ramosus : ramis adscendentibus, hirsuto lanatis.

Folia alterna, sparsa, pinnatifida, spithamalia : lobis oppositis oblongis obtusis obtuse denticulata, nervo medio plano sinubus latis remotis.

247 XX. 105. PASSIFLORA *minima* foliis trilobis integerrimis : lobis sublanceolatis, intermedio productiore. *Spec.* 459 : 20.

Radix

Radix annua.

Caulis herbaceus, cirrhis alte scandens, filiformis, planocompressus, glaber, superius pubescens, Ramis raris, axillaribus, confimilibus cauli.

Folia alterna, triloba, uncialia l. biuncialia et supra, lobis lateralibus ovatis, patentibus, intermedio duplo longiore, oblongo; margine integerrimo, glabra levissime pubescentia. *Petioles* teretiusculi, supra sulco exarati. *Glandulae* duae in medio petioli, juxta marginem sulci, pedicellatae, turbinatae, glabrae, disco concavo, depresso. *Cirrhus* axillaris, longus, spiralis, filiformis, simplex. *Stipulae* erectae, lineari-acutae.

Flores axillares, duo, lateraliter supra cirrhum juxta stipulas. *Pedunculi* filiformes, simplices, unciales. *Involucrum* nullum.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, planiusculum, ad duas tertias partes quinquepartitum: *laciniis* lanceolato-linearibus, foras convexis.

COR. nulla.

Nectarium circulare triplex, calyci innatum α) *exterius* radiatum patens: laciniis filiformibus, obtusis, simplicibus, viginti sex circ. β) *Interiorius* multiplex, multifidum: laciniis filiformibus, brevissimis. γ) *Intimum* monophyllum, in-

tegrum, marginis instar erectum, lineae quartae circ. partis altitudine, pertotum arcute plicatum, plicis ultra triginta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, apice inserta columnae, filiformia, calycis dimidia longitudine, lineari-plana, post florescentiam reflexa ante apertionem fere florum pollen dimititur. *Antherae* lineares, utrinque obtusae, planae, incumbentes; *Pollen* minimum, globofo-oblongum, glabriusculum.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, apice columnae in sinu staminum impositum. *Styli* tres, erecto-patuli, sursum paulo crassiores. *Stigmata* obtusa.

PER. *Bacca* pedicellata, globosa, obtusa, superne tribus lineis obsolete striata, glabra, unilocularis.

248 SEM. plura, 20-30, ovato-oblonga, rugosa, antea succulenta, affixa superficiei interiori baccae ad parietes.

Color Calycis foras viridis, intus una cum contentis luteo-viridis; unicolor. *Bacca* nigrescens.

106. GAURA *fruticosa* (COMBRETUM *laxum* p. 308.) subscandens foliis oppositis.

Caulis frutescens, teres; ramis superis longis, obsolete quadratis sterilibus, subscendentibus.

Folia opposita, oblonga, tri-vel quadriuncialia, breve

breve petiolata, glabra, integerrima.

Flores spicati in ramulis oppositis, subsessiles.

CAL. terminalis, germine sursum angustato s. elongato; monophyllus, campanulato-erectus, laxiusculus, quadridentatus: *denticulis* brevibus, lato-acutis.

COR. Petala quatuor, parva, ex incisuris calycis, ovato-acuta, vix dentibus longiora, rudia, decidua.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, longissima, setacea calyce sexies longiora. *Antherae* suboblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare angulis compressis superne acuminatum. *Stylus* longitudine staminum, setaceus, ad basin calycis auctus pubescenti lanugine. *Stigma* simplex acutum.

PER. nullum, nisi crusta feminis tetragona.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, tetragonum, quatuor alis longitudinalibus membranaceis: nucleo intus convoluto, tetragono, angulis compressis.

107. ARBOR mediocris alia foliis lanceolatis, pedunculis pendulis. An *Cleome*?

Radix arborea.

Caulis arboris mediocris vel fruticis altioris, superne ramis filiformibus, undique dispersis, vimineis: ramulis sparsis.

Folia in summis ramulis sparsa, alterna, pendula

dula, lanceolata, stricta, siccata, mucronata, leviter connato-complicata, glaberrima, venosa, integerrima, tri-vel quadriuncialia. *Petioles* filiformes, teretes, patentissimi, apice crassiores, unciales vel biunciales.

Flores in racemis simplicibus, digitalibus et brevioribus, sparsis, pedunculatis, simplicibus.

249 CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, semiunciale, integrum apice violenter rumpitur in tres dentes; inferius magis dehiscens coloratum, deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, erecta, linearia, convexa, calyce leviter majora, obtuse acuminata.

Nectarii squamae quatuor extra corollam, eidem adpressae, erectae, intra calycem, subquadrangulares, truncatae, ad interstitia petalorum sitae.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, longissima, subulata, erecto-decumbentia. *Antherae* oblongae, planae; postea recurvae.

PIST. subulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globosum, capitatum.

108. BANNISTERIA foliis integerrimis subtus sericeo-nitidis, seminibus extrorsum tenuibus basi variis prominentiis, ramis brachiatis.

Frutex subscandens Ramis brachiatis oppositis patentibus.

Folia ovata vel subrotundo-oblonga, biuncialia, integerrima, obtusa, glabra, tenuissima sericea, nitida, cinerea. *Petoli* longitudine tertiae partis unciae, teretiusculi, supra linea excavati.

Flores versus summos ramos in ramulis brachiatis oppositis, divisus in ramulos minores racemosos similiter pedunculis brachiatis digesti; subdivisis. *Pedunculi* uniflori, teretes, semiunciales.

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum vel monophyllum, planum, quinquepartitum: laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, 2-4 glandulis: duabus oblongis.

COR. decidua.

STAM.

PIST.

PER. Capsulae tres, longitudinales, basi subrotunda dorso latius acuto, prominente; lateribus itidem utrinque duobus, sursum acutis, ala latere interiore rectiore, paulo introrsum curvo, leviter crassiore; exteriori longitudinali convexo, tenuiore, sursum latiore, obtuso, margine repando, striato. Non dehiscit.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, apice extrorsum vergens.

QUÆSTIO Botanica. An stylus auram feminalem

250 nalem communicat embryoni feminis, via directa ad semen descendendo, vel an Stylus per conductum corticalem Germinis, auram illam foecundativam derivat ad basin s. receptaculum Germinis, ut exinde promanet una cum succo nutritivo plantae sursum ex basi Floris ad Germen, simulque ad embryones seminum? *Resp.* posterius adfirmat Bannisteria ex propria figura et structura, ubi stylus lateraliter capsulae versus basin seminis inseritur, cujusque semen corculum gerit. Ex aliis forte idem videtur, ut in Nucibus, Amygdalis, ex cujus putaminis superficie interiore, ab altero latere, descendit quasi fibra h. e. vas, deferens auram feminalem, sursum revera ipsi putaminis substantiae inserta excurrit in stylum.

An ergo verisimile est, basin floris continere receptaculum ejusmodi, pro excipienda hac geniturae aura, usque sursum vergat? ita credere fas est. Succum sursum ferri, nemini non notum est; sed deorsum quoque patet ex nectariis florum, quae singulo mane guttas stillant, postea non, neque hoc exhalationi soli adscribendum puto.

An quoque flores, stylum gerentes unum, sed pluribus praeditum stigmatibus, quae plerumque singulis loculantibus respondent, exemto

exempto aliquo stigmate ante foecundationem, loculus eidem proprius sterilefcit? Experientia inquire debet.

109. DEREDAMO planta scandens, foliis oppositis geminis; radiculis trifidis oppositis axillaribus.

Est Planta herbacea, arctissime truncis arborum adhaerens, radiculis trifidis; inter ramos corticis adhaerens. *Folia* opposita, geminata: *Foliolis* uncialibus, lanceolatis, integerrimis, glabris. *Pedunculi* communes oppositi, $\frac{1}{3}$ unciae longitud. apice divisi in ramulos duos brevissimos. *Cirrhi* axillares (quos antea dixi radículas,) breves, 4-2 lin. longitudine; medietate superiore tripartiti: laciniis teretiufculis, subulatis, incurvis, rigidis, acutis. *Flores* non vidi.

110. BANNISTERIA hodie supra descripta, differt ab altera Cumanensi (conf. Descr.) foliis minoribus, glaberrimis, ubique viridibus, non nitidis sed magis fere aequalibus; caule minore et magis volubili, ut et floribus in racemos minores digestis, nec ramulis aequalibus adeo brachiata; praeterea capsulis singulis s. seminibus basi aliis prominentiis nullis, ipsa basi oblique truncata.

XX. Februarii.

111. JUSTICIA herbacea, capitulis imbricatis, floribus quadrifidis longe divisis.

Radix

Radix lignosa, hinc inde sparsa, fibris filiformibus durioribus.

Caulis suffrutescens, lignosus, duor. vel trium pedum altitudine, erectus, tenuis; ramis oppositis, brachiatis, sed saepe deficiunt ab uno alterove latere; tener, glaber.

Folia inferiora decidua; superiora pauca, virentia, ovato-oblonga, acuta, mox sensim mucronata, uncialia, tenera, pubescentia, integerrima. *Petioles* oppositi, vix semiunciales, magis pilosi, superne lineola concavati.

Flores in spicis terminalibus sessilibus, laxe imbricatis. *Braeteis* ovatis et subrotundo-ovatis, planiusculis, apice leviter patulis, acuminatis, trinerviis, margine pubescenti-ciliatis, cum pilis foras, sed tenerrimis ramusculis.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, breve, ad basin fere unam quartam partem partitum: laciniis sursum setaceis, angustissimis.

COR. monopetala, tubulata, inaequalis. *Tubus* longus filiformis, angustus, calyce duplo triplove longior, sursum leviter arcuatus, tener. *Limbus* erecto-patens, tubi longitudine, ad basin quadripartitus: *lacinia* superiore lanceolata, acuta, concava, paululum ascendente.

SEM. Filamenta duo, capillaria, ad medium limbi attingentia, labio superiori parallela

et contigua. *Antherae* oblongae, simplices.

PIST. *Germen* lineari-oblongum. *Stylus* - - -
Stigma simplex, bicrenatum, paulo compressum.

PER. *Capsula* parva, oblonga, compressa, sursum latior, apice obtuse acuminata, bivalvis, dissepimenti margine denticulos elasticos gerente.

SEM. duo, subrotunda, compressa, punctis elevatis scabra. *Color* Corollae albus, lab. superius ad basin levi purpura tinctum.

112. JUSTICIA corolla longius tubulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum vel ad basin quadripartitum, foliolis teretibus, erectis, filiformibus, persistentibus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubus* longissimus, filiformis, juxta limbum levissime latior. *Limbus* bilabiatus. *Lab. sup.* breve, lineari-lanceolatum, obtusiusculum, sursum angustatum. *Lab. inf.* trifidum, latius, longius, dependens, longitudine duarum linearum: *laciniis* oblongis, obtusiusculis, intermedia latiore, obtusa; omnibus supra convexis, dependentibus. 252

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, longitudine medii lab. superioris, apice subplaniuscula. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, lineare, compressum.

sum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, steretiusecula, paulo compressa, obtuse acuminata: *basi* angustiore, pedicellata, compressa.

113. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis acutis hinc carinatis, inde introrsum obtusis canaliculatis. Folium media *basi* dissectum, tuber compressum subrotundum apparet.

XII. On the road to *Barcellona*.

114. PALMA *spinosa*, frondibus, pinnatis, foliis linearibus *basi* replicatis, stipite tomentoso, spicis reflexis dorsalibus, trunco spinoso.

Caulis humanae altitudinis, pollice humano paulo crassior, simplex, tectus *vaginis* arctis, tomentosis, spinosis *spinis* setaceis, rigidis, acutissimis, pungentibus.

Frondes ex apice *caulis* pinnatae: pinnis alternis, linearibus, spithamalibus, planis, *basi* replicatis, ungue pollicis paulo latioribus, ultimis duabus latioribus.

Stipes frondis convexus infra, supra in carinam trianguli compressus, tomentosus: spinae sparsae dorsales juxta marginem, unciales et biunciales, primum erectae, stipiti adpressae, demum patulae, postea reflexae, stipiti impressa foveola subulata pro spinis illi impressis.

Stipes 2, 3, 4-pedalis.

Flores spatha continentur ovata, tandem sursum dehiscente; postea persistens flores fornicatim (uti fornax) obtegens, convexa, 5, 6, uncialis.

Spadix ramosus. Reliquos flores non vidi.

Lignum nigrum est, sed versus medium album; pars nigra durissima est.

115. PALMA major, trunco crasso crassitie corporis humani, spinosa: spinis erectis subulatis rigidissimis; *Frondeb* pinnatis longis, stipite dorso quoque spinoso. *Corosa* vulgo.

253

CAL. *Spathae* magnae, lanceolatae, foris vellere crasso hirsutae, firmae.

PER. *Fruetus* sunt globosi, pomorum figura et magnitudine, glabri, sed pilis rigidis, deciduis hispidi, quibus derasis glaberrimi. *Cortex* exterior spatulo a pulpa remotus, ficcus. *Pulpa* tenax, fibrillis e centro oriundis, humida, succo glutinosa.

Nux globosa, dura, putamine osseo nigriusculo:

Nucleus globosus, gustu Cocorum, solidus.

116. CASSIAE affinis foliis pinnatis, bijugis, floribus solitariis, staminibus omnibus aequalibus.

Radix perennis.

Caules aliquot decumbentes, usque tripedales, extremitate adscendentes, filiformes, tere-

tes, sursum praesertim pubescentes vel pilosi, pilis patentibus, apice gluten secernentibus.

Rami pauci, alterni, consimiles.

Folia alterna, ad superiora caulis pinnata: pinnis duor. parium, subrotundis et elliptico-subrotundis, glaberrimis, integerrimis, planis. *Petiolus communis* filiformis, pilosus uti caulis, sesquiuncialis et basi crassiusculus; *partiales* vix ulli, s. brevissimi, crassiusculi.

Stipulae breves, acutae, lineares, patulae.

Flores solitarii, axillares, alterni, terminales; *pedunculi* simplices, teretes, patentes, semiunciales.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, reflexum: foliolis linearibus, acutis, membranaceis, longitudine trium linearum deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecto-patula, paulo inaequalia, obovata, calyce duplo longiora vel semuncialia, unguiculata unguiculis teretibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, brevissima, linearia.

Antherae lineares, teretes, curvae calyce paulo breviores, apice conniventes, duobus foraminibus perforatae; omnes aequales fertilesque.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, curvum; longum. *Stylus* subulatus. *Color* Corollae luteus.

117. CLITORIA minor, flore caeruleo.

Caulis

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 355

Caulis scandens, filiformis, tenuis, contra solem
f. sinistrorsum volubilis; glaberrimus; ramis
confimilibus.

Folia alterna: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, sesquiuncialibus, glabris, integerrimis, venosis.

Petiolus universalis longitudine duar. unciarum cum dimidia, basi crassus, alias teres, linea profunda, angusta sulcatus; *partiales* breves, teretes. *Stipulae* petioli duae, subulatae, breves, erectae ad folia lateralia, quae paulo supra medium petioli communis fere eidem adnexa sunt et *duo* ad apicem petioli, ubi incipit pedicellus terminalis. *Stipulae basales* duae, ovato-acutae, breves, erectae.

Flores 2, 3, 4, 5, axillares. *Pedunculi* conferti, axillares, semiunciales, filiformes, hirsuti, uniflori. *Bracteae* plurium ordinum; *infermae* ad petioli basin duor. parium, acutae, erectae; *postea* excipitur bracteis duabus oppositis, patentibus, deciduis, ovato-acuminatis, concavis, excipientibus latere inferiore Floris bracteam *aliam*, subrotundocordatam, concavam, patentem, amplexantem pedunculos, obtusam, acuminatam; postea pedunculus nudus ad bractejas florales. *Bracteae florales* binae, laterales, oppositae, erectae, ovato-acuminatae, concavae f. convexae, glabrae, marginibus parallelis,

conniventibus, florem ante explicationem includentibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, breve, quinquedentatum; dentibus obtusis, brevissimis; infimo vero longiore, subulato, sinubus obtusissimis; dorsalibus duobus approximatis.

COR. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentissimum, maximum, subrotundum, planum ungue brevi; lamina dorsi inciso profundo notata. *Alae* lineares, lanceolatae, adscendentes, cum supremo margine carinae parallelae, ungue brevi, lineari, appendice oblongo, marginibus tumide flexis, lamina latere superiore tumida. *Carina* obtusa, valde adscendens, margine inferiori segmenti circuli instar adscendente; unguis basi levissime bifidus, apice quoque bifido, laciniis ovatis, marginibus tumidis, connatis.

STAM. diadelpa superius filiforme, depressum, distinctum; *reliqua* novem connata, superne fissa, laciniis subulatis, curvis. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae, incumbentes.

255 PIST. *Germen* lineare, lateribus fulco impressis. *Stylus* filiformis, sursum crassior, mox in *Stigma* planum, oblongum, obtusum, glabrum desinens.

PER. *Legumen*, ut in altera specie, lineari-subu-

subulatum, digitale et ultra, lateribus fulco profundo notatum.

Differt ab alia specie caule tenuiore, foliis lanceolatis, bractearum copia et figura, floribus axillaribus nec spicatis, flore minore, intensius caeruleo, nec nigro; hinc inde carinae basi forte etc.

118. MELOCHIA flore albo. (*Melochia pyramidata?*)

Caules erecti, tri-vel quadripedales, ramosi, frutescentes; ramis aliquot erecto-patentibus, pubescentibus.

Folia parva, duar. vel trium linear. longitudine; ovalia, venoso-plicata, fusco-viridia, serrata pro plicaturis. concava. *Petiolus* teres, brevis hirsutus, lineae circ. longitudine. *Stipulae* duae, subulatae erectae.

Flores in umbella, 3-7, erecto-patuli: umbella opposita foliis, non axillaris, pedunculo communi brevi 1-2 linear. elevata; pedicellis linearibus vel bilinearibus, erecto-patulis, e puncto s. centro emergentibus. *Bractae* fetaceae, singulis floribus binae, patulae.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, ultra medium quinquepartitum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, apice subulatis, erectis, leviter laxum.

COR. monopetala, erecta: petalis basi connatis cum staminibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, basi connata cum corolla, longitudine circ. calycis, subulata.

Antherae oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* subulatus, superne quinquepartitus: laciniis capillaribus, patentibus. *Stigmata* oblonga.

PER. *Capsula* pentagona, angulis compressis; apice acuminata, quinquelocularis.

SEM. oblonga, inde acuta.

Haec corolla alba. Differt ab altera foliis minoribus, ovalibus, viridibus, nec tomentosis; Umbellâ foliis opposita, nec axillari, bracteolâ subpedicellata; Corollâ minore, Capsula minore angulis sursum vergentibus nec inferiora versus, nec lateraliter etc.

256

119. *TRIPLARIS americana* arbor insignis.

Calyce magno, trifido.

Cor. nulla. Triandra, Trigyna. Fructum non vidi.

120. *MELOCHIA* tomentosa.

121. *MALVA* flore luteo minimo aggregato.

122. *CONVOLVULOIDES* procumbens, foliis oblongis subtus sericeis; floribus axillaribus sessilibus majoribus. Styli quatuor.

123. *CONVOLVULOIDES* erectus.

XII. 124. *RUELLIA*? Planta caule erecto spithamali, floribus oppositis solitariis albis, foliis oppositis linearibus.

Radix

Radix annua,

Caulis erectus, 2-3. ramis erectis, simplex vel brachiatus, tenuis.

Folia linearia, angustissima, opposita, femiuncialia, pilosa. 246

Flores spicati, sessiles. *Bracteae* laterales duae, tubulatae, excepta antica foliacea.

CAL. tubulatus, quatuor linearum longitudine, striatus, quinquedentatus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubo* aequali, calycis longitudine: *Limbus* quinquepartitus: laciniis subaequalibus, superioribus leviter minoribus. *Faux* clausa villis.

STAM. quatuor intra tubum, duo longiora. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, teretiuscula, calyce paulo major, acuta, sub quadrangularis, utrinque linea angusta; bilocularis.

SEM. plura, parva, oblonga.

125. SIDA foliis tomentoso-mollibus orbiculato-cordatis obtusis crenatis.

Flores pallide lutei.

CAL. tomentosus, quinquepartitus: laciniis ovatis bisulcatis.

STAM. plura.

PER. *Capsulae* decem, connatae in formam subrotundam; paulo depressae, tomento-

257

fae, singulae uniloculares, monospermae.
 126. *BIGNONIA* foliolis lanceolatis; quae
Paricha planta scandens, filiformis, foliis
 oppositis cum cirrho in medio.

127. *AYENIA fidaeformis* caule simplice, fo-
 liis ovato-oblongis duplicato-ferratis subtus
 tomentosis. *Caulis* suffrutescens, teres, to-
 mentoso-pubescent.

128. *Fruticulus* erectus bipedalis dichotomus
 lignosus.

Folia opposita, oblonga, utrinque acuta, basi
 fere magis contracta, subsessilia, biuncialia,
 integerrima, glabra, subtus pallida.

Flores : pedunculo ex summis alis erecto, bi-
 vel triunciali; cymosi, parvi, fere absque
 bracteis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, brevissi-
 mum, quinquedentatum: dentibus brevissi-
 mis acutis.

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis: *Tube*
 cylindrico, calyce paulo longiore. *Limbus*
 plano-erectus, quinquepartitus: laciniis
 subrotundis. *Faux* pilosa.

STAM. brevia, quinque. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* globosum. *Stylus* filiformis,
 corolla longior. *Stigma* foliaceum, ova-
 tum.

Flores albi.

129. CLITORIA flore albo, foliis scabris oblongis.

130. POLYGONUM frutescens, foliis scabris amplissimis.

XII. 131. JUSTICIA frutescens viminea, floribus spicatis rubris linearibus minimis.

Frutex humanae altitudinis, vimineus : ramis longis, erectis, debilibus ; filiformis, teres, glaberrimus.

Folia opposita, oblongo-lanceolata, longe mucronata, integerrima, utrinque glabra, aequalia, subsessilia vel petiolo 2-4 linearum longitudine.

Flores terminales, in ramulis parvis, oppositis ; alterni, sessiles. *Bracteolae* tres, exteriore inferiore, lineari, reliquis longiore ; laterales duae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum semi quinquesidum : laciniis subulatis, erectis, longitudine duarum linearum.

COR. ringens, longissima, calyce septies longior, uncialis, curva, falcata, compressa : *Tubus* infra angustus, mox ampliatus, compressus, curvus, quadripartitus, bilabiatus : *lab. superius* lineare, apice quadridentatum ; dentibus duobus lateralibus prope apicem compressis ; *Inferius* octifidum : laciniis linearibus, intermedia compressa.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, labio superiori parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* compressa, turbinata.

132. EPIDENDRON, MATAREQUE, CEBOLLETA, Planta parasitica.

Radices repentes supra corticem arboreum, filiformes, crassiusculae, tortuosae, horsum vorsum flexae, subgeniculatae, alae instar undique emittentes radículas filiformes, subtortuosas, copiosas.

Caules e radice hinc inde surgunt, spithamales, basi teretiusculi, recti, geniculati ex rudimentis foliorum deciduorum superne dilatatis; oblongi, compressi, ancipites, tribus lineis s. sulcis utrinque excavati, superne foliiferi.

Folia duo, lanceolata, fere biuncialia, lata, longa, ultra spithamam; superne patula, planiuscula, dorso toto carinata, inferne subvaginantia, compressa.

Scapus erectus, simplex, longissimus, 4-6 pedalis, teres, vestitus vaginis alternis, teretibus, sursum acutis, carinatis.

Flores alterni, copiosi in racemo terminali; pedunculati: pedunculis simplicibus, triuncialibus etc. teretibus, glabris, roseo colore

lore coloratis. *Bracteolae* partiales sub singulo pedunculo.

CAL. nullus.

COR. pentapetala, patentissima: foliolis omnibus linearibus, acutis, uncialibus, undulatis; omnibus subaequalibus; sed duobus lateralibus superioribus paulo angustioribus.

Nectarium recta protensum, petalis paulo brevius, semiunciale, trilobum: lobis basi longitudinaliter oblongis inferius lateraliter stylum utrinque semiobvolventibus, enatis margine patulo, terminali, subrotundo, late emarginato, undulato; *supra* membranulis longitudinalibus, erectis, inaequalibus, undulatis notatis, *infra* nectario concavo in medio, longitudinali. 259

STAM. innata apici styli in fovea propria, corpusculo subrotundo, subtus quadriloculari, latere superiore utrinque emittente *Filamentum* quadripartitum, *Antherulas* duas in singulo filamento gerens (quatuor ex singulo latere.)

PIST. *Germen* teres, filiforme, ipso pedunculo continuato nec crassius, sub flore. *Stylus* convexus, inclinatus versus nectarium, *infra* fovea concava pro staminibus notatus, longitud.

longitud. $\frac{2}{3}$ parte nectarii. *Stigma* fovea est cordata, nitida, depresso.

133. EDECHI (155.) *Frutex* arborescens, altus, ramulis oppositis, patentissimis. *Foliis* oppositis, oblongis, uncialibus; venis subsimplicibus, planis, subsessilibus; *pedicellis* brevibus, *pedunculis* oppositis ex axillis antiquis, uncialibus, ramulis dichotomis, brevissimis; *fructibus* globosis, sub receptaculo; *seminibus* subrotundis, quinque.

XIV. 134. Arbor ramis patulis, floribus luteis; copiose florens, humilis, vel frutex altus, ramis alternis, patentibus, pauli inaequalibus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, decidua.

Flores plures, terminales, alterni in racemo simplici et composito mixtim; pedunculi alterni, uniflori.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, antea imbricatis, coloratis, deciduis, duar. lin. longitudine.

COR. pentapetala: petalis patentibus, obovatis, obtusis, levissimis, sed late emarginatis, calyce sesquilateralioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares sursum angustiores, erectae longitudine corollae dimidia, apice duobus foraminibus,

raminibus, obtusae, alternae e regione fere calycis, omnes apice paulo inflexae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, pentagonum vel quinque tuberibus constans. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, staminibus longior. *Stigma* simplex, acutum. 260

Color Corollae et Calycis luteus.

135. CURATELLA *americana* (Polygonum arborescens?) *Curata vulgo*.

Frutex altus mediocris, hinc inde flexus, ramis paucis; cortice Pini instar squamoso vel tunicato, rimoso. Facie fere Polygoni arborefc.

Folia ad ramulos exteriores, alterna, spithamalia, oblonga, subseffilia, varie flexa et subundulata, venosa, scabro-dura, margine longe leviter-crenata, tota palmaria. *Petoli* breves, supra plani.

Flores racemosi, laterales, ex ramulis vel axillis antiquis; digitales, simplices, ramulo uno alterove ad basin aucti; alterni, pedicellati. *Pedunculus communis* digitalis, subangularis; *partialis* pedicellis trium vel quatuor linear. longitudine, filiformibus. *Braeteolae* sub pedicellis oblongis, 1-3 lineares, obtusae.

CAL. *Perianthium* convexum, pentaphyllum: *foliolis* subrotundis, concavis, quatuor exterioribus

terioribus colore rudiore, quinto interiore petalis finillimo.

COR. *Pelata* tria vel quatuor, subrotunda, concava, figura Calycis et colore albo.

STAM. plurima, filiformia, corollae mediae altitud. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* duplex, bilobum, subrotundo-ovatum, tomentosum, majusculum. *Styli* duo, filiformes, erecti, staminum altitudine, breves. *Stigmata* capitata subrotunda.

PÉR. *Capsula* biloba s. duplex, infimo basi coalita, singula subrotunda, hirsuta, unilocularis.

SEM. duo in singula capsula oblonga, nitida. Color Corollae albus.

136. SAMYDA parviflora. Frutex albus, ramis alternis inaequalibus longis. *Vatcara* s. *Macapiritu*.

Folia oblonga.

261 *Flores* conferti in glomerulis subrotundis; laterales, copiosissimi, pedunculati: pedunculis confertis, undique patentibus, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine, coloratis, versus basin biarticulatis, supra articulum deciduis. *Bractae* nullae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulato-erectum. fere ad basin quinquepartitum: laciniis linearibus, erecto-patientibus. duar. linear. longitudine, coloratis, deciduis.

COR.

COR. nulla, nisi calycem coloratum corollam dicas.

Nectarii squamae hirsutae, quinque ad basin insertae et e regione lacin. calycis, bipartitae, valde tomentoso-hirsutae, altitud. fere mediae laciniarum, obtusae laciniis linearibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, erecta, subulata, calyce paulo breviora; horum quinque alterne inserta sinui nectarii, paulo longiora reliquis quinque alternis ex incisuris calycis. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* subulatum, oblongum, erectum, hirsutum. *Stylus* subulatus, longitudine staminum, pubescens. *Stigma* capitatum, globosum, pubescens.

PER. fructus tomentosus, globosus, parvus, apice acuminato, tribus lineis elevatioribus. *Bacca*.

SEM. parva, in medio ovata.

Color Corollae albus.

137. BIGNONIA *Leucoxylon*, foliis digitatis integerrimis, floribus corymbosis fasciculatis.

Arbor mediocris, ramis hinc inde sparsis.

Folia opposita, digitata: foliolis infimis subrotundis vel oblongis, omnibus integerrimis.

Flores nondum explicati, sed quantum ex rudimentis,

dimentis colligi potest, sunt corymboso-fasciculati, terminales ramulis oppositis, erectis, subdivisis, dichotomis.

CAL. brevis.

COR. monopetala.

STAM. quatuor cum quinto sterili, longiore.

PIST. - - -

PER. *Capsula* longitudine duar. spithamar. pendula, curva tota instar cornu bovis, digiti crassitie, subulata, striato-fulcata, bivalvis, bilocularis, dissepimento utrinque convexo, carnosio.

262 SEM. longitudinaliter imbricata more Bignoniae, subquadrato-oblonga, utrinque acuta membrana parallelogramma.

138. FRUTEX foliis alternis oblongis glabris; altus varie ramosus: ramis longis aequalibus glabris.

Folia copiosa, pendula, acuta, integerrima, nitidiuscula, subcomplicata, subtus pallidiora, biuncialia. *Petoli* breves, longitudine duar. vel trium linea. supra sulco convexo exarata.

Flores in racemis compositis terminalibus, copiosi, alterni pedicellis propriis lineae circ. longitudine, ramis communibus, angulatis.

CAL. - - -

COR. decidua.

PER. *Capsula* linearis, oblonga, compressa, truncata,

truncata, basi angustata, apice truncato, submarginata, bilocularis dissepimento transversali.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, subulata deorsum, sericeo-pubescentia, cincta pappo sericeo, semine longiore, antea dorsum reflexo, postea patulo.

MALPIGHIOIDES.

Fruſtus. Bacca sicca, ovalis duar. linear. longitudine, levissime compressa, versus apicem obsolete angulata, apparenter striata, monosperma.

SEM. unicum, calyce duro, subosseo, interiore cortice carnoſo. (uti Cotyled. Amygdali) crasso, includente feminis corculum tetrisculum, sursum versum et cotyledones lineares dorsum spectantes 2 virides.

139. TEPUGUIPE.

Frutex altus, diadelphus, floribus longissime racemosis, purpureis, Foliis pinnatis: pinis oblongis, acuminatis, glabris, Ramis longis varie flexis adscendentibus et naturalibus, tuberculis oblongis, sparsis, obtusis, convexis. *Folia* post flores, hoc tempore vix ulla vel in ramis solum sterilibus versus summitates earundem pinnata, alterna; foliolis quatuor parium cum impari, pedicellatis: inferioribus ovatis vel ovato-oblongis; superioribus oblongis: omni-

bus integerrimis, infra pallidioribus, venosis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ uncialibus. *Petiolus* communis spithamalis, compressus, supra sulco obtuso excavatus; partialis teretiufculus. *Flores* in ramis racemosi ex tuberculis elevatis, erectis floriferis, pedicellis propriis trium linear. longitudine, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* subrotundum, laxum, breve, quadridentatum: dente superiore obtuso, lato; inferioribus tribus acuminatis, brevissimis; sinubus obtusissimis; fuscum.

COR. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentissimum (ex situ erectum) ungue lineari crasso calycis longitudine, subrotundo-cordatum, planum, dorso ipso leviter carinato ad basin oblongo ovatum, apice sursum flexo; appendice baseos nullo. *Carina* unguibus duobus.

STAM. Diadelphia. *Filamentum superius* filiforme, simplex, arcuatum, adscendens; reliqua novem coalita, similiter adscendentia, alterna paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, compressum. *Stylus* subulatus, situ et longitudine staminum. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum, undique pubescens.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, lineare, compressum, planum,

planum, tenue, acuminatum, uniloculare,
bivalve.

SEM. pauca, subrotunda.

Color Florum eleganter purpureo caeruleo
descens.

140. PSIDIUM sylvestre. *Guajavá de monte.*

Frutex humilis, 2-6 pedalis: ramis inordinatis,
teretibus, etiam novelli, qui tomentosi
sunt et molles, nec nisi obsolete quadrangulares.

Folia oblonga, venis paucis; subtus tomentoso-mollia.

Flores calyce molli, reliquis consimiles.

Fructus parvi.

Praecipue ramis et foliis nervis paucis, differt
fativa.

141. CROTALARIA Espadilla.

Radix fibrosa.

Caulis inferne lignosus, frutescens, spithamalis.

Folia alterna, oblonga et ovata, crassiuscula,
pubescentia, sessilia et subsessilia, decumbentia, alata.

Stipulae duae decurrentes, ovato-oblongae et acutae, totum caulem a folio ad folium vestientes, planae.

Flores solitarii, pedunculati, laterales: pedunculis foliis oppositis, e caule ipso egredientibus juxta stipulas, e regione folii vel pau-

lo infra, erecto-patentibus, semiuncialibus usque biuncialibus, teretibus, apice geniculatis, ad geniculum supra emittentibus rudimentum ramuli, infra vero pedicellum teretem. *Braeteola*, sub pedicello subulato, tenuis, pubescens. *Braeteolae* aliae duae utrinque ad calycem, lineares, angustae, calyce dimidio breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, quadridentatum, bilabiatum: *lab. sup.* longius, laciniis angustioribus reflexo-patentibus.

COR. papilionacea. *Carina* apice connata videtur ex toto et acuta.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, obtusum, teretiusculum, unciale, undique tumidum, dorso obtusissimo, biventricosum, uniloculare, bivalve.

SEM. plurima (26) reniformia, parva.

142. PARAMINI. Arbor magna, ramis varie divisis, inaequalibus.

Folia spithamalia, magna, oblonga, 4-5 uncialia usque spithamalia, glabra, venosa: venis alternis, apice obtusis vel acutis. *Petiol*i breves, teretes semiunciales.

Flores non vidi.

Fruetus subrotundo-ovatus, acuminatus, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longitudine, externe rudis, cortice carnosio. *nuce* intus oblongo-subrotunda, leviter

viter compressa, subossæa, externe glabra, transversaliter sessili: *nucleo* intus subrotundo, oblongo, bipartito, carnosio. *Drupa* comeditur, dulcedine ingrata.

143. BAUHINIA *Bacaptal vulgo.*

Frutex mediocris, qui nonnunquam in arbo-rem mediocrem excrescit, *ramis* varie sparsis sed remotis, rectis, levissime flexuosis, fufis.

Folia alterna, biloba, erecta, ovata, triuncialia, 9-nervia, venosa nervis et venis infra prominulis, subscabris: laciniis ovato-acutis, erectis, sinu valde acuto. *Petiolus* teretiusculus, superne leviter sulcatus, semiuncialis.

Flores terminales in racemo longo, spicato, *pedunculis* geminis, patentissimis, reflexis, semiuncialibus, teretibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, longissimum, sesquiunciale, ante explicationem cylindricum, sursum curvum, striatum, postea ultra medium trifidum, laciniis connatis, apice bidentato, infima lineari reflexa, simplici, apice acuto.

COR. *Petala* quinque, omnia ad latus superius adscendentia, linearia, utrinque acuta, subulata, patula, aequaliter distantia ad latus superius disposita, calyce breviora, eique ad dimidiam partem supra basin inserta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, subulata, calyce longiora, apice, adscendentia. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, antice trifurcatae.

PIST. *Germen* pedunculatum, pedunculo dimidii circ. calycis longitudine, gerente *Germen* vix crassius; levissime compressum. *Stylus* adscendens, filiformis, staminibus $\frac{1}{2}$ longior. *Stigma* obrusum, crassum, oblique incumbens, bifidum.

PER. *Legumen* longissimum, spithamale, pedale, pendulum, planum.

SEM. decem, parva, reniformia, altero latere affixa, glabra.

Color Calycis fuscus, Corollae et Staminum albus.

144. PLANTA (syngenesista ut videtur) caule simplici erecto longo, florum capitulis lateralibus foliosis compositis.

Radix annua.

Caulis erectus, simplex quadri-vel quinquepedalis tomento laxo tenui pubescens; ramulis brevissimis, erectis, axillaribus.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata, acuminata, spinula terminata, superne rugosa, venosa tomento tenuissimo laxo incano. *Petoli* breves, superne-concavi.

Flores aggregati, terminales in capitulo acuto, compositi, fastigiati, lati, juncti foliolis erectis apice patulis. Flore singulo ita composito

posito ex foliolis minoribus, singulo includente flosculum, qui hoc tempore erat exsiccatus; foliolis foras tomentosis, apice spinula terminali.

SEM. unicum, ovato-oblongum, compressum, parvum, supra angustius, coronatum *pappo* erecto, piloso, brevi: pilis lateralibus brevissimis, erectis.

145. EPIDENDRUM *floribus sessilibus terminalibus paucis.* 266

Radix repens supra ramos arborum, hinc inde flexa, *radiculas* filiformes, sat copiosas hinc emittens, compressas, flexuosas, geniculatas.

Caules erecti, semispithamales, compressi, foliosi, simplices.

Folia alterna, vaginantia, oblonga-vel oblongo-lanceolata, dorso carinata (*vagina* ancipiti, compressa, dorso acute carinata) uncialia, pallide viridia.

Flores terminales, caulis alterni, pauci (2 et 3 solum vidi) sessiles, *pedunculo* communi brevi, elevati. *Braectae* sunt folia compressa, ancipitia, brevia, spathacea, obtegentia dimidium Germen.

COR. pentapetala: *petalis* tribus exterioribus ovato-acutis, parvis, sesquilineae longitudine, erectis, duobus superius, inferius unico.

Nect. petalis unitum cum Pistillo.

Pist. *Germen* magnum, ovatum, leviter compressum, longitudinale ex pilis lateralibus squama subulata adnata, margine solo foliato notatum. Reliqua in Flore videre non potui.

146. MIMOSA *quadrivalvis* foliis bipinnatis paucis, floribus purpureis, siliquis linearibus angulatis subulatis aculeatis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus.

XV. 147. DRACO ARBOR (PTEROCARPUS *Draco* 168.) *Arbor Draconis* Indis *Mucanana*, had no more flowers, which commonly appear immediately after the rainy season.

Arbor alta, ramosa, *ramis* hinc inde erectis, modicis numero.

Folia h. t. pauca non ceciderunt, alterna, pinnata, digitalia, longa vel paulo longiora: *Foliolis* oppositis, oblongis, uncialibus, obtusis, leviter pedicellatis cum impari, glabra h. t. pallide viridia. *Petiolus communis* teres; *partiales* teretes, brevissimi, lineae longitudine, pubescentes.

CAL. monophyllus, tubulato-campanulatus, quinquedentatus: dentibus tubulato-acutis.

COR. *Vexillum* ungue oblongo, lamina subrotundo-cordata, patens, convexa. *Alae* lanceolatae, vexillo paulo breviores. *Carina* brevis quoque videtur.

STAM.

STAM. connata,

PER. *Legumen* pedicellatum, membranaceum, subrotundo-oblongum, planum, medio utrinque prominulum, inaequaliter convexum, obtusum, bipartitum, non dehiscens, continens

SEM. oblongum, appendicibus duobus vel tribus adnatis, irregulare, margine interiore ciliatum; alis fibrosis, lignosis ipsaque substantia lignosa, pro appendicibus 2. 3. 4. loculis linearibus, transversis, feminibus totidem oblongis, altera extremitate inferiore crassiore, antrorsum appendiculo notato, hili in sinu appendiculo affixo, singuli loculi versus hanc extremitatem. Ergo distinctum genus crederem.

148. SAPINDUS magna arbor est, *nucem* durissimam, glaberrimam, exacte globosam continet.

149. RAJANIAE affinis Planta scandens h. t. absque foliis: *Fruetibus* spicatis, erectis, trigonis, oblongis, coronulatis *calyce* quinquefido, brevi; fructu triloculari. *Caulis* filiformis, scandens, tenuis, *ramulis* alternis pendulis, floriferis. Flores h. t. cecidere. *Stylus* unicus. *Capsula* oblonga, reflexo-erecta, trigona: angulis compressis; trilocularis: loculis angularibus: *Semina* duo s. solitaria in singulo loculo, oblonga, deor,

deorsum acuta. Alae membranula oblonga tenuissima.

150. CISSAMPELOS *Pareira* caule erecto suffruticoso simplicissimo, foliis alternis subpeltatis subtus tomentosis. EQUEREPANAR h. e. Auricula tigridis vulgo.

Radix lignosa, procumbens, apice plures caules emittens, perennis.

Caules erecti, simplices, rectissimi, quadri-vel quinquepedales, teretes, tomentosi: tomento crasso.

Folia alterna subrotundo-ovata; *masculis* petiolo margini folii adnato, *feminis* peltata; utrinque tomentosa, subtus magis, tomento crasso, quinque venis majoribus. *Petioli* in *masculis* brevissimi, teretes, crassiores, tomentosi; in *fem.* semiunciales, paulo tenuiores, similiter tomentosi.

Flores masc. et femin. in distinctis plantis (in Dioecia.)

MASC. axillares, in cymis fastigiatis dispositi.

Pedunculi communes axillares, erecti, 2-3, filiformes, unciales, pubescentes: *partiales* dichotomi, racemosi, erecti, fastigiati, cymosi, pilosi, lineae longitudine. *Braeteolae* lineares. *Flores* minimi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patens, planum: foliolis subrotundis, obtusis.

COR. monopetala, membranacea, plano-concava,

va, orbiculata, integerrima, calyce minor, indivisa.

STAM. *Filamentum* unicum, e centro floris progrediens $\frac{1}{4}$ lin. circ. longitudine, filiforme, erectum, obtusum, truncatum. *Antherae* quatuor, oblongae, transversae, margini apicis Filamenti impositae, sessiles.

* FL. FEMIN. in racemis spicatis, simplicibus, solitariis, binis et ternis ex singula axilla. *Pedunculus* communis spicae filiformis, erectus, simplex, Bracteolis ovalibus sessilibus, alternis, sparsis vestitus. Floribus 3, 6, 8, ex ala singulae bracteolae, *pedunculo* brevi lineari, elevatis, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ad unum latus (exterius in ramulo florum) oblongo-subrotundum, unilaterale, persistens.

COR. *Petalum* unicum, subrotundum, calyce dimidio brevius, ad idem latus cum calyce flexum.

STAM. nulla.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum-oblongum. *Styli* erecti, capillares, parvi; *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.

Fructus subrotundo-ovalis, leviter compressus, subtomentosus.

SEM. unicum.

Flores lutescenti virides.

151. MELAMPODIUM *australe* syngenesiae
Polygamiae necessariae, *feminibus* quinque ob-
longis hispidis; *calyce* pentaphyllo, *caule* decum-
bente.

Radix perennis, fibrosa.

Caules spithamales, procumbentes, undique
diffusi, teretes, subpubescentes; *ramis* oppo-
sitis, decumbentibus, apice adscendentibus.

269 *Folia* opposita, ovalia vel ovato-obtusa, superne
leviter varieque serrata: serraturis obsoletis.
Petioles teretiusculi, superne plani, longitu-
dine dimidii folii,

Flores terminales vel ad summos ramulos et
ramos, ex ala vel dichotomia, subsessiles,
solitarii: *pedunculo* brevi, sesquilineae longi-
tudine.

CAL. communis pentaphyllus, vel ad basin quin-
quepartitus, erectus, laxis: foliolis oblongis,
postea patulis, laxis, corollae longitudine.

COR. composita. Flosculi *feminini* 5-8 in radio;
in disco *masculini* 4-8.

Fem. Corolla filiformis, brevis. *Masc.* ore
erecto, bidentato, demum bifido, la-
tere rima dehiscens.

STAM. Mascul. *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria.
Antherae carinato-cylindricae, corollula le-
vissime breviores.

Femin. nulla.

PIST.

Pist. *Masc.* vix ullum. *Germen* obsoletum, lineare, minimum, sub corollula. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* nullum.

Femin. *Germen* sub receptaculo, oblongum, magnum calyce paulo minus, striatum, hispidum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, corolla paulo brevior, postea bifidus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* patens femina nuda inferne cingit.

SEM. oblonga, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine, paulo compressa, utrinque sulcata cum pilis hamatis ex singulo angulo sulcoso patulis; hamo sursum inflexo.

REC. paleis oblongis, concavis.

Corollulae color luteus.

152. ARISTIDA floribus paniculatis tenuissimis, aristis tribus, panicula laxa erecta.

Gramen tenuissimum, digitale, spithamale.

153. HEDYSARUM caule erecto simplice, foliis ternis, sessilibus, floribus spicatis axillaribus.

Radix perennis.

Caules erecti, simplices, bi-vel tripedales, recti, inferne teretiusculi, superne subangulati hirsuti.

Folia alterna, sessilia, ternata : *Foliolis* oblongis sesquiuncialibus, supra pubescentibus, infra paulo pallidioribus, venoso-reticulatis, pedicellatis.

cellatis. *Stipulae* lanceolatae, erectae, strigatae, sesquilineae longitudine.

Flores axillares, spicati, racemosi : *racemis* oblongis, erectis, semiuncialibus, simplicibus; *pedicellis* sesquilineae longitudine. *Braeaeolae* ovatae, convexae, glabrae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulosum, quinquefidum : laciniis subulatis, corolla leviter brevioribus, infima reliquis longiore.

COR. *Vexillum* oblongum, apice patulum, basi utrinque inflexum. *Alae* lineares. *Carina* linearis, apice latior, rotundata, inferius tota fere dehiscens, apice adscendente.

STAM. Diadelphea 1 et 9, simplicia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-tubulatum, hirsutum. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stigma* crassiusculum, simplex.

PER. *Legumen* calycis longitudine, hirsutum, ovato-acutum, leviter compressum.

SEM. duo, oblonga, apice ultimo recurvo acuto. (Flores lutei.)

154. IPOTARAGUAPIN. *Frutex* erectus, humanae altitudinis et ultra : *ramis* longis, erectis, oppositis, patentissimis, strigatis; *Cortice* fusco glabriusculo. *Spinae* oppositae, interdum ternae, supra singulos ramos, patentes, subulatae, acutae, rectae.

Folia sub spinulis enascentia vel terminalia, fasci-

fasciculato-conferta; opposita, ovata-oblonga, uncialia, venis oppositis alternisque subtus prominulis, simplicibus, *petiolo* brevi lineari. *Stipulae* oppositae, interfoliaceae, ovato-acutae, planae.

Flores in *pedunculis* oppositis vel solitariis, axillaribus, 1-2 uncialibus, rectis, apice bifidis, floriferis: *flores* conferti ut videtur, licet hoc tempore illis destituta.

Fructum fert sub receptaculo ut videtur.

Drupa parva, oblonga, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine.

Nux oblonga, obsoleto triangularis: angulo 271
uno prominentiore, teretiusculo, utrinque sulco notato; bilocularis, loculis teretibus, uno in media nuce, altero in angulo teretiusculo, putamine ibidem tenuiore. *Nuclei* duo, teretes, albi.

155. EDECHI, 133. LAUGIERIA *odorata*.

Caulis frutescens, erectus, bis humanae altitudinis, priori similis, sed absque spinis.

Folia terminalia, conferta, copiosa, opposita, oblonga, acuta; *Petioli* breves. *Stipulae* interfoliaceae, ovatae, acutae, planae.

Flores dichotomi, conferti, ex apice pedunculorum. *Bracteae* sub singulo flore, lanceolato-acutae, patulae.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, fore integro vel vix manifeste denticulato,

cellato, vix lineae dimidiaae longitudine, persistens supra fructum.

COR. monopetala, tubulata: *Tubo* longo, calyce sexies longiore, superne levissime latiore, $\frac{1}{2}$ pollicis unguis longitudine. *Limbus* patens, quinquepartitus: laciniis oblongis, marginibus lateralibus reflexis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, brevissima, supra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi circ. altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, receptaculo cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum.

PER. *Drupa* parva, subglobosa. *Nux* quadri- vel quinque-ocularis.

Color Corollae albo-purpureus, *Tubo* externe rudi. Congener videtur praecedenti.

156 HIBISCUS foliis oblongis; flore solitario.

XVII. Near the river *Aragua*.

157. PALO DE COCHINELLE; a shrub, which had opposite lanceolated leaves, whose stem was hollow, so that it might be employed for a tube to a tobacco-pipe.

158. CROTON hispidum, caule trifido; Folia incisa, tota planta hispida, annua.

159. CUCUMIS *rustica* smelled nearly as Caraway-seeds.

160. SMILAX scandens, foliis oblongis, caule teretiusculo spinoso; *Folia* pallide viridia.

161. WALTHERIA *Melochioides* flore luteo aggregato pentandro monogyno.

162. DIOSCOREA scandens, foliis cordatis alternis, caule levi, calyce cyathiformi sexdentato.

Folia cordata acuminata, integerrima.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, trigona: angulis compressis.

SEM. alata, in singulo loculo dua

163. MASTRANZO floribus verticillato-capitatis sessilibus parvis albis.

Folia rugosa.

CAL. patentiores, strigosiores, tubulati.

164. PHASEOLUS parvus, erectus herbaceus. *Caulis* tener, filiformis.

Folia ternata, linearia. *Folres* spicati, terminales, eleganter coccineo-rosei: *Alae* maximae, rectae. *Carina* inflexa.

XXV. 165. BIGNONIA arborea scandens, foliis pinnatis glabris, filiquis longissimis planis linearibus.

Semina sursum imbricata sunt simplici serie.

166. SIDA flore albo erecto longo. *Folia* cordata. *Rami* erecti.

167. CECROPIA. *Peltata*. Coilotapalus.

Brown. jam III. Yagramo vulgo the leaves of this plant are the common food of the sloth (*Bradypus*. Linn:)

Folia pauca, alterna ad summities ramorum
Stipulae interfoliaceae ut in Ficu, latere
 folio adverso f. opposito dehiscentes, mar-
 ginibus obvolutis f. imbricatis, mox caducae.

Floris Masc. et Femin. in distinctis arboribus.

* MASC. pedunculis geminis ex axillis folio-
 rum, sed intra ipsam stipulam h. e. *Sti-
 pula* interposita inter axillam fol. *Peduncu-
 lis* teretibus, spithamalibus, subpendulis,
 singulis spatham apice gerentibus.

273 CAL. *Spatha* ovato-acuta, integra, rumpens,
 caduca, includens *Amenta* plurima, fascicu-
 lata, teretia, pendula parallela, pedicellata,
 altissime imbricata, squamis vel *Receptaculis*
 staminum copiosissimis, turbinatis, compres-
 so-tetragonis, obtusis, supra linea elevatiore
 notatis, tandem duplice foramine dehiscenti-
 bus.

COR. nulla, nisi Calycis squamas dicas esse,
 vel Nectarii squamas.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, brevissima,
 singula ex singulis foraminibus squamarum
 calycinarum. *Antherae* oblongae, tetragonae,
 parvae.

* FEMIN. penduli, forte solitarii ex axillis ut
 Masculi; sed si solitarii, an geminis pedun-
 culis pendeant, nescio. *Pedunculi* digitales
 et ultra.

CAL. *Spatha* forte ut in Masc. nam h. t. cecidit,

dit, includens *Amenta* quatuor, patula, nutantia, teretia, masculis crassiora, digiti minimi manuum instar, arctissime imbricata germinibus nudis.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Germina* plurima, imbricata, compresso-quadrata, obtusa, tomento tenuissimo obvoluta. *Styli* solitarii, brevissimi. *Stigmata* obtusa, lacera, subcapitata.

PER. *Capsula* Germinis forma et figura unilocularis, vix dehiscens, separato cortice a femine tamen distincta.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, compressa, parva.

Lynceis oculis alii lustrent ulterius partes fructificationis, certae minimae sunt et tenuissimae.

Color Femm. incanus a tomento *Masc.* luteus; sicci evadunt atrii; novi proprii et singularis sunt generis.

XXVII. 168. SANGUIS DRACONIS 147.

I find that our *Sanguis Draconis occidentalis* is the same with the *orientalis*, but of a species different from this plant; whose character is the following,

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, basi obtusum, quinquedentatum.

COR. papilionacea, calyce duplo longior. *Vexillum* ungui oblongo; lamina subrotunda.

Alae lanceolatae, vexillo breviores.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, connata, adscendentia.

Antherae. - - -

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum, pedicellatum. *Stylus* subulatus.

PER. *Legumen* subrotundo-oblongum, planum, membranaceum, uniloculare, intus lignosum.

XXVIII. From the river *Aragua*, the people sent a kind of *Sarsaparilla* or *Smilax*, which I had not seen before used in Physic: it differed from that species, which is officinal in both the Indies.

169. SMILAX.

Radices plurimae, filiformes, longae, duriusculae, foras teretes, glaberrimae absque fibrillis sparsis, verum eorum loco *Spinulis* parvis, brevibus, glabris, subpungentibus, cortice tenui. Ab altera *specie Officinali* differt figura radice filiformi, angulata, cortice crassiore, duro, angulato, rugoso, fibrillis lateralibus plurimis.

Caulis scandens, fusiformis, teres, glaberrimus, aculeatus: *aculeis* subulatis, pungentibus, validis, trium quatuorve linearum longitudine, inaequaliter sparsis, ad genicula foliorum pluribus: *ramis* superioribus substriatis. *Caulis* inferne subgeniculatus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, vel oblongo-lanceolata, trinervia, vel cum ultimis minoribus quin-

quinquenervia, dura, firmia, erectiuscula, 3, 4, 5-uncialia, versus apicem contorta, petiolata, nervo medio subaculeato: aculeis 1, 2, 3, parvis; interdum inermia. *Petiolus* patens, brevis, femiuncialis, basi crassissimus, h. e. e tuberculo sensim prodiens, latus, margine membranaceo, semiamplexicauli, membrana firma tamen; subtus convexus, angulo carinatus parvo, subinermi vel ferratulo, vel glabro vel spinula una alteraque notatus apice sursum curvus.

I. MARTII.

170. MUSA had fruit, but some blossoms were still on it. I found 5 stamina with a rudiment of a 6th in the nectarium of the male flowers, and the same in the hermaphrodite flowers. I could observe no difference, except that those in the male flowers were narrower.

II. To-day I caught in a hollow tree a *Robi-pelado* or *Mapeha* as the Indians call it. It is Dr. *Linnaeus's* DIDELPHIS, so remarkable on account of the pouch wherein it keeps its young ones; many think this pouch to be the Uterus *Amoen Acad.* and *Mus. Reg.* That which we caught, was a male. Its penis was big between the hind legs, round and naked, but cloven like the foot of a

cow and of the same shape. The *testicles* were situated under the belly before the *penis*, which was turned backwards.

IV. 171. PISCIPULA (PISCIDIA) Erythrina. Sp. Pl. 707. n. 3. 2. 993. 1. *Barbasco* vulgo.

The figure of the flower shews that it is not a species of the Erythrina, but rather a distinct genus.

En descriptionem!

Arbor magna f. mediocris.

Caulis arborescens, 9, 10, 15 orgyiarum altitudine, trunco inaequali, superne in ramos adscendentes, rariusculos diviso: *ramis* erectis, alternis, teretibus, glabris.

Folia alterna, ad summitates ramorum pinnata.

Flores in racemis alternis, erectis, copiosis, digitalibus et ultra, sparsis. *Racemi* compositi *racemulis* sparsis, alternis, lateralibus, patentibus. Singulis 1, 2 *flores* suboppositos sparsoque pedunculatos proferentibus. *Pedunculis* 4, 5 linearum longitudine, simplicibus, patienti-erectis, singulis unifloris.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, leviter compressum, basi glabriusculum, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine et fere simile diametro sursum ad inferiora, quinquedentatum: dentibus superioribus binis, magis approximatis, obtusioribus; minoribus

minoribus lateralibus, majoribus obtuse rotundatis, infimo leviter majori, subacuminato; glabrum, persistens.

COR. papilionacea, mediocris, rotundata. *Vexillum* adscendens, patens; Ungue brevi, tereti, convexo; Lamina subrotunda, obtusa, apice emarginata, dorso subcarinata, lateribus modice retrorsum convexis. *Alae* vexillo fere paulo longiores, Unguibus linearibus, tenuissimis, calyce paulo longioribus, rectis, Laminis oblongis, sursum curvis, convexis, tumidis, angulo postico acuto, sinu interjecto obtusissimo rotundato, adnato carinae. *Carina* basi ultra medium bifida, unguibus linearibus, longitudine unguium alarum, sursum curva, inferius carinata, lateribus versus basin tumida, sursum compressa, acuta, bifida, apice, angulis baseos acutis, sinu rotundiore.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, connata in vaginam; vagina compressa, striata, apice adscendens, fissa, setacea; alterna breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* breve, pedicellatum, lineare, compressum, longitudine vaginae. *Stylus* adscendens, filiformis. *Stigma* acutum, simplex, ante florescentiam subcapitatum.

PER. *Legumen* pendulum, lineare, quatuor a-

lis longitudinalibus, membranaceis, exstantibus notatum, uniloculare, articulatum, membranis transversim striatulis, subplicatis.

SEM. tereti-linearia, 2. 3. 4. longitudinaliter posita.

A small snake, which was caught in the house.

172. COLUBER scutis abdominalibus 190, squamis caudalibus 70-80; longitudo duarum spithamarum, tenuis, colore cinerascens, glaber. *Dorsum* totum maculis inaequalibus fuscis, marginibus nigris. *Caput* ovatum, in specimine valde contusum, scutis duobus magnis inter oculos. *Cauda* quoque valde erat contusa. (Forte *Coluber annulatus*.)

173. RANA *arborea* pedibus fissis, palmis tetradactylis rotundis, plantis pentadactylis: geniculis tuberosis. *Amoenit. Ac. p.* 285. 9. Magnitudo et facies Ranarum fontalium aquae frigidae in Europa.

Caput subtriangulare, obtusiusculum, planiusculo convexum, *orbitis* oculorum elevationibus tumque protuberantibus.

Oculi rotundi nec parvi, inferius membrana nictitante, pro lubitu animalis, co-operiuntur iride aurea nitente; *pupilla* majuscula nigra.

Aures: foramina rotunda, magna, pone oculos
e pau-

e paulo infra, obtecta membrana tenuissima.

Narium foramina parva, punctorum instar, 277
versus apicem rostri.

Truncus oblongus, subtumens. *Dorsum* planiusculo-convexum, in medio tumidiusculum ut et latere utroque ad dorsum, versus latera linea laterali elevatiore notatum utrinque, et ad latera linea alia magis interrupta, cum verrucis mollibus, linearibus aliquot juxta ventrem parvis, minimis.

Palmi tetradactyli, fissi, circumferentia rotundi, digitis introrsum vergentibus, omnibus obtusis, 1 et 3 paulo longioribus, 2 et 4 minoribus, subaequalibus, subtus tuberculis ad carpos et genicula notatis.

Plantae longae, fissae, pentadactylae, obtusae: digito 1 minore reliquis, usque 4 sensim longioribus: 4 longitudine tertii, geniculis subtus tuberculis laevibus notatis.

Color dorsi viridis, lateribus cinereo-fordidis maculis fuscis sparsis, paucis, pone in clunibus variegatis colore viridi-cinereo, maculis variegatis fuscis. Genicula pedum subtus albidiuscula. *Abdomen* albidum.

XVI. 174. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulbofo-ovata, floribus fuscis, nectario albo-caerulescente cordato.

XIX. 175. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis incanis, supe-

superioribus oppositis, floribus oppositis
sessilibus pallide purpureis 200.

176. STAEHELINOIDES foliis ovatis serratis incanis, floribus sessilibus. Petala Marrubii facie 201. 103.

177. SPONDIAS *lutea* optime floret. HOBO
vulgo.

CAL. quinquedentatus, minimus.

COR. petala reflexa.

Nectaria decem intra stamina.

STAM. decem.

PIST. 4-5, erecta, longiuscula, approximata.

178. CHRYSOPHYLLO fructu adfinis, foliis pungentibus; vulgo *Barbasco*.

PER. *Bacca* subrotunda, uvae minoris magnitudine foras striatula, acuminata; acumine rigido, cortice ipso secedente a pulpa s. femine globoso, in superficie notato rudimentis 3-4 hoc tempore vacuis, mollibus. Substantia pulpae h. t. mollis, butyracea.

278 179. CHRYSOPHYLLUM alterum foliis obtusis, fere congener priori.

Fructus globosus, acuminatus, Ribesiorum rubrorum magnitudine, ruber. *Semen* magnum, globosum, firmum; an ideo distincta Genera?

180. BOMBAX caule subspinoso, parum ventricosum trunco, nec alta arbor, h. t. privata foliis et flore, fructus vero habuit copiosos,

fos. *Capsula* oblonga, pentagona, turbinata obtusa, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis, ad angulos dehiscens, dissepimentis ad Columnam cohaerentibus quinque. *Semina* plura, subrotunda, lana tenuissima sat copiosa, subfusca, pallida. *Valvulae* apertae, patentissimae, stelliformes et planae. *Calyx* in fructum basi excipit capsulam integerrimam, lineae longitudine.

XX. 181. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulboso-ovata; floribus cinereo fuscis etc.

Radix subbulbosa vel caulis ovatus, leviter rugosus, emittens radículas repentes super ramos, more congenerum.

Caulis brevis vel fere nullus, basi ovatus.

Folia duo, oblonga, dorso carinata.

Scapus erectus, dodrantalis, pedalis, teres.

Flores 3-4, terminales, alterni.

XXVI. 182. HERMESIAS a me dictum, vulgo Rosa de monte. (BROWNAEA coccinea.)

Flores sessiles, capitati: capitula ante explicationem ob bracteas conum pini sed mollem referunt, juxta basin ipsius folii adnata, subrotunda, post explicationem fasciculata, alterna, sessilia. *Bractae* alternae, coloratae, convexae, oblongae, exteriores inferius subrotundae, concavae, membranaceae, obtusae, laxiusculae, singulae includunt

fin-

singulos flores, ultimis exceptis subrotundis, quae includunt reliquas bracteas interiores, angustas, lineares. Omnes caducae sunt.

CAL. *Perianthium* duplex. *Inferius* monophyllum, tubulato-turbinatum, superne latius, laxum, ad $\frac{1}{4}$ part. bifidum: laciniis ovatis, erectis, concavis. *Superius* interiusque tubo, spatio $\frac{1}{2}$ calycis exterioris, sursum latiore, paulo compresso, postea quinquephyllo: foliolis oblongis, tertiam partem Calycis exterioris longitudine excedentibus, obtusis, coloratis: Foliolo superiore paulo latiore reliquis et obtusiore.

279 COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, calyce interiore duplo longiora, oblonga, basi media sua parte inferne unguiculata: unguibus teretibus. *Lamina* oblonga, erecta, obsolete subundulata, supremum intra fissuram vaginae staminum.

STAM. *Filamenta* undecim (quod constans et curiosum) connata in vaginam ad latus superius, usque ad basin corollae (et calycis interioris) dehiscentem et divisam; altitudine calycis interioris, connata, denuin soluta, subulata, alterna leviter longiora, subcurva. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* teretiusculum, oblongum, inferne

ferne pedicellatum; pedicello adnato lateri inferiori tubi calycis interioris, vel si mavis tubo staminum, infra calycem interiorem, pubescens. *Stylus* filiformis, staminum longitudine. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex, nigrum.

Color Corollae coccineus et roseo-coccineus. Fructum non vidi.

183. ERYTHRINA foliis ternatis, caule aculeato. *Sp. Plant.* 706. 2. ni fallor; ANAUCO vulgo.

Flores racemosi, subsecundi, conferti, 2, 3, 4, ex uno puncto: *racemis* digitalibus, spithamalibus. *Pedunculi* horizontales, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine, teretes, unilaterales. *Flores* nutantes. *Bracteas* non vidi, nescio itaque an adsint.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, brevissimum, turbinatum: ore integerrimo, obtuso, truncato, inferius producto in appendicem deorsum versum, obtusum, teretiuseulum.

COR. papilionacea, irregularis. *Vexillum* oblongo-acuminatum, ascendens, dorso acute carinatum, marginibus leviter reflexis. *Alae* duae, brevissimae, subrotundae, vix calycis duplæ longitudinis, adpressae. *Carina* falcata, aperta, apice bifida laciniis ovatis, obtusis, compressa, marginibus superioribus,

perioribus conniventibus, vexillo quinques
brevior.

288 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, diadelpha, superius
solutum et novem connata in vaginam us-
que ad apicem Carinae, qua includuntur,
postea soluta, carina longiora, subulata al-
terna leviter longiora, paulo curva. *An-
therae* lineares, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, teres, Carinae longitu-
dine, basi ad $\frac{1}{3}$ pedicellatum, compressum.
Stylus brevis, leviter adscendens, teres.
Stigma obtusum, simplex, oblongum.

PER. *Legumen* ni fallor, lineare, teretiuscu-
lum, ad femina oblongum.

Color Floris aurantius vel luteo-rufus.

Reliqua non vidi.

XXVII. Maundy Thursday. Two Indians with
bows and arrows accompanied me, as a
safeguard all the day, where-ever I went,
without losing sight of me.

V. April. I this day left St. *Bernhardino*. It
was rather hard for me to leave a place
where I had spent two months in agreeable
company.

On the road from St. *Bernhardino* to *Pilar* I
met with :

184. ARBOR floribus albis copiosis, germine
hirsuto: novi generis ni fallor; but I lost
its description.

185. AMARYLLIS spatha uniflora flore albo.
I lost both the flower and its description.

186. BIGNONIA *Leucoxylon* arborea, floribus luteis h. t. sine foliis; *Floribus* copiose tecta. *Folia* digitata, petiolata.

VI. Towards St. Miguel and St. Francisco.

187. ARBOR foliis pinnatis oppositis, floribus spicatis luteis diadelphis.

188. BROMELIA parasitica *Maraguaray*, in ex succis arboribus, *Floribus* spinosis, *racemo* copioso longo, *fructibus* parvis, duris.

VII. I viewed the plants about the village, and found :

189. BAUHINIA aculeata, *florens*.

190. MIMOSA aculeata, bracteis magnis, *florens*.

191. BIHAI onoto, copiose, sylvestris, ad viam versus Flumen.

In the marsh itself I found :

281

192. AESCHYNOMENE frutescens, foliis pinnatis.

193. PLANTA Beccabungae similis, in aqua paludosa natans, caulis ex axillis radículas emittens, cum tuberibus oblongis, spongiosis, albis, copiosis, sessilibus, axillaribus. Flores non vidi.

194. HYDROCOTYLE foliis reniformibus, margine lobato. *Umbellulae* 3, 4, 5, floribus.

195. SAL-

195. SALVINIA *Michelli* (MARSILEA *natans*) copiose,

Folia punctis obtusis, erectis, quadratis, longioribus undique leguntur. They are like velvet.

196. PISTIA planta natans, facie Plantaginis, foliis subrotundis, omnibus radicalibus hirsutis, rosae in modum patentibus, absque flore.

197. UTRICULARIA radicibus nutantibus absque utriculis, nectario conico. Adeo exacte refert Utriculariam Europae nectario conico, ut dubitarem an distincta esset, Radices tamen s. folia natantia, late in ramulos sparsa, omnino carent utriculis.

Radices repentes, natantes, fibris copiosis, confertis, omnino absque vesiculis. An folia potius dicendae.

Scapi erecti hinc inde, pauci ex axillis. *Radice* ramificationes digitales et spithamales, simplices.

Flores alterni, sparsi, 6-12. erecti, pedunculati: *pedunculi* teretes, sub florescentia erecti, postea nutantes, 3-4 linearum longitudine. *Braeae* obtusae, parvae, glabrae, convexae, basi involventes pedunculum.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum: *foliolis* oblongis aequalibus, convexis, basi persistens.

COR.

COR. irregularis, ringens, monopetala. *Tubus* nullus. *Lab. superius* erectum, subrotundum, inferiore dimidio brevius, basi perforatum pro germine. *Lab. inferius* patens, subrotundum, superiore duplo majus, basi faucis palato prominente, biventricoso, apice leviter emarginato, subtus terminatum in nectario, sub labio flexo.

Nectarium subulatum, longitudine labii inferioris, conicum, paulo depressum, adpressum labio inferiori.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, introrsum incurva, 282
brevia.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda.

Color floris luteus, magnitudo et facies
Utriculariae majoris Europeae.

Videtur procul dubio esse *Linaria palustris foeniculi folio Plumieri* s. *Utricularia* caule folioso Spec. Pl. 18. 7.

Near the river *Guere* I met with :

198. ARUNDO arborescens.

199. AMBROSIA copiosa.

200. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis tomentoso-incanis ; superioribus oppositis, floribus oppositis purpureis 175.

Variat etiam flore albo.

201. STAEHELINOIDES (JUSSIÆA)

pubescens foliis ovatis ferratis, floribus sessilibus oppositis 176.

202. PLANTA Didynamiae Angiosperma parva, foliolis oblongis glabris, caule ramoso, flore purpureo.

203. SCIRPUS *minimus*.

204. GRAMEN Eragrostis parvum.

VIII. 205. JUSSLÆA foliis oblongis; caule pubescente; floribus decandris, pentapetalis.

206. BROMELIA Ananas.

207. MELOCHIA frutescens, foliis albis.

208. CANNA - - - filiquae pedales.

X. Round the marsh I met with;

209. VIOLA *Hybanthus* arborescens f. frutescens americana, foliis oblongis, obtulis, glabris.

Radix frutescens.

Caulis frutescens, per arbores scandens, inferiorius contortus retortusque, crassitie brachii infantis, cortice ruguloso, fibroso, contorte flexo, superius retorto, varieque inter ramos alterius arboris inflexo, summis *ramulis* subpendulis, filiformibus, lignosis, cortice tectis rudiore, cinerascanti-fusco, nudis ramulis hinc inde sparsis, brevibus, foliosis, varie flexis.

Folia alterna, ad extremitates ramulorum lateralium

ralium conferta, oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata, superius communiter latiora, obtusa, integerrima, glabra utrinque 2, 3, 4, uncialia. *Petoli* breves, subtus teretes, supra planiusculi. 283

Flores axillares, ex alis folioque solitarii, penduli, *pedunculis* 2-3 punctatis, filiformibus, simplicibus, unifloris.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: foliolis ovato-acutis, corollae adpressis, subaequalibus, ad Nectarium duobus patentioribus, foliolo opposito Nectario ab altero latere reliquis paulo minore.

COR. pentapetala, irregularis. α) *Petala* duo a latere Nectario opposito, calyce duplo longiora, subrotunda, obtusa. β) *Petala* duo *lateralia* subrotunda, praecedentibus triplo majora, patula, obtusa. γ) *Petalum* *posterius* subrotundo-oblongum, pone elongatum in nectarium altitudine petalorum β .

Nectarium ex petalo ultimo, pone prominens, corolla duplo longius, subulatum, semiunciale, compressum, rectum, oblique contortum, obtusum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, brevissima. *Antherae* subrotundae, connatae, apice membranula connivente terminatae, intus biloculares, bifariam dehiscentes: duabus ver-

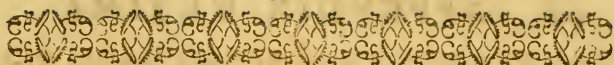
pus nectarium emittentibus caudam, in cavitate nectarii, pubescenti-pilosam.

PIST. *Germen* subovatum, trigonum, sexstria-
tum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior,
superne planus, obtusus, convolutus. *Stigma*. obtusum, simplex.

PER. *Capsula* globosa sexfulcata, obsolete tri-
gona, unilocularis, trivalvis.

SEM. duodecim circiter, oblonga, compressa,
obtrusa.

Color Corollae pallide luteus. Folia viri-
di-lutea.



APPENDIX ULTIMA, 305

ABSOLUTO OPERE MISSA.

TRIANDRIA.

CORAZON.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, obsolete 4-angulare, quadridentatum, dentibus subrotunde obtusis, persistens.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filam.* 3, setacea, calyce duplo longiora, receptaculo inserta, apice patula. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, altero latere magis planiusculum. *Stylus* setaceus, longitudine staminum, ad unum latus flexus. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* dentibus conniventibus, in sinu fert semen.

SEM. unicum, subrotundum, compressum, convexum.

CALLISIA *repens*.

CAL. *Perianth.* triphyllum, erectum: foliolis lineari-subulatis, dorso carinatis, persistentibus, marcescentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membranacea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum. *Stylus* capillaris, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum, patens.

PER *Capsula* oblonga, compressa, acuminata, utrinque sulco impresso, bilocularis, bivalvis; valvulis dissepimento oppositis.

SEM nonnulla, subrotunda.

Licet stigma trifidum sit, nunquam tamen capsulam 3-locularem vidi.

Planta debilis, subprocumbens, annua, digitalispathamalis, glabra, simplex, interdum e basi ramosa. *Folia* ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, basi cordata, sessilia, in superiore caule sterili imbricata in rosulam patentem, alias in fructificantibus alterna, remota, basi vaginantia, integra, striata. *Flores* pauci 2-6, sessiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteolis seu spathulis lineari-acutis distincti, hinc, habitus fere Commelinae, cui adfines genus est, sed nectario omnino caret. Corollae color aqueus, membranaceus.

Habitat in udis depressis, sub fruticibus ubique circa Barcelлонam novam.

PENTANDRIA.

MENAIIS *topiaria*.

CAL. *Perianth.* triphyllum, laxum: foliolis lineari-acutis,

acutis, striatis, concavis, erecto-patulis, persistentibus.

COR. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindricus, calyce longior. *Limbus* patens, 5-partitus, laciniis oblongis.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* 5, lineares acutae, sessiles, adnatae summae tubi fauci e regione incisurarum limbi.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, depressum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, tubi altitudine. *Stigmata* duo, subconniventia, oblonga, acuta.

PER. *Bacca*.

EDECHIA ad Curataquiche. *Laugieria odorata*.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, ore integro persistens.

COR. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* calyce multo longior, cylindricus. *Limbus* 5-partitus : laciniis oblongis, patentissimis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, brevissima, supra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, receptaculis cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum.

PER. *Drupa* subrotunda, parva.

SEM. *Nux* subrotunda, ossea, 4-5 locularis (in altera specie 2-loc. irregularis) nucleis teretibus.

1. sp. inermis p. 271.

2. sp.

2. sp. spinosa p. 259.

CELOSIODES.

CAL. *Perianth.* pentaphyllum, patens: foliolis lanceolatis, concavis, siccis, persistens.

307 COR. nulla.

Nectarium germen cingens, membranaceum, margine stamina gerens, integrum, nec plicatum, nec inter stamina altius.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inserta membranae nectarii, patula, calyce breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, obtusum, compressum. *Stylus* filiformis, apice bifidus, staminum longitudine. *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, compressa, calyce duplo triplove longior, unilocularis, versus basin horizontaliter dehiscens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, compressum, glabrum, nitidum, involutum arillo spongioso, albo, versus solem micis argenteis splendido.

Ideoque a Celosia femine unico, capsulaque magna, et ad Achyranthe feminis arillo differt.

1. Celosioides frutescens scandens.

HEXANDRIA.

HERMUPOA fl. coccineo. Mattique cique.

CAL. *Perianthium* duplex: *Exterius* monophyllum,

lum, tubulatum, longum, integrum, apice diruptum 3 dentibus; inferius longius, dehiscens, coloratum, deciduum; *Interius* minimum, tetraphyllum: foliolis subquadrangularibus, truncatis, ad interstitia petalorum deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, erecta linearia, convexa, calyce exteriori leviter longiora, obtuse acuminata.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, longissima, subulata, *Antherae* oblongae, planae, curvae.

PIST. *Germen* subulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus paulo brevior. *Stigma* parvum, globosum, capitatum.

PER. *Bacca* maxima, teres, oblongo-cylindracea, superficie hinc inde crassiore.

SEM. plurima subrotunda, nidulantia.

Affinitate naturali jungitur *Breyniae*, reliquisque, hinc dixi calycem interiorem, quod alii dicerent nectarium.

HEPTANDRIA.

308

PISONIA *mitis*.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum, subulatum, superne latius, 5-angulare, obsoletissime 5-dentatum, minimum.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* septem, subulata, erecta, basi fere connata, receptaculo inserta. *Antherae* subro-

subrotundae, didymae, calycis dimidii altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, utrinque contractum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* filiformis, calyce altior, ad latus inferius inclinatus, apice fursum curvo s. adscendente. *Stigma* multifidum, lacerum, penicilliforme.

PER. - - -

SEM. - - -

A Pisonia differt staminibus brevibus; stigmate et sexu hermaphrodito.

OCTANDRIA.

COMBRETUM. *laxum*.

Frutex fol. oppositis, fr. 4-gono, membranaceo, monospermo. *Ado* vulgo.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum, germiui insidens, campanulatum, quadridentatum, denticulis brevibus, lato acutis; deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, parva, ovato-acuta, ex incisuris calycis, vix dentibus longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, longissima, setacea, erecta. *Antherae* suboblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare, angulis compressis, superne acuminatum. *Stylus* setaceus, longitudine staminum, ad basin hirsutus. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. nullum nisi crustam seminis tetragonam velis.

SEM.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, nudum, tetragonum ;
angulis longitudinalibus membranaceis magis, apice acuminatum ; medio oblongo 4-gono, angulis compressis, Cotyledonibus corrugatis, corculo ex apice.

Hinc flos fere *Grisleae*, sed germen sub receptaculo, Stamina erecta, et fructus abunde distinguunt.

DECANDRIA.

309

CASSIAE *adfinis*.

CAL. *Perianth*. 5-phyllum : foliolis lineari-oblongis, acutis, patentibus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, patentia, erecta, subrotunda, subaequalia, calyce majora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, brevissima. *Antherae* lineares, curvae, subaequales, omnes fertiles.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, unicum. *Stylus* adscendens subulatus.

Vix, exceptis staminibus omnibus fertilibus, a Cassia differt.

11. April. I travelled to *Piritu*, and found upon the road ;

MAHOMA arbor diadelpa, floribus spicatis racemosis copiosis, pallide purpurascentibus.

JATROPHA frutescens, altior lignosa, caule glabro, folia digitato-palmata, lobis extrorsum latioribus, in medio sinu lato contractis.

Flores

Flores in racemo lato fusci. *Stamina* 10, filamentis omnibus distinctis; quorum 5 interiora, breviora, recta, leviter patula, 5 vero exteriora, basi retrorsum inflexa, longiora.

Corolla campanulata, basi laxa, pallide fusca, colore interiore saturatiore.

MIMOSA cortice glaberrimo.

HIBISCUS flore albo, calyce patente.

BREYNIA *olivacea latifolia*, copiose florens.

COFER Indis Pirituensibus vocata, frutex altior, fol. oblongis. SYMPLICOS *martinicensis*.

CAL. *Perianth.* tubulatum, latere altero ad basin dehiscens, hinc paulo obliquum, apice compressum, 2-dentatum.

COR. *Petala* 4, erecta, oblonga, obtusa, basi angustiora, concava, convexa, basi convexe patula, sursum erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* 20, in 4 fasciculos s. phalanges divisa, inde 5 et 5 parallela, opposita, corolla paulo breviora.

PIST. *Germen* oblong. . . . *Stylus* unicus.

Color floris candidus et pulchre albus.

GOSSYPIUM versus mare.

12. April. I went from *Piritu* to *S. Miguel* and *S. Francisco*. They bring about this time great quantities of salt towards *Barcellona* and *Caracas*.

14. April. We travelled towards the river *Orinoco*. We waded through the river *Guere* on our way,

way, and went a good way along its sandy shores, till we reached a marsh and soon after S. Pablo, after two miles journey.

HELENII facie fl. luteo, foliis 2-pinnatis.

We continued our journey towards *S. Lorenzo* which lies north of the river *Guere*, so that we passed twice that river.

The journey went on towards *Margarita*, thirteen miles, which lies south of the river *Guere*, which we passed a third time.

15 April from *Margarita* to *Aragua* seven miles.

Planta syngenesiae fl. albo, spicato, rigida.

16. April. The journey continued from *Aragua*. to *Hato Nuevo* eight miles.

17. April *Planta* lacustris f. palustris spinosa.

Radix perennis, fibrosa, tenax.

Caules solitarii f. pauci, erecti, pedales, subsimplices, pubescentes, subseffiles, ramulis alternis, patulis, brevibus simplicibus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, semiuncialia, sessilia, pubescenti-viscosa, margine subundulata. *Spinæ* axillares, subulatae, rectae, patentes, 2-3 lin. longitudine.

Flores pauci, terminales ramis alternis, conferti, subseffiles.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phylum; foliolis linearibus, acutis, erectis, pubescenti-viscosis, non imbricatis.

COR.

COR. monopetala, rotato-campanulata. *Tubus* laxior, calycis dimidii longitudine, obsolete quinquangularis. *Limbus* erecto-patens, 5-partitus : laciniis ovatis, imbricatis.

311

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, subulata, corolla paulo altiora, patentia, apice inflexa, basi crassiora, cordata. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae, curvae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, vix manifeste compressum, lineis oppositis obsolete notatum. *Styli* 2, filiformes, long. staminum patentes, introrsum leviter curvi. *Stigmata* obtusa, truncata.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, utrinque linea notata, 2-loc. 2-valv. ? *Receptaculo* femin. ovato, magno.

SEM. minutissima, plurima, juxta valvulas, imbricata, super receptac.

Color floris est saturate caeruleus.

ARBOR ad Morichal.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum ; tubo oblongo, sursum leviter contracto, 5-partito : laciniis oblongis, patentibus.

COR. *Petala* 5, raro 4, patentia, oblonga, concava, calycis laciniis duplo longiora, majora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 6, raro 5, declinata ex inferiore latere, margine brevissimo, circulari, calycis collo adnata, decumbentia, leviter sursum arcuata, s. subadscendentia. corolla triplo longiora,

longiora, subaequalia. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, leviter compressum, hirsutum. *Stylus* setaceus, situ staminum leviter illis longior. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, subovata, oblique acuta,, latere exteriori gibbo, superiore recto, superius ad basin sulco uno oblongo notata.

SEM. unicum, oblongum.

Frutex 2-4 orgyrum longitudine.

Folia ovalia, obtusa, integerrima, subacuminata.

18. April.

SLOANEA *dentata*.

Arbor mediocris, vel frutex altus, juxta rivulos nascens; ramis laxis, erectis, varie et rare dispersis, longis.

Folia alterna, ad pices ramorum, subsessilia, oblonga, spithamalia. basi obtusa, cordata, superne rugulosa, sed concinne venulosa, subtus tomentosa, pilosa, ferrulata.

Flores in racemo opposito infimo folio, composito ramulis alternis, ex quorum summitate 3 l. 4 flores prodeunt, pedicellati.

312

Braëteae singulo ramulo laterali binae oppositae.

Braëteae ad pedicellos 4 v. 3 majores, patentes, ovatae.

Pedicelli $\frac{1}{2}$ unciales.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum, erectum, patens, rigidum, strictum, foliolis lineari-acutis marginibus

ginibus crassis, ante florem apertum contiguus, $\frac{1}{2}$ uncial. foris pubescenti pilosis, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* 5, erecta, oblonge subrotunda, calycis medio leviter altiora, breviter unguiculata, ungue oblongo, sursum mox latiore, obtusiusculo.

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima 100-200, filiformia corolla $\frac{1}{2}$ breviora, compacta, superius planiuscula: extima sterilia, superne foliacea, lanceolata, subhirsuta. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, latere interiore filamento adnatae, apice subfoliaceo, subhirsutae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, depressum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus duplo longior, corolla paulo longior, apice leviter curvus. *Stigma* obtusum, perforatum, cylindri instar.

PER. *Bacca* subrotundo-orbiculata, depressa, palmarum latitudine, undique echinata: echinis mollibus, nec adeo asperis, acutis, pilosis, interius carnosae, forte capsula.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, paulo compressa, mediocria.

Color Corollae luteus.

EPILOBII vel RHEXIAE affinis. MELASTOMA.

Radix tuberosa, coagmentata, radiculis fibrosis.

Caulis erectus, herbaceus, simplex, 3-5 pedalis, hirsutus, teres.

Folia opposita, ovato-oblonga, 3 vel 7-nervia, hirsuta; sessilia.

Flores axillares 1. 2. 3. brevi ramulo elevati.

CAL. *Perianth.* 1-phyll. tubulato-campanulatum, 5-fidum: laciniis lanceolatis, erecto-patulis, foris hirsutis.

COR. *Petala* 5, subrotunda, inserta Calyci, laciniis ejus triplo majora, obtusa.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, inserta calyci infra petala, filiformia, leviter dentata ad latus inferius, leviter longiora. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, subulatae basi curvae dorso gibbo, filamento margine baseos bifido; corollae altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, medii calycis altitudine, sub-hirsutum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum, declinatus. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex.

PER. *Capsula* 5-locularis; 5-valvis?

SEM. plurima, minima.

Receptaculum femin. magnum.

Flores purpurei.

BYTTNERIA *scabra*.

Radix perennis, fibrosa.

Caulis fruticosus, erectus; 4-5 ped. altitudine:

Ramis alternis, longis angularis: *aculeis* brevibus, reflexis, cartilagineis.

Folia lineari-lanceolata, subintegerrima, 4-8 unc. longit. inferiora petiolata; superiora sessilia,

glabra, venosa, rigidiuscula, subconduplicata.

Petoli angulati, margine et dorso aculeati.

Flores axillares, pedicellati, et terminales in racemis oblongis, angustis. *Pedunculi* plures 2. 3. 6. 8. ex axilla foliorum vel bractearum superiorum, subdivisi in pedicellos umbellatos 1-2-4.

CAL. nullus, nisi corollam vis.

COR. *Petala* 5, lanceolata, patentia, concava, subacuta.

Nectaria 5 (squamae 5) subrotunda, concava, introrsum conniventia obtusa, margine conniventi filamentis adnexa terminante in sita 7 5, corolla fere longiora, erecto-patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, subrotunda, submembranacea, obtusa, brevia, apice connata cum Nectariis. *Antherae* subrotundae dorso filamentorum insertae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda, depressa, 5-loba, 5-loc. 5-valvis echinata; echinis parvis; obtusiusculis brevibus.

314 *SEM.* 5, solitaria singulis loculis, oblonga.

Color Floris albus: *Nectaria* apicibus fuscis.

JUSSIÆAE adfinis herbacea octondra, capsulis apice se aperientibus. Juxta rivulorum praecipitia.

Folia

APPENDIX ULTIMA. 419

Folia alterna, oblonga, levissime serrulata, glabra, venosa, obtusa, sessilia, uncialia.

Flores axillares, solitarii, pedunculati, pedunculo unciali prius nutante, dein erecto.

Bracteolae brevissimae, acutae, oppositae, binae ad basin calycis.

CAL. *Perianthium* 4-phyllum, infidens germini illudque coronans : foliis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, persistentibus, demum fere deciduis.

COR. *Petala* 4, patentia, obverse reniformia, 2-plo latiora quam longiora, apice emarginata, obtusa, calyce sesqui longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 8, filiformia, calyce breviora, sinistrorsum leviter torta, crassiuscula, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae subulatae, tortae, sursum tenuiores.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo, turbinatum, oblongum, obsolete 4-gonum, intra calycem, apice subovato, obtuso, lineis sursum deorsumque repente. *Stylus* brevissimus, teretiusculus. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum, majusculum, glutinosum.

PER. *Capsula* 4-locularis, apice integro, 4-valvis, columellis persistentibus.

SEM. plurima, minutissima.

Flos luteus.

BEJUCO pendulus, floribus paniculatis. **HIPPOCRATEA** *volubilis*.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllum, breve : foliolis subrotundis, minimis.

COR. *Petala* 5, oblongo-linearia, patentia, calyce 4-plo longiora, versus apicem levissime hirsuta.

Nectarium monophyllum, crassiusculum, cylindricum, erectum, ore integro, germini ipsi adnatum, vel illud circumdans.

STAM. *Filamenta* 3, inserta margini interiori nectarii, patentia, filiformia, brevita. *Antherae* subrotundae.

315 PIST. *Germen* oblongum, apice 3-lobum : lobis ovatis, brevibus, patentibus. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis, ex sinu laciniarum. *Stigma* subcapitatum.

PER. *Sem.* nuda, apice 3-foliaceo, forte?
Flores viridi-lutei.

Frutex scandens ; ramis oppositis, patentissimis.

Folia oblonga, glabra, leviter et obtuse ferrata.

BIGNONIA foliis digitatis, floribus ringentibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, brevè, tubulato-campanulatum, ore 5-dentato : dentibus brevibus, obtusis, acuminatis.

COR. monopetala, ringens. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine, mox dilatatus in faucem ventricosam, magis prominulam inferius.

Limbus bilabiatus : *Lab.* superius 2-partitum ; laciniis subrotundo-oblongis, erectis, reflexis ;

reflexis; *Inferius* 3-partitum: lateralibus oblongis, obtusis, labio superiore paulo longioribus: intermedia subrotunda, lateralibus duplo majore, utrinque ad faucem linea pubescenti notata. *Faux* ipsa compressa.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5 tubo corollae adnata, subulata, curva, labii superioris longitudine, parallela. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis, long. staminum. *Stigma* 2-fidum, breve.

Color floris purpureus. Magnitudo mediocris. Rami oppositi.

Folia digitata, opposita, petiolata: foliolis 5, sessilibus, oblongis, glabris.

21. April.

CONVOLVULO *adfinis*, pentandra digyna, *spec. nov* EVOLVULUS.

Radix filiformis, descendens, fibrillas hinc inde emittens.

Caules erecti, plures vel pauciores, spithamales vel pedales simplices, tomentosi, incani.

Folia ad medium caulis confertiora, sparsa, alterna, lanceolata, piloso-tomentosa, incana, sessilia, decurrentia: supra medium minus alterna, remotiora, leviter decurrentia. sensim minora.

Flores in *spica* oblonga, tomentosa, composita ex bracteis copiosis, confertis, lineari-acutis f.

316

subulatis, pilosis. Floribus sessilibus ex axillis bracteolarum.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllum, erectiusculum, foliolis lineari-subulatis, hirsutis.

COR. monopetala, subrotata; *tubo* filiformi, angusto, limbi medii longitudine; *limbus* patens, concavus, 5-plicatus, 5-lobus: lobis obverse cordatis, hinc 10 fariam emarginatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, capillaria, erecta. *Antherae* lineares, subincumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Styli* 2, staminibus longiores, limbi fere longitudine, ad $\frac{1}{4}$ sui partem simplices, mox bifidi, capillares.

PER. *Capsula* ovato-subrotunda, obtusa, 4-valv. 2-locularis.

SEM. 4, ovata, inde convexiora, glabra.

Color Corollae purpureus. Forma 5-gona.

I N D E X.

A

<i>ABEKAS, Indians</i>	Vol. I. p. 229
<i>Account of a journey into the western parts of North America</i>	388
— <i>of Prince Madoc's voyage to Virginia</i>	393
— <i>of the discovery of America by Martin Behaim, previous to Columbus</i>	395
<i>Adiantum pedatum, Maidenhair</i>	354
<i>Akanzas, an Indian nation</i>	68. 69
— <i>account of their country</i>	92
— <i>their ceremonies on declaring war</i>	99
— <i>their custom of adopting</i>	103
— <i>their custom of making indelible punctures on the body</i>	107
— <i>their and the other Indians' manner of making oath</i>	98
— <i>their Manitou or false deity</i>	103
— <i>their proceeding with prisoners</i>	105
— <i>their songs of war</i>	102
<i>Allibamons, Indians in West Florida</i>	226
— <i>their burials</i>	257
— <i>their religious principles</i>	256
<i>Alligators, Indian manner of killing them</i>	281
— <i>torpid in winter</i>	367
— <i>very great ones in the river Mississippi</i>	366
<i>Anchovies caught on the coast of Bretany</i>	2
— <i>not the true Italian anchovies</i>	ibid.
<i>Animal, unknown, with a fine fur, found in the country of the Missouris</i>	180
<i>Aquelon-Pissas, commonly called Colla-pissas, an American nation</i>	34
<i>Attakapas, an Indian nation who eat their prisoners</i>	337

B

<i>Balise</i> , fort at the mouth of the <i>Mississippi</i> <i>Bay</i> , red and white. See <i>Laurus</i> .	p. 20
<i>Bears</i>	93
—— oil, very good to eat	208
—— white, not the polar white bears	358
<i>Beavers</i>	368
<i>Belle-Isle</i> , (<i>M. de</i>) a French major, his captivity a- mong the <i>Attakapas</i> , with his other sufferings	334
<i>Biloxis</i> , formerly the chief place in <i>Louisiana</i>	343
<i>Bimini</i> , one of the <i>Bahama</i> isles	II. 6
—— is now called <i>Isle of Providence</i>	II. 8
—— renowned for a pretended miraculous fountain	II. 6
<i>Bishop</i> , a bird (<i>Tanagra Episcopus</i>)	372
<i>Brandy</i> , excessive fondness of the <i>Indians</i> for this liquor	197
<i>Bustards</i> , in <i>America</i> †	94. 96
<i>Butterflies</i>	372

C

<i>Calabashes</i>	354
<i>Calumet</i> , or pipe of peace, a pipe with a marble head, used in embassies by the <i>Indians</i> .	26
<i>Cardinal</i> bird	371
<i>Cassine</i> , the leaf of a tree; its infusion drank by the <i>In- dians</i>	249
<i>Cats</i> <i>Island</i> on the coast of <i>Louisiana</i>	320
—— tragical transactions on that isle	322
<i>Cats</i> , wild	94
<i>Cedars</i> , white (<i>Cupressus thyoides</i>)	222
—— red (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	ibid.
<i>Cenis</i> , an <i>Indian</i> nation	80
<i>Chaetaws</i> , an <i>Indian</i> nation	169
—— a party of them reconciled to the <i>French</i>	283
—— are fond of war	293
—— are superstitious	294
—— are very uncleanly	298

Chac-

† See the preface, p. viii.

<i>Chactaws</i> have a play at ball	P. 304
—— their punishment of adultery	308
<i>Character</i> of an Indian hunter	117
<i>Chartres</i> fort, at the Illinois	114
<i>Cherokees</i> , Indians	331
<i>Cherry-trees</i> , wild	222
<i>Chickasaws</i> . See <i>Tchikachas</i> .	
<i>Chitimachas</i> , an Indian nation settled to the westward of New Orleans	25
<i>Chsaguen</i> , a fort on lake Ontario	176
<i>Cirier</i> , or wax-tree, or candle-berry myrtle	351
<i>Collapissus</i> , or <i>Aquelon-pissas</i> , an Indian nation	34
—— generosity of one of them who underwent death instead of his son	169
<i>Conshakis</i> , an Indian nation	229
<i>Copal-tree</i> , or <i>Rhus Copallinum</i>	354
<i>Corrientes</i> , Cape of Florida	II. 5
<i>Cotton</i> , its culture	377
<i>Cuba</i> , westernmost of the <i>Antilles</i> or <i>Leeward West-India</i> islands	18

D

<i>Dances</i> customary among the Indians on various occasions	97
<i>Dauphin isle</i> . See <i>Massacre-isle</i> .	
<i>Dissertation</i> on the preservation of health	401
<i>Divers</i>	97
<i>Dogs</i> , Spanish, their antipathy to the Indians	II. 12
—— flesh eaten by the Indians before they go to war	99. 189.
	202
<i>Domingo</i> (<i>San Domingo</i>) one of the <i>West-India</i> islands	5
—— the capital of the isle of that name	ibid.
—— instance of cruelty towards the negro slaves there	16
—— instance of generosity of one of its inhabitants	14
<i>Dorado</i> , an imaginary country abounding in gold	87
—— attempts of the Spaniards towards finding it	89
<i>Ducks and Teals</i>	96. 97
—— which perch on trees	373

E

<i>Eagle royal, or golden eagle</i>	p. 288
_____ <i>has four eaglets</i>	289
_____ <i>singular Indian method of catching them</i>	357
_____ <i>their feathers in great request among the Indians</i>	ibid.
<i>Egrets</i>	374
<i>Elephants skeletons found on the banks of the Ohio</i>	179
_____ <i>supposed migration of them from Asia to America</i>	180
<i>Escaaniba, a civilized people in the western parts of North America</i>	388

F

<i>Fish, armed, common in the lakes of Louisiana</i>	130
<i>Flamingo</i>	369
<i>Florida, nations of, their contempt of precious metals</i>	9
<i>Foxes in America</i>	94
_____ <i>Indian nation. See Outagamis.</i>	
<i>François Cape on St. Domingo</i>	5
<i>Frogs, which croak as loud as a bull can roar</i>	367

G

<i>Geese</i>	96
<i>Germans, a colony of them settled in Louisiana</i>	33
<i>Ginseng (Panax quinquefolium)</i>	353
<i>Goats, wild species in Louisiana</i>	356
<i>Goldfinch (Fringilla tristis)</i>	372
<i>Grouses, various sorts in America</i>	95
<i>Guatimla, volcano; ridiculous idea of a Spanish monk concerning it</i>	10
<i>Guayacan (or Guayacum) a specific against the venereal disease</i>	8

H

<i>Hares</i>	P. 358
<i>Harlequin, a bird with many colours</i>	372
<i>Havannah on the isle of Cuba, the center of riches of Spanish America</i>	18
<i>Humming bird</i>	372

I

<i>Jalap</i>	353
<i>Jardin de la Reyna, a number of little isles near Cuba</i>	19
<i>Jasmine fruit (perhaps an Annona)</i>	348
<i>Jean, (St.) a creek in lake Pontchartrain</i>	220
<i>Illinois, an Indian nation</i>	126
—— formerly very formidable	129
—— their customs	128
<i>Indians, or Americans, their marriages</i>	128. 232
—— are ambitious of knowing the arts of war, physics, hunting, and fishing	235
—— are generally monogamous	231
—— education of their boys	235
—— excessively fond of brandy	197
—— their abhorrence of lying	200
—— their dishes	230
—— their jugglers or doctors	262
—— their method of catching roe-deer	259
—— their mourning	248
—— their government	198
—— their ideas and descriptions of European countries	141
—— their punishment of adultery	233
—— their weapons and instruments	223
—— vegetables which they cultivate	224
—— venerate their old men	200
<i>Indigo, method of making it</i>	375

K

<i>Karancro (Carrion vulture)</i>	368
<i>Kaskakias, an American nation or tribe of the Illinois</i>	115. 127
<i>Kawuytas,</i>	

<i>Kawuytas, Indians</i>	p. 229
——— <i>their emperor visits the French at the Allibamons</i>	271
——— <i>their general assemblies and speeches</i>	276
<i>Kikapoux, Indians, allies of the Outagamis</i>	131
<i>Kcakiag, a tribe of Illinois Indians.</i>	129

L

<i>Lancet-bill, a bird</i>	374
<i>Laurus æstivalis, white bay</i>	222. 349
——— <i>borbonia, red bay</i>	ibid. ibid.
——— <i>sassafras, the sassafras-tree</i>	354
<i>Leopards in America</i>	93
<i>Liquor of valour, an infusion of the leaves of Cassine</i>	355
<i>Louisiana discovered by M. Iberville</i>	20
——— <i>the honour of its discovery falsely assumed by father Hennepin</i>	160
——— <i>abounds in simples</i>	353

M

<i>Madeira, an isle belonging to Portugal</i>	4
<i>Maidenhair (Adiantum pedatum)</i>	354
<i>Manitou, an Indian false deity</i>	103. 163. 167
<i>Martyres, islands</i>	II. 5
<i>Massacre isle, on the coast of Louisiana</i>	318
<i>Melons</i>	230
<i>Mexico, gulph of</i>	19
<i>Mississippi river, mouth of, discovered by M. Iberville</i>	20
——— <i>excellence of its water</i>	24
<i>Missouris Indians</i>	141
——— <i>brought to believe that gun-powder grows in savannahs</i>	140
——— <i>repay the French with their own coin</i>	147
——— <i>unlucky attempt of the Spaniards to destroy them</i>	151
——— <i>woman who passed for a sorceress, and wore a live rattle-snake by way of girdle</i>	194
<i>Mitchigamias, Indians, a tribe of Illinois</i>	131
<i>Mobile bay and fort.</i>	221
<i>Mocking</i>	

<i>Mocking bird</i>	p. 370
<i>Mulberry-trees</i>	350
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	351

N

<i>Natches, an Indian nation in Louisiana</i>	37
— <i>adore the sun</i>	ibid.
— <i>established distinctions and ranks among them</i>	45
— <i>their conspiracy against the French</i>	47
— <i>their customs and ceremonies</i>	38
— <i>their nobility imparted only through the women</i>	45
— <i>their princes and princesses descended from the sun, and bearing the name of suns</i>	37
<i>Natchitoches, an Indian nation near Mexico</i>	342
<i>Nations, civilized, found in the western part of North America</i>	387
<i>Nunez (Vasco, de Balboa) governor of St. Domingo</i>	11

O

<i>Obando (Nicholas de) governor of St. Domingo</i>	6
<i>Observations on the migrations of men to America from other parts</i>	181
<i>Octashepas, Indians</i>	229
<i>Ohio, or fine river, elephants bones found on its banks</i>	179
<i>Oil made of St. John's wort for healing wounds</i>	353
<i>Ontario, lake in America</i>	176
<i>Opoffum</i>	336. 360
<i>Orleans, New, capital of Louisiana</i>	21
— <i>inhabitants of,</i>	23
— <i>regularly built</i>	ibid.
— <i>situation</i>	24
<i>Ofages, Indians</i>	151
<i>Oumas, Indians</i>	34
<i>Outagamis, Indians, likewise called Foxes</i>	129
— <i>their war against the Illinois</i>	130
— <i>destroy the village of Mitchigamias</i>	133
<i>Ouyatanons, an Indian nation</i>	114
<i>Oxen, wild</i>	93. 355
<i>Pakanas</i>	

P

<i>Pakanas Indians</i>	p. 229
<i>Panax quinquefolium, Ginseng</i>	353
<i>Papapé-changouhias, grand chief of the Illinois</i>	185
<i>Parrots and Parroquets</i>	370
<i>Partridges, American</i>	95
<i>Péanguichias, or</i> } <i>an Indian nation</i>	114
<i>Pehenguichias</i>	
<i>Pelican</i>	374
<i>Peorias, Indians allied to the Illinois</i>	187
<i>Pigeons, wood</i>	96
<i>Pliakmine, Indian bread</i>	189
——— <i>kind of medlar in Louisiana, of which the</i> <i>above bread is made</i>	347
<i>Plovers, golden</i>	97
<i>Poncra, an Indian Cacique in St. Domingo</i>	11
<i>Pontchartrain, lake in Louisiana</i>	220
<i>Pope, a bird (the male of the painted finch)</i>	371
<i>Potosi, mines, and hard labour laid on those who work</i> <i>them by the Spaniards</i>	8
<i>Prinos glaber, the Cassine</i>	355
<i>Prudhomme, a place on the Mississippi, where its shores</i> <i>are steep and rocky</i>	205

Q

<i>Quails</i>	94. 96
---------------	--------

R

<i>Rabbits</i>	94
<i>Raccoon, or wood-cat</i>	361
<i>Rattle-snake</i>	363
<i>Reflections on the population of America</i>	381
<i>Rhubarb</i>	353
<i>Rhus Copallinum</i>	354
<i>Roebucks, American</i>	93

S

<i>Sagamité</i> , a kind of gruel of maize-flour, with maple syrup	p. 189
<i>Sakis</i> , an American nation	131
<i>Salle</i> (Robert Cavelier de la Salle) a Frenchman who endeavoured to make a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi	71
—— his unhappy fate	83
<i>San-Domingo</i> . See in D.	
<i>Sardines</i> . See Anchovies.	
<i>Sarsaparilla</i>	353
<i>Sassafras-tree</i> . See <i>Laurus</i> .	
<i>Sea-wolves</i> , a nickname given to the sailors from Bretany	3
<i>Shell-fish</i> , singular species, (king's crab)	367
<i>Ship island</i> on the coast of Louisiana	320
<i>Simples</i> abound in Louisiana	353
<i>Sioux</i> , Indians	131
<i>Snake-root</i>	353
<i>Snakes</i> , fascinated and killed by the Indians	365
—— numerous in Louisiana	363
—— rattle	ibid.
—— their bite cured by simples known to the Indians	365
—— Whipper	364
—— Whistler	ibid.
<i>Snipes</i>	97
<i>Soto</i> (Ferdinand) a Spaniard who unsuccessfully went upon discoveries	70
<i>Spaniards</i> , their avarice	8
<i>Spoon-bill</i>	374
<i>Squirrels</i> fascinated by snakes	362
—— of four sorts in Louisiana, viz. black, grey, red, and flying	361
—— their fascination accounted for	362
<i>Stags</i>	93
<i>Stares</i>	97. 369
<i>St. John's wort</i>	353
<i>Swans</i>	96
<i>Swift</i> , a bird which is red and blue	372

T

<i>Talapoashas, Indians</i>	p. 229
<i>Taskikis, Indians</i>	ibid.
<i>Tchikachas, Indians, called Chicksaws by the English</i>	140
——— <i>allies of the English</i>	310
——— <i>very brave and intrepid</i>	309
<i>Thrushes</i>	98
<i>Tobacco, probably indigenous in America</i>	379
<i>Tombekbé fort</i>	285
——— <i>river</i>	279
<i>Tonikas, Indian nation</i>	35
<i>Tortugas isles</i>	II. 4
<i>Toulouse, fort among the Allibamons</i>	226
<i>Turkies, wild</i>	94
<i>Turk's island</i>	210
<i>Turtle-doves</i>	96
<i>Tyger, (or Cuguacára)</i>	93. 358
<i>Tyger-cats</i>	359

U

<i>Venereal disease, its origin</i>	6
<i>Vines, wild</i>	349

W

<i>Water-hens</i>	97
<i>Whipper-snake</i>	364
<i>Whistler-snake</i>	ibid.
<i>Wood, floating in the gulph of America</i>	19
<i>Wood-cat. (Raccoon)</i>	361
<i>Wood-rat, or Indian rat (Opossum)</i>	360

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